BIOGRAPHICAL SOUVENIR

OF THE COUNTIES OF

DELAWARE & BUCHANAN,

IOWA.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

—ALSO—

OF MANY OF THE PROMINENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS AND SKETCHES OF MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLED FAMILIES OF THESE COUNTIES.

CHICAGO:
F. A. BATTEY & COMPANY.
1890.

PREFACE.

UNTIL quite recently, but little attention has been given to the preservation of biography except in so far as it pertained to the preferred classes—persons who had been prominent in governmental affairs, or distinguished in their profession or calling, or in some way made conspicuous before the public, requiring that more than usual should be known of the subject. Within the past decade, however, there has been a growing demand for the preservation of not only biography but for family genealogy, not altogether for its immediate worth, but for its future value and a laudable pride in its perpetuation for coming generations. The expediency of placing in book form biographical history and genealogy of the representative public is beyond question, and not many years shall have elapsed before the person who has not taken some steps to preserve his record will be considered as not worth the effort.

That the representative public is entitled to the privileges afforded by a work of this kind needs no assertion at our hands, for one of our greatest Americans has said that the history of any country resolves itself into the biographies of its stout, earnest, progressive and representative citizens. This medium, then, serves more than a single purpose; while it preserves biography and family genealogy it records history that probably would not be preserved in any other way. This will, perhaps, be illustrated most strikingly by reference in these sketches to the period of the war of the rebellion.

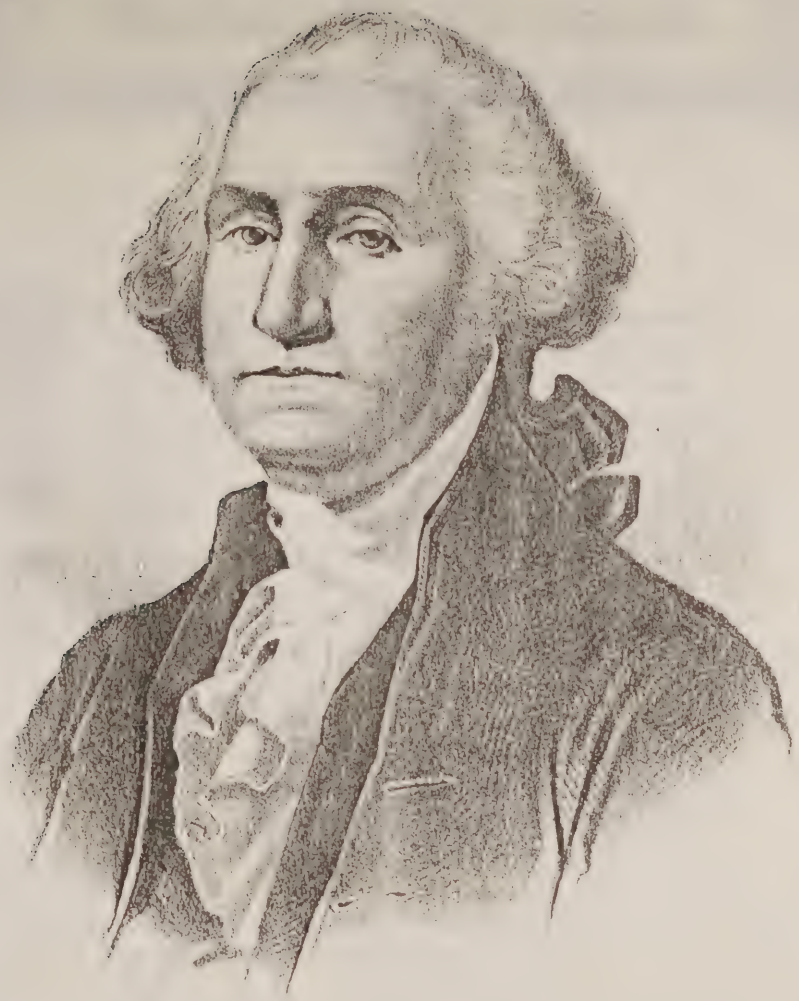
Of the necessity of preserving family records in permanent form, one only needs the experience of a collector of material for a work of this character, as in a majority of cases it is found that nearly all trace of ancestry is lost back of the grandfather and grandmother—even in families where prominence and intelligence would seem to guarantee better things.

In nearly every instance the material composing the sketches in this volume has been gathered from those immediately interested, and been submitted through the mails in type-written form for correction and revision.

The mechanical part of the book speaks for itself, the material and workmanship being of standard excellence.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PRESIDENTS.



G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

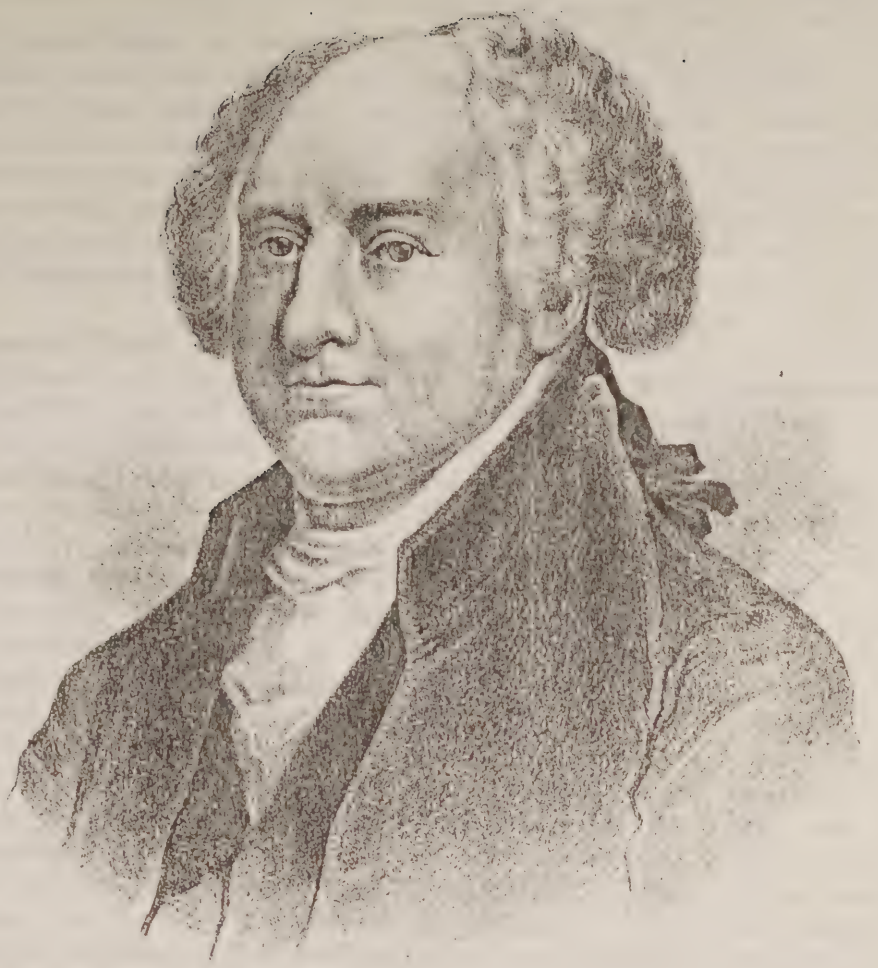
JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERson, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

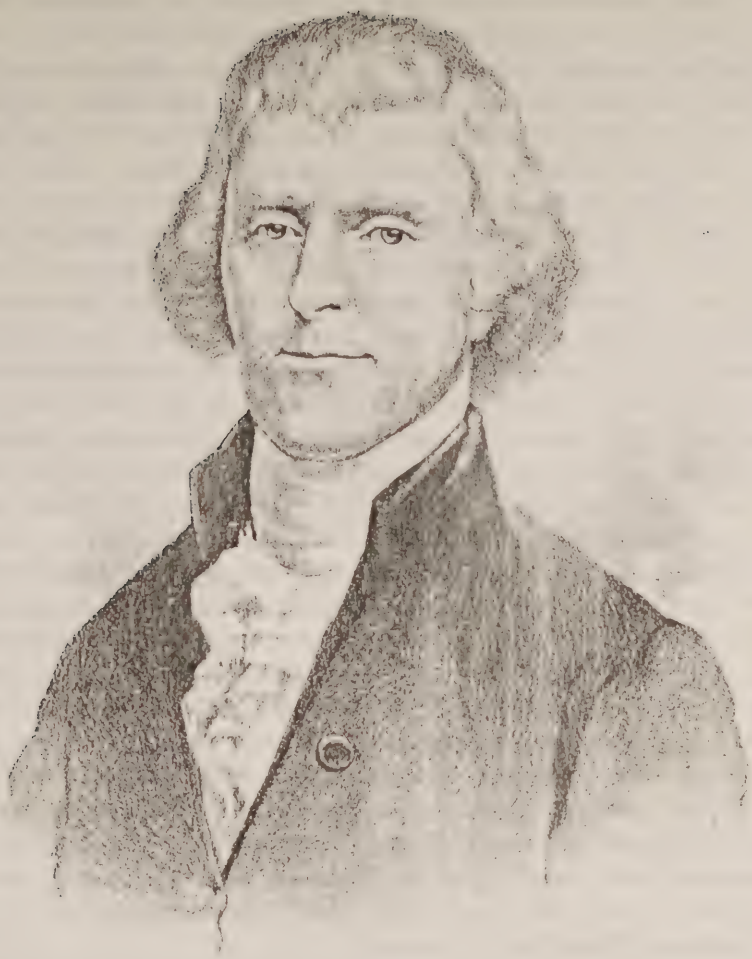
Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plénipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

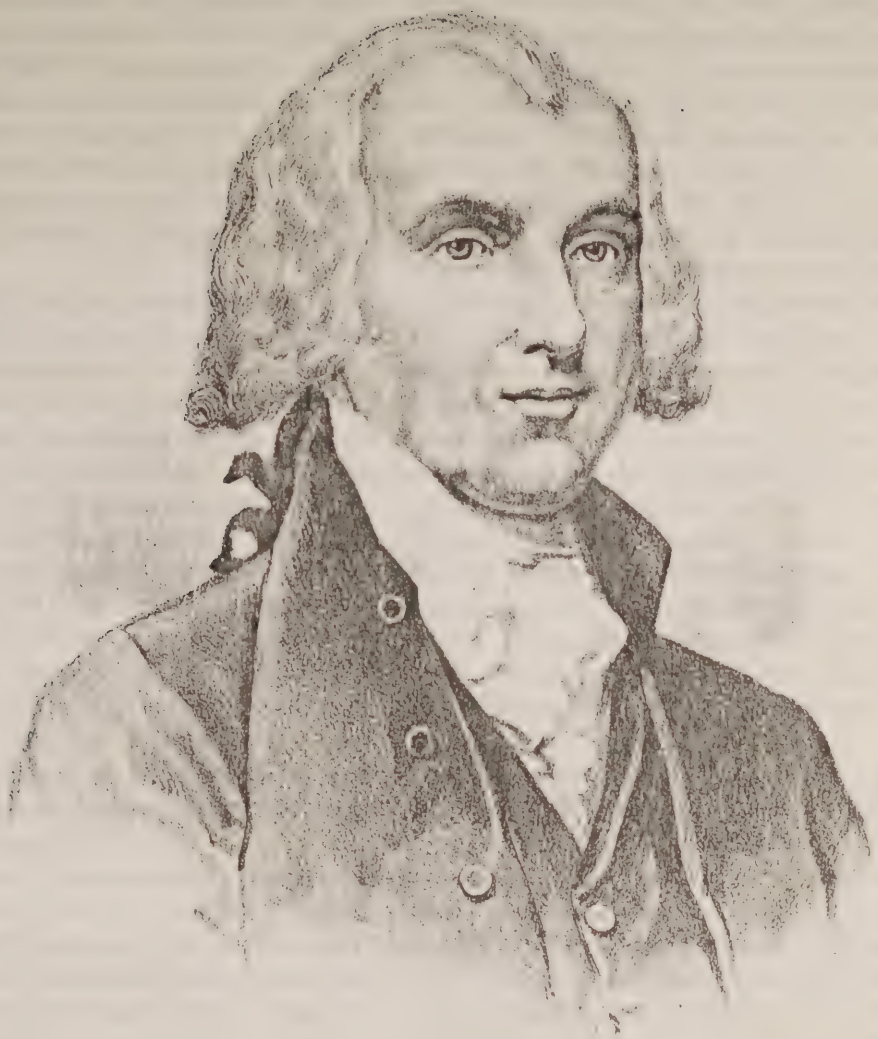
Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with thatof the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution

James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

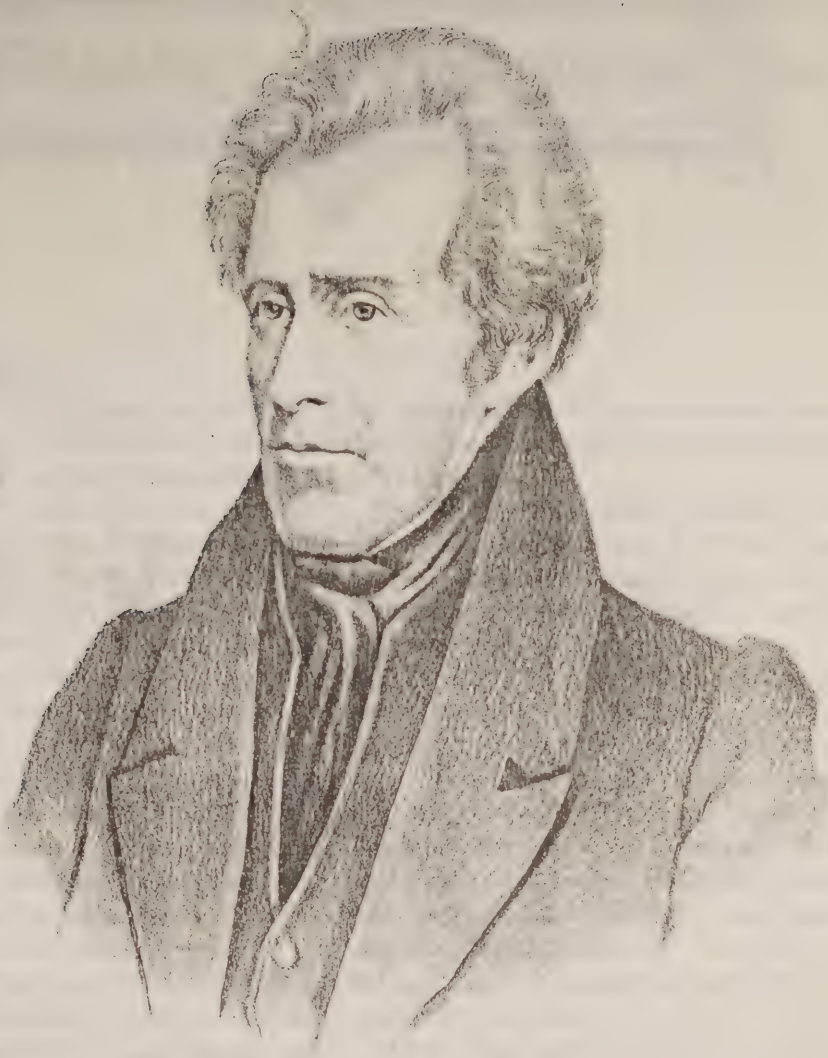
The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol —the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of

M Van Buren,

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor

W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

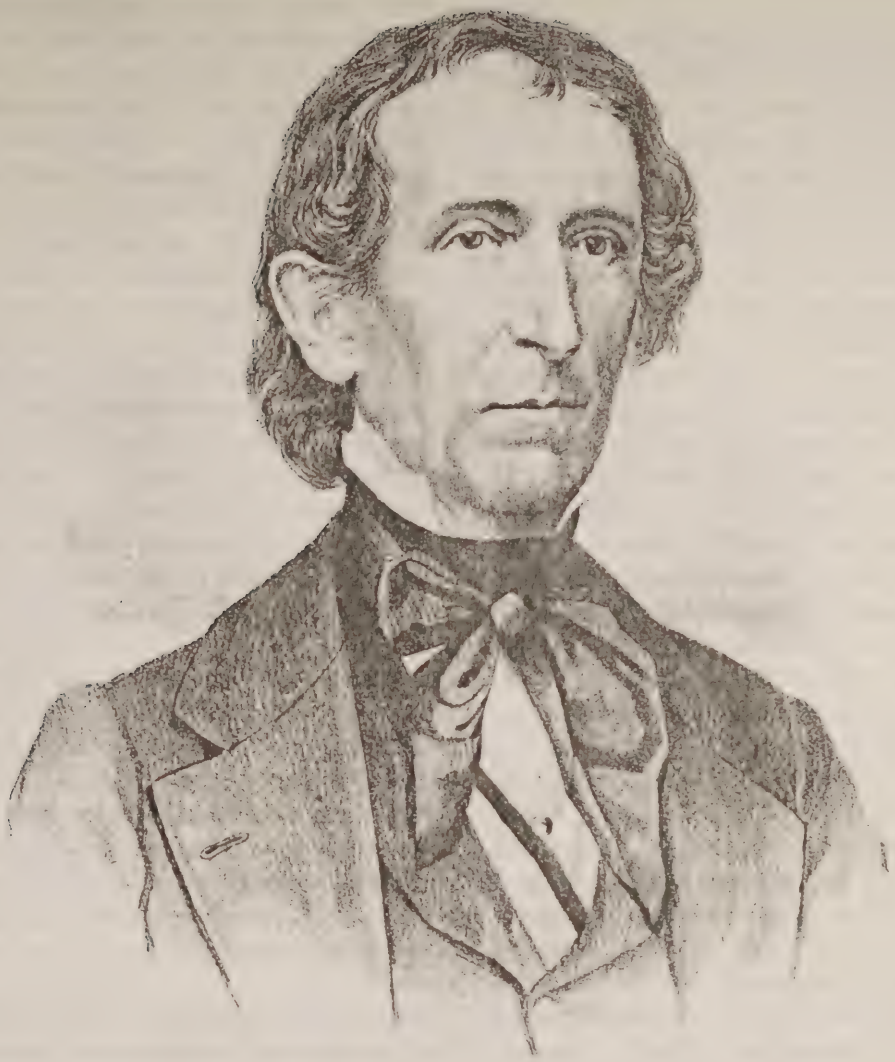
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-

James K. Polk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849–'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western

Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-

Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by

Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-

James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

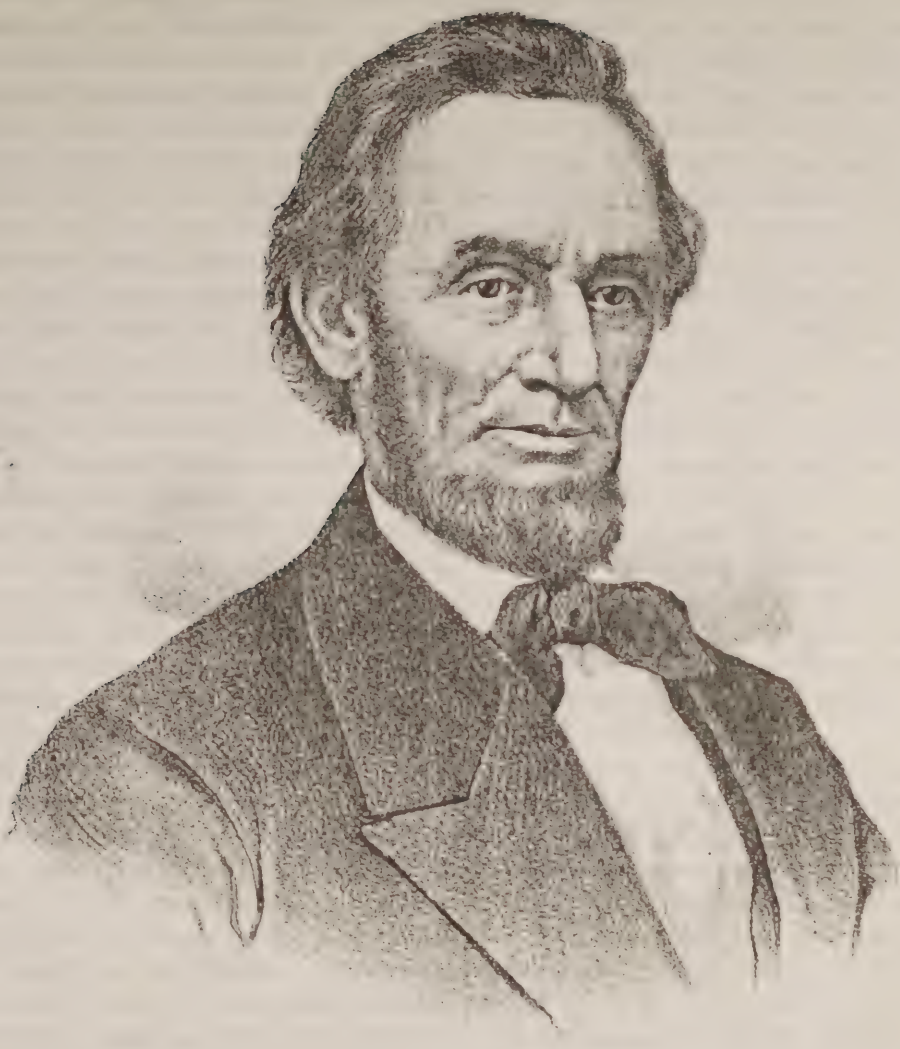
The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend as ever

A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

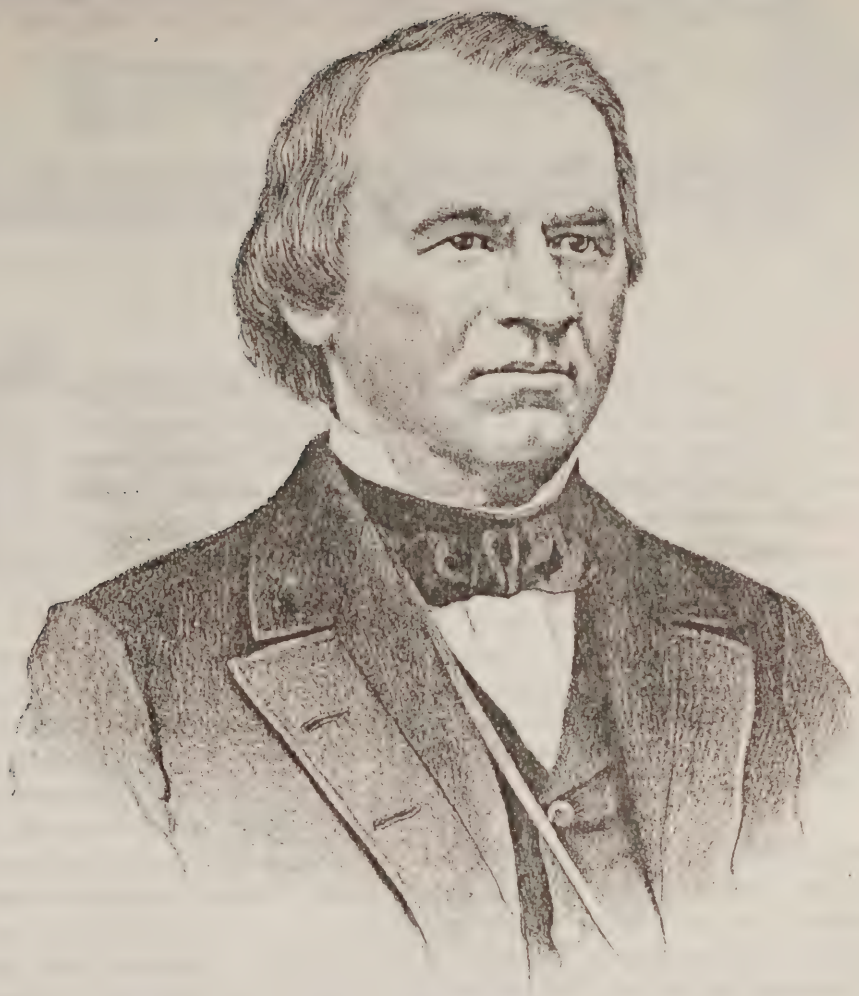
October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of

U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on; and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only out-fought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his

Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.

J. A. Garfield.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.

C. A. Walker

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Wester. States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Artnur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

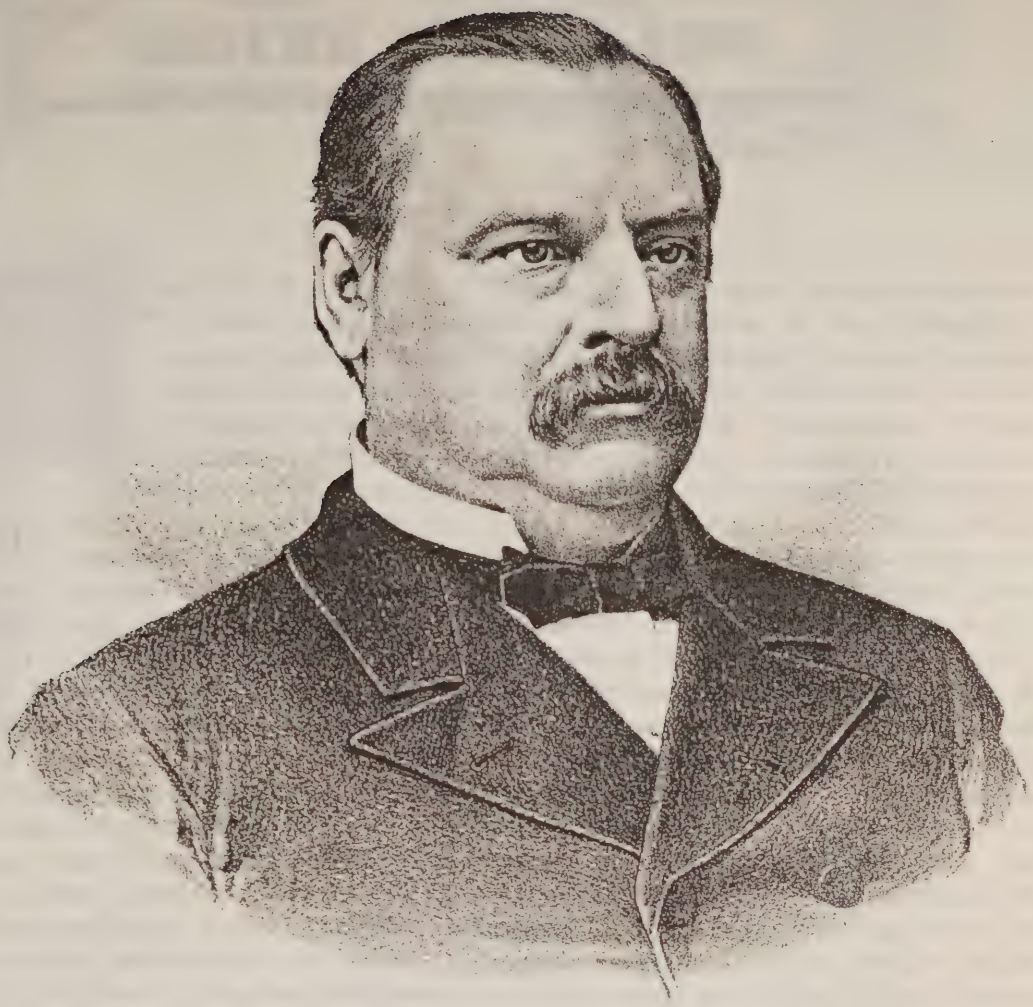
mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774–5–6, and one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for $800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself

Benj. Harrison

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a reelection as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889.


UNION

HISTORY OF IOWA.

History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.

THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels between the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of $2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of $1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were doing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250 000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846–'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, battercakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a wellsweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid himin "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France: and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarelly, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for $11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory"—carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

Ths first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa. But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention, was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to $100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of $50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30′ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the cornerstone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her $1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wildcat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to $250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856–'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen, —was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858–'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to $250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of $800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only $300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidental contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General —Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake, George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about $3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of $2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859–'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that $282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of $5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is $8,000, besides $128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of $258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost $88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and uly 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1, following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was $55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872–'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833–'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834–'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846–'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding $50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at $1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was $32.50, and of female teachers $27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was $1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was $5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now $3,547,-123.82, on which the income for 1881 was $234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838	22,589	1859	638,775
1840	43,115	1860	674,913
1844	75,152	1863	701,732
1846	97,588	1865	750,699
1847	116,651	1867	902,040
1849	152,988	1869	1,040,819
1850	191,982	1870	1,191,727
1851	204,774	1873	1,251,333
1852	230,713	1875	1 366,000
1854	326,013	1880	1,624 463
1856	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others scon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

Sta e Capitol	$2,500,000	Institutions for the Insane	$1,149,000
State University	400,000	Orphans' H me	62,000
Agricultural Col. and Farm	300,000	Penitentiaries	408,000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School	50,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	225,000	Reform School	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding $100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to $2,592,222, and the floating debt, $153,456; total, $2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of 43° 30′ to that of 40° 36′, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS, AGES.	GROUPS, PERIODS.	FORMATIONS, EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	Drift	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous	Inoceramous Bed	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	100
Devonian	Hamilton	Kinderhook Beds	175
		Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
Lower Silurian	Trenton	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface; and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the northwestern portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair	.....	984	3,982	11,199
Adams	.....	1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon	.....	454	1,212	7,448
Benton	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer	.....	4,915	12,525	14,081
Buchanan	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista	.....	57	1,585	7,537
Butler	.....	3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun	.....	147	1,602	5,595
Carroll	.....	281	2,451	12,351
Cass	.....	1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo	.....	949	4,722	11,461
Cherokee	.....	55	1,977	8,240
Chickasaw	.....	4,336	10,188	14,534
Clarke	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay	.....	52	1,5[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Clayton	3,873	20,728	27,771	22,829
Clinton	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,704
Crawford	.....	383	2,53[illegible]	12,413
Dallas	854	5,244	12,[illegible]	18,746
Davis	7,264	13,764	15,505	16,468
Decatur	965	8,677	12,618	15,336
Delaware	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,[illegible]
Dickinson	.....	120	1,389	1,901
Dubuque	10,841	31,164	38,[illegible]	42,997
Emmett	.....	105	1,392	1,530
Fayette	825	12,673	16,973	22,248
Floyd	.....	3,744	10,76[illegible]	14,677
Franklin	.....	1,369	4,7[illegible]	10,248
Fremont	1,244	5,[illegible]74	11,174	17,653
Greene	.....	2,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy	.....	793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie	.....	3,038	7,001	14,863
Hamilton	.....	1,691	6,055	11,252
Hancock	.....	179	989	3,453
Hardin	.....	5,440	13,684	17,[illegible]
Harrison	.....	3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry	8,707	18,701	21,403	20,826
Howard	.....	3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt	.....	332	2,596	6,341
Ida	.....	43	221	4,382
Iowa	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper	1,288	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson	4,472	17,573	24,8[illegible]	25,429
Jones	3,007	13,300	19,731	21,052
Keokuk	4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth	.....	416	3,351	6,179
Lee	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa	4,939	10,370	2,877	13,146
Lucas	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon	.....	.....	221	1,968
Madison	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,228
Mahaska	5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion	5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills	.....	4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell	.....	3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona	.....	832	3,654	9,055
Monroe	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,749
Montgomery	.....	1,256	5,934	15,876
Muscatine	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,[illegible]
O'Brien	.....	8	715	4,155
Osceola	.....	.....	.....	2,219
Page	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto	.....	132	1,836	4,131
Plymouth	.....	148	2,199	8,267
Pocahontas	.....	103	1,446	3,713
Polk	4,513	11,625	27,557	42,395
Pottawattamie	7,525	4,965	16,593	39,846
Poweshiek	615	5,[illegible]	15,521	18,93[illegible]
Ringgold	.....	2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac	.....	246	1,411	8,77[illegible]
Scott	5,986	25,959	38,109	41,070
Shelby	.....	518	2,529	12,6[illegible]
Sioux	.....	10	570	5,4[illegible]
Story	.....	4,051	11,651	16,[illegible]66
Tama	8	5,285	16,131	21,885
Taylor	204	3,590	6,[illegible]	15,635
Union	.....	2,012	5,[illegible]	14,9[illegible]
Van Buren	12,270	17,181	17,472	17,042
Wapello	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren	911	10,281	17,[illegible]	19,578
Washington	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne	340	6,419	12,257	16,227
Webster	.....	2,504	10,454	15,980
Winnebago	.....	162	1,882	4,917
Winneshiek	546	13,342	23,570	23,337
Woodbury	.....	1,819	6,172	14,997
Worth	.....	756	2,892	7,953
Wright	.....	653	2,392	5,062
Total	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838–'41; John Chamber, 1841–'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839–'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841–'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843–'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840–'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843–'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839–'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838–'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–'40; M. Bainridge, 1840–'41; J. W. Parker, 1841–'42; John D. Elbert, 1842–'43; Thomas Cox,

1843–'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838–'39; Edward Johnson, 1839–'40; Thomas Cox, 1840–'31; Warner Lewis, 1841–'42; James M. Morgan, 1842–'43; James P. Carleton, 1843–'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845–'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors. — Ansel Briggs, 1846–'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850–'54; James W. Grimes, 1854–'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860–'64; William M. Stone, 1864–'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868–'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876–'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877–'78; John H. Gear, 1878–'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882–'86; William Larrabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858–'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–'62; John R. Needham, 1862–'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–'68; John Scott, 1868–'70; M. M. Walden, 1870–'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872–'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874–'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882–'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846–'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848–'50; George W. McCleary, 1850–'56; Elijah Sells, 1856–'63; James Wright, 1863–'67; Ed. Wright, 1867–'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873–'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879–'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846–'50; William Pattee, 1850–'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854–'55; John Pattee, 1855–'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859–'65; John A. Elliott, 1865–'71; John Russell, 1871–'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875–'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882–'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885–'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846–'50; Israel Kister, 1850–'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852–'59; John W. Jones, 1859–'63; William H. Holmes, 1863–'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867–'73; William Christy, 1873–'77; George W. Bemis, 1877–'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881–'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals. — David C. Cloud, 1853–'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860–'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865–'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866–'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867–'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872–'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877–'81; Smith McPherson, 1881–'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–'55; George W. McCleary, 1855–'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861–'77; John H. Looby, 1877–'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878–'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855–'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857–'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859–'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862–'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863–'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867–'71; Aaron Brown, 1871–'75; David Secor, 1875–'79; J. K. Powers, 1879–'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847–'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848–'54; James D. Eads, 1854–'57, Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857–'58; Oran Faville, 1864–'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867–'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868–'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872–'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876–'82; John W. Akers, 1882–'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849–'51; William H. Merritt, 1851–'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1863, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853–'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855–'57; John Teesdale, 1857–'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861–69; Frank M. Mills, 1869–'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871–'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873–'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879–'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855–'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858–'67; James S. Carter, 1867–'71; J. J. Smart, 1871–'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875–'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879–'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859–'63; Oran Faville, 1863–'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846–'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849 '51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Maturn L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846–'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848–'50; George Temple, 1850–'52; James Grant, 1852–'54; Reuben Noble, 1854–'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856–'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857–'59; John Edwards, 1859–'61; Rush Clark, 1861–'63; Jacob Butler, 1863–'65; Ed. Wright, 1865–'67; John Russell, 1867–'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869–'71; James Wilson, 1871–'73; John H. Geer, 1873–'77; John Y. Stone, 1877–'79; Lore Alford, 1880–'81; G. R. Struble, 1882–'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847–'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848–'49; Joseph Williams, 1849–'55; George G. Wright, 1855–'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860–'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862–'64; George G. Wright, 1864–'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866–'68; John F. Dillon, 1868–'70; Chester C. Cole, 1870–'71; James G. Day, 1871–'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872–'74; W. E. Miller, 1874–'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876–'77; James G. Day, 1877–'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878–'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879–'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880–'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847–'54; George Greene, 1847–'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854–'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855–'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856–'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860–'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864–'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864–'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848–'55; George W. Jones, 1848–'59; James Harlan, 1855–'65; James W. Grimes, 1859–'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867–'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871–'77; William B. Allison, 1873–'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877–'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879–'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney, James H. Rothrock, Tipton, Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison, Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.

Governors of Iowa.


OUR
LIBERTIES
WE PRIZE
AND OUR
RIGHTS WE
WILL MAINTAIN

ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susannah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter, who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

Under the act of Congress to divide tne Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.

JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797 he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

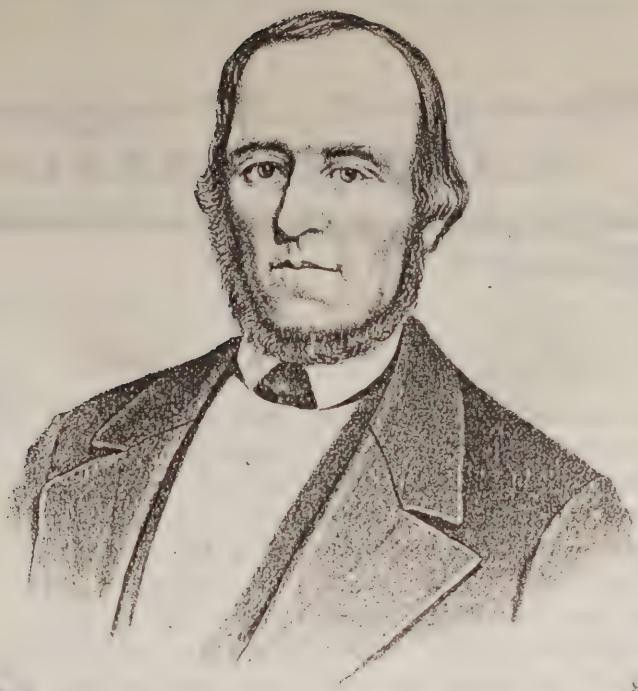
to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal compeers. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

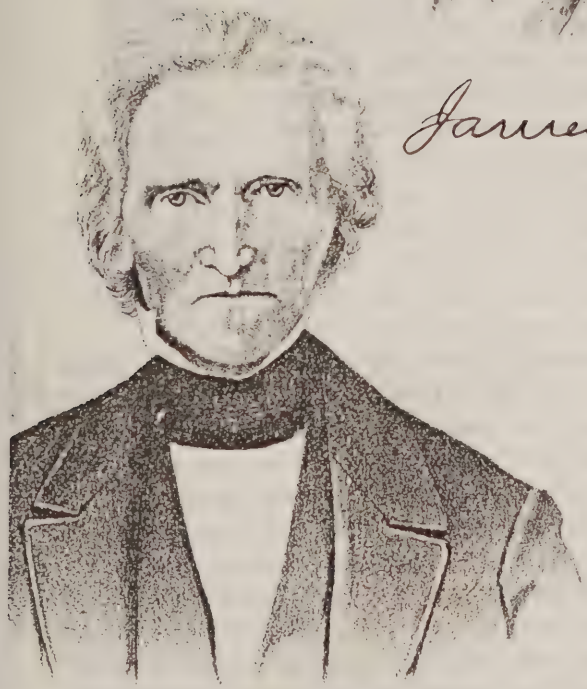
He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

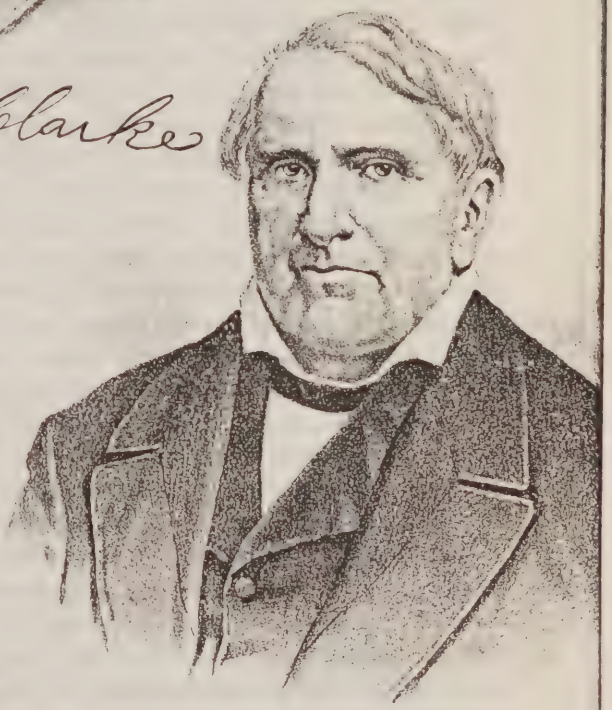
In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.



James Clarke





N. D. Lucas

John Chambers

JAMES CLARKE.

THE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the Burlington *Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

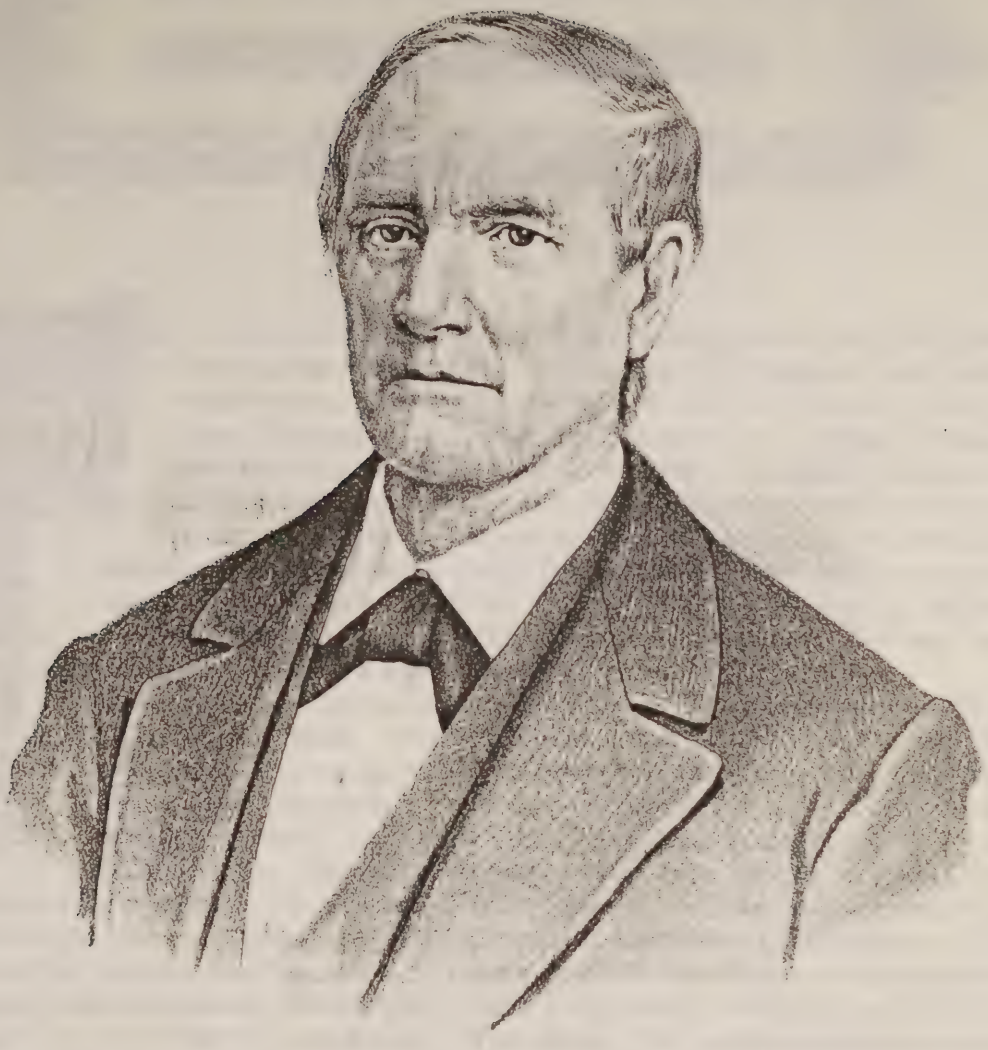
the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, atwhich Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the Burlington *Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.



Israel Bigelow

ANSEL BRIGGS.

THE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education, improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.

S. Hempstead.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.

THIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The Burlington *Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.

JAMES W. GRIMES.

THE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburgh, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval aflairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

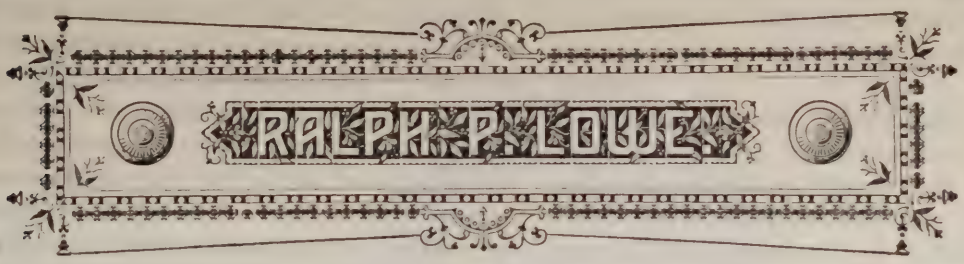
Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention: 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth $6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating $5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of $5,000 to Dartmouth College, and $1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.

R. P. Lowe.



THE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.

Samuel D. Ashley

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had removed from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

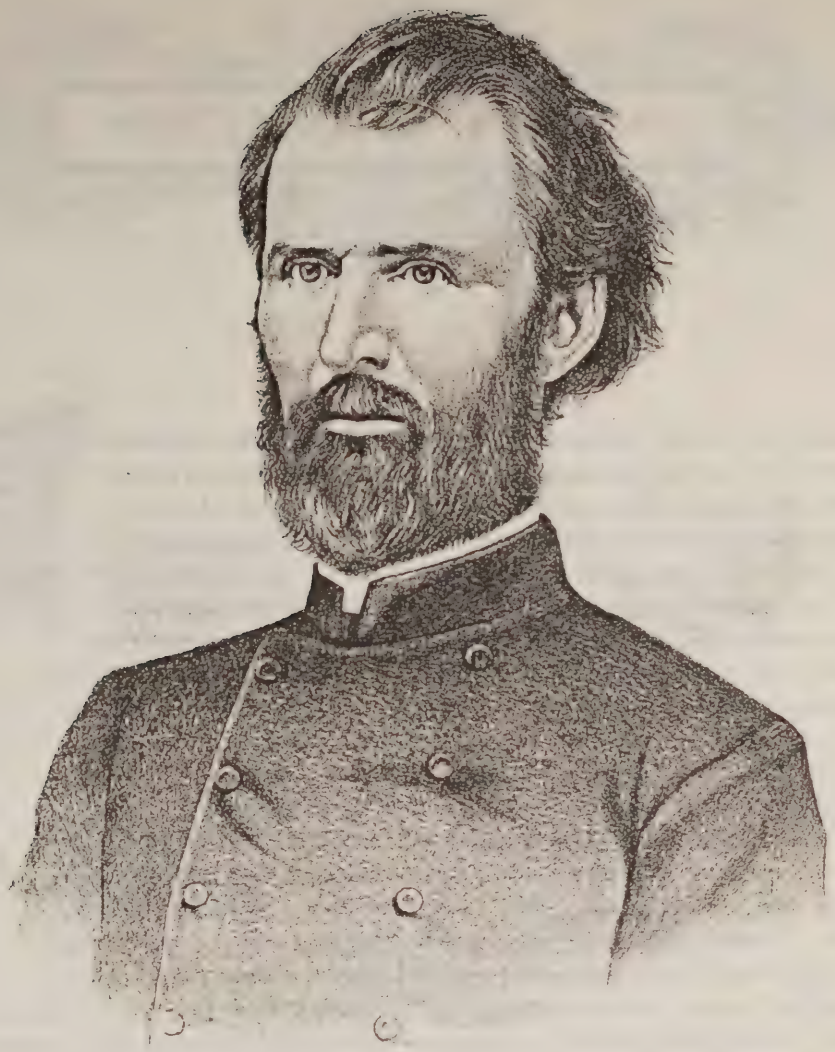
In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of $800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but $300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining $500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.



A. M. Stone

WILLIAM M. STONE.

THE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization. He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville *Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was reelected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloaet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.

Lam Merrill

SAMUEL MERRILL.

COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.

C. C. Carpenter

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.

L. G. Newbold

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor. He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the ı ..ion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

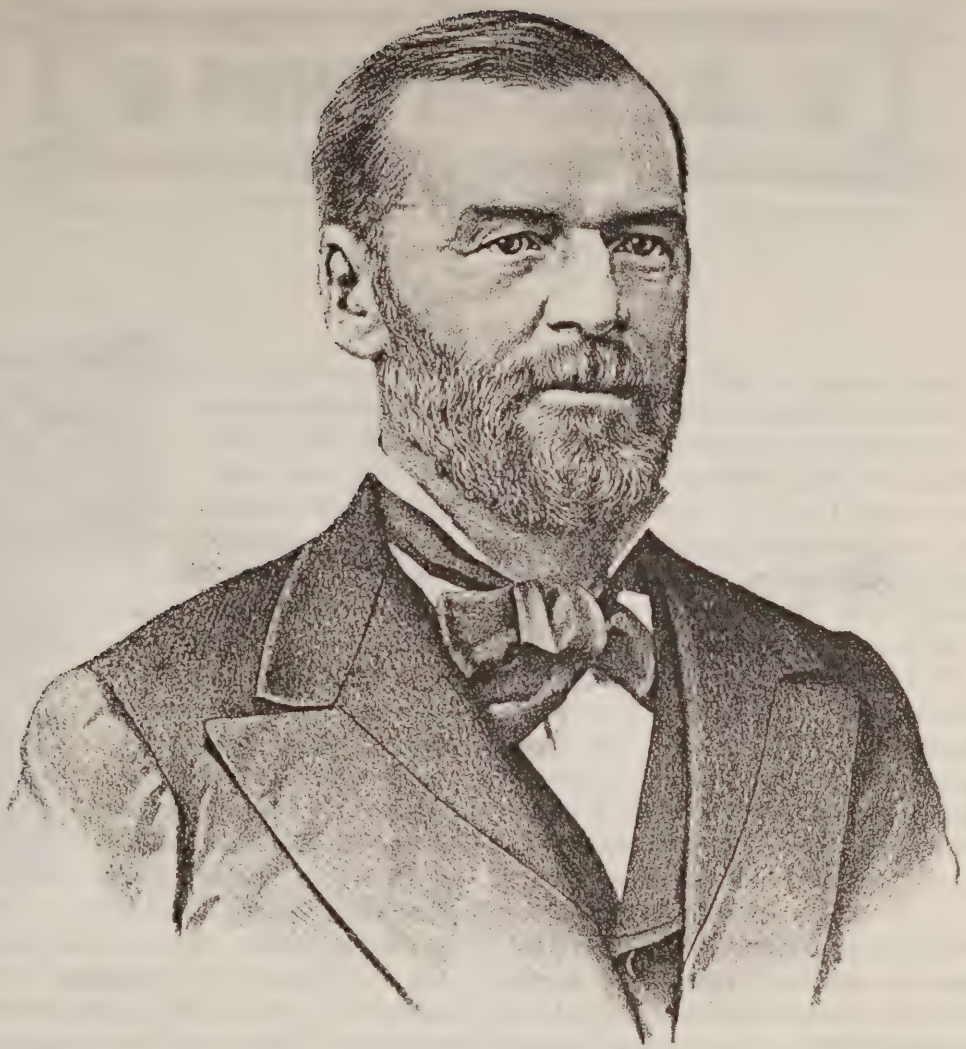
His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to $340,826.56, more than $90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



Jno A Gurr

JOHN H. GEAR.

THE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792. When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.

B. R. Sherman

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

THE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighboring town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children —Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.

W. Lawrenson

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832 and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was reelected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.

Horace Bois

HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa, is a lawyer by profession, and a resident of the city of Waterloo, of which city he has been a resident, engaged in the active practice of his profession, since 1867. Governor Boies is a son of Eber and Hettie (Henshaw) Boies, and was born in Aurora, Erie County, New York, on the 7th day of December, 1827. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in moderate circumstances, and Horace was reared under the healthful influence of farm life. He attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, until sixteen years of age, when, being inspired with an ambition to see more of the world than had been possible for him within the narrow limits of his native town, with the added variety of an occasional visit to Buffalo, he persuaded his father to consent to his departure for the West. Passage was secured on a steamer at Buffalo, which was bound up the lakes, and in due time he landed at the little hamlet of Racine, Wisconsin. This was in the spring of 1843, five years before Wisconsin was admitted into the Union. The total cash assets of the youthful emigrant amounted to but 75 cents, which required on his part strict economy and immediate employment.

Not finding a favorable opening at Racine, he struck out on foot in search of work among the farmers, which he secured of a settler near Rochester, and about twenty miles from Racine. His employer proved a hard task-master, and put the boy at the laborious work of ditch-digging, while he gave him the poorest kind of food, and even that to a very limited amount. After a month spent in a half-starved condition, and having been greatly overworked, he received the sum of $10 for his services. Broken in health, he left his employer, and soon fortunately fell in with a family that had recently come from the vicinity of his home in the State of New York. These people proved true friends, and kindly cared for him through a long illness that followed, which was the legitimate result of his month of hardship and starvation. On recovering his health, young Boies continued at farm work until a year had elapsed since he left his home; he then returned to his native town, having learned the useful lesson of self-reliance, which in after years enabled him to more easily overcome the difficulties that beset the way of him who has to hew out his own road through life. On his return to Aurora, Mr. Boies pursued a course of study

at the academy of that village, and later spent one winter in school-teaching in Boone County, Illinois.

Returning to the State of New York, he was married in Aurora, on the 18th of April, 1848, to Miss Adela King, a daughter of Darius and Hannah King. Mrs. Boies was a native of Erie County. They had three children, of whom only one is now living, a daughter, Adela, who is now the widow of John Carson. Mrs. Carson resides at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

In 1850 Mr. Boies began the study of law in Aurora, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo at the general term of the Supreme Court in November, 1852. He pursued the practice of his profession in Buffalo and vicinity with marked success, and in the fall of 1857 was elected to represent his district in the New York House of Representatives for the session of 1858.

Mrs. Boies died in November, 1855, and he was married the second time in December, 1858, in Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Versalia M. Barber, who was born in Boston, Erie County, New York, a daughter of Dr. P. J. Barber. Mrs. Boies had removed to Iowa six months previous to her marriage. She died in April, 1877, leaving three children, a daughter and two sons. Earl L., the eldest, was graduated at Cornell College, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and became the partner of his father. Jessie, the daughter, is her father's companion and housekeeper. Herbert B., the youngest, is a law student in his father's office at Waterloo.

After pursuing the practice of his profession at Buffalo and vicinity for fifteen years, Mr. Boies removed to Iowa, settling at Waterloo in April, 1867. He at once formed a law partnership with H. B. Allen, and for a time the firm was Boies & Allen. Then Carolton F. Couch, the present District Judge, was admitted to membership, and the firm name became Boies, Allen & Couch. That connection was continued till 1878, when Mr. Allen, on account of failing health, was obliged to withdraw, the firm becoming Boies & Couch until 1884, when Mr. Couch was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. Mr. Boies was then alone in business for a short time, when he was joined by his eldest son. In 1886 Mr. James L. Husted was admitted to membership in the firm, which has since continued under the name of Boies, Husted & Boies, and is widely known as a leading law firm of eastern Iowa.

Governor Boies was a Whig in early life, and on the disruption of that party and the formation of the Republican party, he joined the latter. He was never ambitious to serve in official position, and with the exception of his one term in the Legislature of his native State and one term as City Attorney of Waterloo, he held no office of importance till elected Governor of Iowa in the fall of 1889. He maintained his connection with the Republican party until 1882, since which time he has affiliated with the Democrats. Governor Boies enjoys the distinction of being the first Governor of Iowa elected by the Democratic party for thirty-five years, and was the only successful candidate of his party on the State ticket at the late election. Considering the fact that the State was carried the year previous, in the Presidential election, by a majority of 35,000 in favor of the Republicans, the success of Governor Boies may be said to have been a compliment to him as a man and leader, without disparaging the splendid campaign work of his party managers, or ignoring the effect of the evident change in popular political sentiment in Iowa.

Delaware and Buchanan Counties.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AUSTIN BOWMAN was born in Venango county, Pa., January 8, 1833. His father, Hugh Bowman, was also a native of the Keystone State, having been born and reared in Venango county and was by occupation a farmer. He died in 1848, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was a quiet, unostentatious man and a zealous christian, having been for many years a member of the Presbyterian church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Bowman, who was a New Englander by birth and of Scotch extraction. He was among the very earliest settlers of Venango county, Pa., where he lived and died. He bore arms in the War of 1812 as captain of a company and was a highly respected citizen.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Hannah Webber. She was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and is still living at the ripe old age of four scour years. She is a devout christian and has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years. She is the mother of eight children, five of whom are now living.

Austin Bowman, the subject of this brief notice, was born in a log house built by his grandfather in Venango county, Pa., about the year 1800. He attended the common district schools, which in that day were conducted on the subscription plan in log school houses. His father died when he was quite young and household duties devolved largely upon him, which prevented him from attending school, except during the winter months. He chose farming for a life occupation and struck out on his own account at the age of twenty-two. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, where he farmed rented land for about nine years. In the meantime he had made one or two purchases of land in Delhi township, Delaware county, and in 1865 he removed his family to his new home. The land he purchased was new and unimproved, being largely covered by timber. After years of assiduous toil he has cultivated and improved his farm until it is now one of the best improved and most productive farms in the county.

Mr. Bowman married November 16, 1854, the lady of his choice being Eliza C. Mason, a lady in every respect well worthy to bear him companionship. She was born in Cooperstown, Venango county, Pa., November 2, 1835. She is a daughter of James and Susan A. (Selder) Mason, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. Her father was born March 3, 1799, and died in 1877, aged

seventy-eight years. He was a pioneer settler of Cooperstown and a shoe-maker and tanner by trade. He built and operated the first tannery in Cooperstown. He was a man of superior intelligence and was prominent and influential in the community where he lived. He was a consistent christian, first a Presbyterian then becoming a Methodist and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He was a strong temperance man, but of a retiring disposition and never courted notoriety.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Bowman was James Mason, a Scotch Irishman who immigrated from Ireland, settling in Pennsylvania at an early day, where he died about 1830.

Mrs. Bowman received her primary education in the old-fashioned log school house of her native county, afterwards attending select school in Youngstown, Ohio, also attended select school in Franklin, Pa., where she afterwards taught school in her native county.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have had born to them eleven children, as follows—Alice E., born September 8, 1855; Emma F., born May 31, 1857 (deceased); Fred, born March 28, 1859; George L., born November 21, 1860; Leonard J., born November 1, 1862; Ralph H., born January 4, 1865; Jennie M., born September 8, 1867 (deceased); Marian R., born October 19, 1869 (deceased); Edith C., born March 14, 1872; Willis D., born April 13, 1873 (deceased), and Harry E., born February 16, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have spared no pains to give their children good educations. Some have already graduated with honor from Lenox College and others are quite far advanced. One is now studying medicine. Three of their children have taught school.

In politics Mr. Bowman is a stanch republican. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist church, she uniting with the church in 1851, and he in 1871.

RICHARD BOON (deceased), a former well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Delaware Center, Delaware county, was a native of Rhode Island and was born February 9, 1812. His parents, who were New England-born people, moved to New York when he was small, settling in Saratoga county. There the subject was reared. He grew up on a farm, his father's homestead lying on the banks of the historic Hudson, and along that stream the boyhood of our subject was spent. When a young man he moved to Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., where he learned the carriage maker's trade and subsequently entered the business as a manufacturer, continuing at it for a period of twenty years. In 1860 he moved West and settled in Delaware county, Iowa, taking up his residence first in Delhi, but afterwards moving to Delaware Center. There he purchased real estate and erected a handsome stone dwelling and at once entered into a number of enterprises for the improvement of the town and the building up of his own interests. He farmed for a number of years, was also engaged in the lumber trade and still later in the nursery business, besides enterprises of a more general nature. He met with fair success and grew to be an im-

portant factor in the development of his adopted home.

Mr. Boon was twice married. He married first in 1849, taking as his wife Miss Julia Snow, a native of New York. This lady died in October, 1863, and Mr. Boon married a second time in November, 1865, his second wife being Mrs. Marcella Coffin, widow of Sherman Coffin, formerly a citizen of Herkimer county, N. Y. The second Mrs. Boon was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 23, 1834. Her maiden name was Martin, she being a daughter of Aaron Martin, a native also of New York. Her mother before marriage was Almaza Brayton. Mrs. Boon was married to Sherman Coffin, August 17, 1852. He died in 1862. Two children were the result of this union—only one of whom is now living—Minnie, the wife of J. B. Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio; the other, Annie A., died young. Mr. Boon had, by his first marriage, one child, a daughter, Lucretia, now the wife of C. J. Simmons, the present agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Delaware Center. By his last marriage Mr. Boon had one child, a son, William O., who was born June 24, 1867, and married May 1, 1890, to Janett Kratzer, of Delaware, Iowa.

Mr. Boon was a public-spirited citizen and always took great interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the community in which he lived. In early life he connected himself with the Baptist church and he remained a life-long member of it. For many years he was a deacon in the church and exhibited much zeal in all church work. He died June 20, 1890, and his memory is honored by all who knew him.

WILLIAM HOCKADAY. Prominent among the successful and enterprising farmers of Oneida township may be found the subject of this sketch. He is the owner of a large tract of fine land pleasantly located on section 3, Oneida township, where he has been operating successfully for more than twenty years. He has brought his land to a high state of cultivation, largely by the labors of his own hands, and is in possession of a comfortable set of farm buildings, to which each year he adds something to enhance the beauty and value of his property.

The subject of this biographical notice is a native of England, and was born in Devonshire February 14, 1845. His father, John Hockaday, was a native of the same country, where he spent the early portion of his life as a laborer on a farm. In 1845 he concluded to seek his fortunes in the new world, and accordingly set sail for the New York harbor in company with a small colony of friends. The party proceeded as far as Cleveland, Ohio, when a halt was made until a suitable location could be decided upon. Two others were dispatched West on a prospecting tour, while the balance obtained employment and prepared to remain until those of the party sent in advance should report favorably on a location. It was while here that John Hockaday was stricken down with cholera, an occurrence which deeply affected every member of the little colony. The mother, accompanied by her only son, William, the subject of this memoir, who was then only a few months old, proceeded to Du Page county, Ill., where she located permanently. She remarried, becoming the wife of James Boker, by

whom she had one child—John C. F., who died when about eight years of age. The mother died in Elgin, Ill., in 1887. She was a zealous member of the Methodist church for many years and a devout christian woman.

William Hockaday is therefore the only living representative of the family by that name in America. He was reared on a farm, and received as good a common-school education as the times afforded. During the dark days that overshadowed our beloved country, from 1860 to 1865, when civil strife demanded such wholesale sacrifices from the people of Illinois, as well as other states, the patriotism of every man was appealed to. Under stress of the demands so urgently made for men, in 1864, Mr. Hockaday, when only nineteen years of age, enlisted May 10th in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois regiment. His regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Smithtown, a point on the Ohio river where the famous rebel raider, General Forrest, was, and, after a march into the country, he was met and routed. A month or more was spent in skirmishes with Forrest and his band of raiders. Mr. Hockaday enlisted for one hundred days, and at the expiration of that time he volunteered to continue, at the request of his commander. He was in the service about five months, during which he was fortunate enough to escape being either captured or wounded. He was honorably discharged in November, 1864.

Returning from the war, Mr. Hockaday purchased a team, and, perceiving the advantages of a new country, where he could expand his efforts and court fortune to a better benefit, he came to Delaware county, Iowa. He purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in Bremer township, and entered upon farming at once. The improvements were scarcely noticeable in the county at that time, although a settlement had been made some years before.

Mr. Hockaday was married, September 30, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Rogers, who was born in Illinois in 1849. She is a daughter of Thomas Rogers, who immigrated from England to this country in 1848 and settled in Du Page county, Ill. He removed to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1857, and was one of the early settlers of this section. He was a farmer, and died here in 1884. He was a man of a strong religious turn of mind and an active member of the Methodist church. The mother of Mrs. Hockaday bore the maiden name of Jane Box. She was the mother of eight children and a zealous christian woman. Mr. Hockaday's household is composed of the following children—Electa A., born July 13, 1868; John C. F., born March 18, 1870; Emma J., born December 7, 1871; William W., born December 15, 1873; Oscar N., born November 14, 1875; Curt, born October 20, 1877; Reuben, born January 11, 1880; Bert, born November 6, 1881; Nettie, born September 2, 1883.

Mr. Hockaday is a firm republican, and has voted with that party ever since he attained his majority. While he has never sought place, he has nevertheless been called upon to fill some local positions. He owns an estate of five hundred and fifty acres, all of which is susceptible of cultivation and very productive. He has always been energetic and enterprising, and has long ago been placed in the

ranks of the solid men of Delaware county. During the first fifteen years of his residence in the county, he was variously engaged, having on hand a number of laudable enterprises from which he secured handsome returns. He was among the first in the county to engage in the dairy business, and he is perfectly familiar with every detail of the manufacture and sale of dairy products. All of his transactions have been characterized by that rare good sense and judgment which are essential to success in any undertaking.

AARON RICHARDSON was born in Keene, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, May 9, 1825, and is a son of Barzilla and Lydia (Foster) Richardson. His father was a native of Swanzey, the same state, was a farmer, a man of moderate circumstances, yet quite prominent in local affairs. He was an invalid almost a life-time, and died in 1851, aged fifty-seven years. He was a son of Amos and Phebe Richardson, both New Englanders, of English descent, who died in New Hampshire. Lydia Foster was born in Swanzey, N. H., and died in 1884, aged eighty-four. She was a daughter of Joel Foster, of Scotch descent, also a native of New England. The parents of our subject both died in Keene, N. H., the parents of ten children, viz.—Amos, now living in Manchester; Phebe and Martha, deceased; Joel F., a retired railroad official of the Big Four railroad, living at Shelbyville, Ind.; Aaron, whose name stands at the head of this sketch; Eri, a capitalist at Sioux City, Iowa; David, a railroad contractor at Indianapolis; Sarah, deceased; Barzilla, Jr., a real estate dealer at Keene, N. H.; Lydia A., the widow of George Cole, of Westmoreland, N. H., and now living in Keene, N. H.

Aaron Richardson, the subject proper of this sketch, was raised on a farm in his native place and there received his education. In 1844 he went to work on the Western railroad as an overseer, and two years later went to the Worcester & Providence railroad, which was in course of construction, and worked one summer laying ties. He next went to Cheshire railroad as fireman, served with that company five months in that position, then was given an engine and served in the capacity of engineer seven years on that road, running between Pittsburgh and Bellows Falls. He then went to the Western Vermont railroad and acted as engineer from Rutland to Bennington one year; then was offered the position of master mechanic, but did not accept it. He then went on the Rochester & Niagara Falls road as engineer and ran a year, and then went to Chicago and went on the Rock Island railroad as engineer and was in the employ of that company for about six months. He then gave up railroading and came to Iowa, and bought a farm in the vicinity where he now lives. After giving his attention to agriculture for two years he moved to Hopkinton, this county, and went into the mercantile business, in which he remained five years, and then went to railroading again as engineer on the Racine & Mississippi railroad. One year later he went to Dubuque and was employed on the Iowa Central railroad for three months, when he gave up rail-

roading and went back to Hopkinton and engaged in the stock business in connection with farming for about five years, and then entered into mercantile business there and was thus engaged three years, and during that time he was largely instrumental in getting what is now the Millwaukee & St. Paul railroad through Hopkinton. He was a member of the county board of supervisors two years from South Fork township. In 1880 he moved on his farm where he now lives, and now owns two hundred and fifty acres in sections 24 and 25, Hazel Green township, and fifteen acres in Hopkinton, and also owns a store building there.

It will be seen that our subject worked for his father until twenty-one years of age, and then started out in life on his own account and has made all he has through his own industry and enterprise. He has done all the improving on his farm and put up all the buildings. He also established a creamery on his farm about 1879, but had the misfortune of being burned out, but with indomitable courage and unconquerable determination to repair his losses and restore his business to even a better condition than before, he at once rebuilt, and is now milking forty-five cows, besides doing a small stock business.

Mr. Richardson is a Master Mason, and in politics is a republican. He is liberal in his aid to educational enterprises. His religion is Liberal and Free Thought.

In 1852 Mr. Richardson married Miss Maria Belding, of Swanzey, N. H., a daughter of Elijah C. and Elvira Belding, and this happy union has been crowned by the birth of six children, viz.—Napoleon B., who is managing the creamery at home. This gentleman married Flora McBride and has one child—Winniford. The second child born to our subject and wife, is Frederick E., an insurance and loan agent at Manchester. He married Miss Emma J. Cotton and has had born to him two children, viz.—Milville and Willow. The third child born to our subject is William A., a farmer in Dakota, who married Miss Eva O. Gris, and has one child—Leon. Mr. Richardson's remaining three children, are—Nellie, Emma and Charles O., all single and at home with their parents.

WILLIAM KASTER was born in Hickory township, Mercer county, Pa., November 12, 1840, and is a son of Sealey and Mary (Shilling) Kaster, being the third of a family of five children born to his parents. He was raised on his father's farm in his native county to fourteen years of age and them came to Delaware county, Iowa, with his father, and remained with him until he was twenty-one years old. He received a common-school education, and for a livelihood has followed farming all his life. He settled where he now resides in 1866 and owns one hundred and eighty acres in section 11, township 88, range 5, Delaware county, where he now resides. Besides general farming he is doing considerable dairy business, keeping about twenty-five cows. In 1885 he built his present residence, a two-story frame, nicely located on high ground, and is here enjoying every domestic felicity, having married November 18, 1865, Miss Arvilla

A. Orvis, of Prairie township, this county. She was born in DeKalb county, Ill., October 15, 1848, and is a daughter of Emrie P. and Caroline (Putnam) Orvis. Mr. Kaster and wife have had born to them four children, viz.—Caroline M., now the wife of Benjamin F. Cramer, a farmer in Delhi township, to whom has been born one daughter, Ada N.; Levi G.; single and at home; Mabel L., also single and at home; Iola V., likewise living with her parents and still unmarried.

Personally, Mr. Kaster is kind and accommodating and has the good will of all who know him.

CASPER H. NIEDERFRANKE was born in Prussia January 15, 1837. He is a son of Charles F. and Catherine (Bridenkamp) Niederfranke, both of whom were natives also of Prussia. The father died in his native country and the mother subsequently remarried, her second husband being a countryman named Casper Brandhorst. To the union of Charles F. and Catherine (Bridenkamp) Niederfranke were born two children—Casper H., the subject of this notice, and Louisa, now the wife of Henry Nieman, a farmer of Elk township, Delaware county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. To the union of Casper and Catherine Brandhorst were also born two children—Mary, now the wife of William C. Nieman, farmer of Delhi township, Delaware county, and Henry, a farmer of Carroll county, this state. In the fall of 1849 Caspar Brandhorst with his family, consisting of his wife and the four children here mentioned, sailed for America, taking passage on the vessel Annadalius. After a voyage extending over seven weeks and five days, they landed at New Orleans about the first of January, 1850. There they took a steamer for St. Louis. On the way up the river the mother fell a victim to that dread disease, cholera, and died. The father with the children came on to St. Louis and in the spring following made his way to Guttenburg, in Clayton county, this state. In that place began the career of the subject of this notice, and what here follows is an outline of his personal history since coming to Iowa, a poor fatherless and motherless boy, the eldest of four almost helpless children. Mr. Niederfranke's life carries an encouraging lesson to struggling boys, as it serves also to strengthen our confidence in the inherent worth and nobility of the race.

Mr. Niederfranke's earlier education was necessarily very limited. He could hardly be said to have begun his education when his mother and step-father started for America. The sad and unlooked-for death of his mother on reaching this country threw him at once, a youth of tender years, upon his own resources, and forever cut off any hopes there might have been entertained before that event for a good mental training for the son. Life for him immediately resolved itself into a struggle for bread and butter. On settling in Clayton county he hired out to work by the year on a farm. He worked diligently for years as a farm laborer, saving his means as they were slowly earned and storing them up to be afterward used in making a start for himself. In 1863 he married, and, having taken this important

step in life, he purchased a farm in Clayton county and paid for it with money he had saved from his labors during the ten years preceding that time. For six years he was engaged in farming in Clayton county, and then in 1866 he bought a farm in Delaware county, in section 36, Elk township, to which he moved, continuing in agricultural pursuits. His first dwelling on this place was a little shanty, 18x20 feet, built of lumber and cheaply constructed. He lived in this for five years and what funds he accumulated in the meantime he put into other improvements on his place, and expended in buying other land. When his means could allow, however, he erected a handsome two-story residence, one of the largest and best-finished houses in the township, and he built also a splendid barn, large enough to house most of the perishable products of the farm and give needed shelter to all his stock. He bought land from time to time, until he now owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres where he lives in Elk township, one hundred and sixty acres in section 33 in Elk township, and seventy acres of timber land also in Elk. The greater part of his land is under cultivation, being enclosed by fence, and is every year planted or sown to some sort of productive crop. To do what Mr. Niederfranke has done for his place has required much patient industry and a large share of practical business talent; but his success has been complete and it shows what those qualities under favorable conditions will do.

In 1863, as we have noted, Mr. Niederfranke married. The lady on whom his choice fell for a companion was Miss Louisa Walkamp, who was then residing in Clayton county, Iowa, but who was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Only one child was born to this union when the mother died in 1865. The child, a daughter, Sophia, now grown, is one of Delaware county's accomplished teachers. Mr. Niederfranke married a second time in 1866, his last wife being Miss Mary Nieman, who was also then residing in Clayton county, being a daughter of William and Catherine M. Nieman, natives of Prussia. Mrs. Niederfranke was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847. By his second marriage Mr. Niederfranke has had nine children, all of whom are living, viz.—Louis, Louisa, Alvina, Eddie, Emma, Hannah, Pauline, Ida and Mary. Mr. Niederfranke and his wife are both members of the Lutheran church, and they have reared their family in a knowledge of the teachings of that church, as well as in the practice of the broad charities of the Christian religion.

HENRY NIEMAN, a prosperous farmer of Elk township, Delaware county, is a native of Prussia, and was born March 18, 1833. He is a son of Frederick W. and Mary (Meyer) Nieman, both of whom were also natives of Prussia. His parents came to America in 1845, reaching New Orleans after a voyage of nine weeks, from which place they proceeded to Cincinnati, residing there one year, whence they moved to Iowa, settling in Guttenburg, Clayton county. They subsequently lived and died in that county, the father in Guttenburg, and the mother on their farm on Turkey river. The father was engaged in farming after coming to Iowa and

accumulated some property before his death. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, for many years a member of the Lutheran church, and a kind-hearted, generous man. The mother was a thrifty house-wife and looked diligently after the proper training of her children, and took a lively interest in their welfare as long as she lived. There were five children in the family, all of whom are now living, these being—Henry, William, Caroline, Eliza and Mary.

Henry, whose name is placed at the head of this sketch, was about twelve years old when he came to America. He was only a lad when he came to Iowa, but young as he was he came alone, preceding the family some months. He stopped at Guttenburg, in Clayton county, and secured his first employment in that place as a clerk in a general store. Following that he was variously engaged, working at whatever he could to earn an honest dollar. He remained at home during the time, giving his parents the benefit of his labors until he was about twenty-five years of age. Then he pushed out into the world and began to work for himself. He had previously worked on the farm, and he chose this line of occupation for permanent employment. In 1862 he married and from that time on redoubled his efforts. In 1867 he purchased land in Delaware county, moved on it and began then to build with a definite end in view. He still resides where he settled at that time, having added to his original purchase other tracts, until he now owns a farm of five hundred acres in section 24, Elk township, which is one of the best improved and most desirable places in the township. The improvements, as well as the land itself, represent his own labor. He began his career with nothing. He has accumulated a large amount of property, notwithstanding he has met with a number of reverses. Mr. Nieman is an energetic and intelligent man and his success has been the result of his persevering industry and thoroughgoing business methods. He holds in a high degree the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and is universally mentioned by those who know him with marks of respect and high consideration.

June 26, 1862, is the date of Mr. Nieman's marriage. His wife's maiden name was Louisa Niederfranke, being a daughter of Charles and Catherine Niederfranke, who were natives of Prussia, where Mrs. Nieman was also born. She was residing at the time of her marriage in Clayton county, Iowa, having accompanied her mother and step-father to this country when a child. Her father died in Prussia, and her mother in St. Louis soon after coming to the United States, she falling a victim to that dread disease, cholera. Mrs. Nieman is a sister of Casper H. Niederfranke, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The facts of her ancestral history will appear more fully in that sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Nieman have had ten children, all but one of whom are now living. These are—Amanda, Johnnie (deceased), Mary, William K., Lydia E., Charles H., Lena C., Martin B., Louisa S. and Henry A.

GEORGE W. REA. This gentleman is now one of the oldest of the surviving early settlers of Delaware county. He has been a resident of the county for more than forty-two years,

being one of the few settlers who came prior to 1850. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, coming also of Pennsylvanian parentage, originally of Scotch extraction. His father, George Rea, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, born in 1775. He settled in Bedford county, that state, when a young man, and there subsequently married a young lady of that county, Miss Ann Webb, and resided there until 1824, when he moved to Richland county, Ohio, remaining there for twenty-two years. In 1846 he moved to Jo Daviess county, Ill., and six months later to Delaware county, Iowa, settling on a farm a half-mile west of the present town of Colesburg, Colony township, where he shortly afterwards died, being then in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a farmer throughout life, a man of moderate means, possessing industrious habits, quiet, sober and intelligent, actuated by the sole purpose of doing what he conceived to be his duty as a citizen, neighbor, friend and parent, in the best manner possible for one of his means and opportunities. Coming of old Scotch stock he adhered to the traditions and teachings of his fathers in matters of religion, being an almost life-long member of the Presbyterian church. He took but little interest in politics, but voted as all good citizens must, and when he did so always affiliated with the democratic party. The mother of our subject died at his home in Colony township, Delaware county, in 1877, aged ninety-two. She was a pious, exemplary christian woman, industrious, neat and orderly as a house-wife, faithful and affectionate as a spouse, and gentle and forbearing as a parent. To George and Ann (Webb) Rea were born a family of nine children, all but one of whom reached maturity. The eldest of them, James, now resides in Fayette county, Iowa; the second is George W., whose name heads this sketch; the next, Elizabeth, who died unmarried, at the age of twenty-five, in Richland county, Ohio; Arthur E. resides at Osceola, Iowa; John died in Fillmore county, Minn.; Martha is the wife of Rudolph Keller, a farmer of Delaware county, Iowa; Mary J., who became the wife of A. Hazlett, died in Fillmore county, Minn.; Robert died in Grayson county, Tex., and Thomas died in Richland county, Ohio, when a child.

George W. Rea, whose personal history this article is more especially designed to perpetuate, was born in the village of Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., June 20, 1817, and was reared in that county and in Richland county, Ohio, whither his parents moved when he was nine years of age. He grew up on his father's farm and received the rudiments of a common English education in the country schools of the locality where he resided. June 11, 1840, he married Miss Mary P. Meredith, of Richland county, Ohio, and settled on a farm in that county, where he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1846, when, in company with his father, he moved to Jo Daviess county, Ill. He resided there two years and then in 1848 moved to Iowa, settling in Colony township, Delaware county, where he has since resided. He purchased the place on which he now lives, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres in sections 9 and 16, in 1851, and has resided there since that date. He has a pleasant country place, well stocked and well improved, a home-like place, one that shows the

labor of years in all its surroundings and appointments. Mr. Rea has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and is a thoroughgoing farmer, having a full knowledge of the possibilities, as well as the responsibilities, of his calling. He has taken much interest in everything of a general nature relating to his township, having held the usual number of local offices and contributed his share to the common good in every way he has deemed it his duty to do so. His life has been of that quiet, industrious sort, chiefly marked in its effects on the public mind, and for the good it has accomplished in a silent, unobtrusive way. Mr. Rea is a democrat in politics, and is a man who possesses a clear idea of the purposes of civil government, and has extensive and accurate knowledge of the history and workings of his own government. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, but with the exception of this he has never belonged to any other order.

We have already noted that Mr. Rea married in Richland county, Ohio, prior to his removal West. His wife, Mary P. Meredith, was a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Meredith, descendants of two of the early settled families of the Buckeye State, the father having been born there, and the mother having been born in Virginia, but reared in Ohio, her parents moving to that state when she was young. They both died in Richland county, Ohio. Mrs. Rea was born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 3, 1819. She died August 31, 1887, at her home in Colony township, after a married life extending over forty-seven years. She was an estimable lady, and her death was a bereavement to her many friends, as well as to the members of her own family. She was the mother of ten children, all but two of whom survive her. These are Amandus W., George T., Margaret A., Martha E., Oscar E., Albin M., Emma J., Florence S., Frank and Mary E. Amandus W. is a merchant, residing at Colesburg, Delaware county. He was one of Delaware county's contributions to the Union army in the late war, being a volunteer in Company E, Fifth Iowa cavalry. He married Miss Frances Hubbard, of this county, and has one son, Edwin C. George T. resides also at Colesburg, being an invalid old soldier, having served in Company G, Sixth Iowa cavalry. He married Miss Osie Daniels, of Davison county, Dak., and has two children, Mary and Harry. Margaret is the widow of Simon Myers, and now resides with her father. She has one child, Charles A. Martha E., the deceased member of the family, died in Richland county, Ohio, at the age of six months. Oscar E. is a civil engineer, residing at Bismarck, Dak. Albin M. is a farmer, residing on the old homestead. He married Miss May E. Van Osdel, of Chicago, by whom he has two children—Harriet and Margaret. Emma J. is the wife of Frank Grimes, a miller of Colesburg. They have four children—Blanche, Joseph, Clifford and Mary M. Florence S. is the wife of Dr. O. A. Dunham, of Manchester, a sketch of whom appears in another place in this volume. Frank is a commercial traveler, residing at Holstein, Iowa. He married Miss Mary Gilmore, of Delaware county, and has two children—Mabel and Florence. Mary E. died in Delaware county, Iowa, at the age of four years. The Rea family stand socially at the front.

THOMAS M. DICKSON, a thrifty farmer of Colony township, Delaware county, Iowa, is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was born May 14, 1843. His parents, James and Margaret (Hill) Dickson, were born in the same country, and became the parents of three children, our subject being the eldest, and the other two being George, now a resident of Earlville, Iowa, and Grace, wife of John C. Wood, of the same town. James Dickson came to the United States in 1849, and landed in New York city, where he passed six months, working at his trade of stone-cutting, and by his industry and economy managed, as is the habit of his countrymen, to save a little money. At the end of these six months our subject, his mother and brother and sister also reached this country. When the family had all assembled together they went to Indiana, and for a while resided in Cannelton, whence they went to St. Louis, Mo., and for several months made their residence in that city. In 1851 they all came to Delaware county, Iowa, where the mother died October 12, 1866. The father is still living in Earlville.

Thomas M. Dickson, filial and faithful, lived with his parents until his mother had passed away, and gave his earnings to his father until twenty-five years of age. The latter, however, did not forget the kindness of his son, and started him in life by presenting him with eighty acres of land, which he has increased to one hundred and sixty acres, located in section 20, Colony township. Our subject, who has always been a farmer, by this increase of his acreage, has shown the thrift and industry resulting therefrom, which may almost be denominated heredity, and the neat appearance of his farm is another evidence that the lessons learned from his father have never been forgotten. December 25, 1869, Thomas M. Dickson married Miss Jessie McPherson, who was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in November, 1845. She came to this country with her parents, two brothers and two sisters, August 3, 1867, and to this happy union have been born the following children, named in order of birth—Annie, Maggie, James, George and Grace.

Mr. Dickson has been appointed road supervisor, the duties of which office he has carried out in a most satisfactory manner. His success as a farmer has been almost a wonder to his neighbors, but his early training to the vocation easily accounts for that success. Wise, prudent, industrious and saving as well as progressive, he could hardly have failed in achieving a competence as an agriculturist. He is a member of Colony Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., at Colesburg. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and by his upright walk through life shows his sincerity in the faith which he professes, and his liberal contributions to the funds of the society give evidence that he holds a sincere sympathy with all means that tend to the advancement of the doctrines inculcated by the church of which he is a member. In politics, he is a republican.

WM. SAWYER, ex-merchant, but now a prominent agriculturist of Delaware county, was born in Washington county, Ill., December 22, 1832, and is a son of Cyrus and Rebecca (Parks) Sawyer. Cyrus Sawyer

was a native of Logan county, Ky., was born in 1800, and died in Washington county, Ill., in 1848. He was a man of much energy and was looked upon as being one of the most capable farmers of his neighborhood, as he has followed that occupation all his life. A whig in politics, he stood high in the estimation of his col leagues, was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. Mrs. Rebecca Sawyer was born in North Carolina in 1800, and departed this life in Washington county, Ill., in 1852. She bore her husband twelve children in the following order: Amanda Tabitha, David C., Mary L., Mahala C., James H., Salina P., Washington Matthew (the subject of this sketch), Francis M., Margaret Adaline, Martha M., Charity M., and an infant that died unnamed.

W. M. Sawyer received a good common school education in his youthful days in his native county, in which he resided until the spring of 1852, when he came to Delaware county, Iowa, and here he has since made his home. For six years he was engaged in mercantile business in Rockville, after which he turned his attention to farming. The marriage of Mr. Sawyer took place in 1857 to Miss Sarah J. Moreland, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of David Moreland. To this felicitous marriage have been born the following named children—Charles F., Richard C., Jennie R., Flora M., Nannie J., Earnest, Arthur L., Willie (deceased). Mr. Sawyer is a Master Mason, and in politics is a republican. He has always been held in the highest esteem by his party, and for six years has filled the office of county supervisor, and the last five of the six years he had the honor of being chairman of the board. Always having taken great interest in educational matters, he has filled the position of school director or treasurer for over thirty years, and he has seen to it that his own children have been well and thoroughly instructed. These have also been trained to the habits of industry, such as were inculcated by his own parents, and to the practice of which he owes much of his success in life. Moral training has not been neglected, nor the amenities of society lost sight of, and today the Sawyer family are looked upon as useful members of the community in which they live, and as among those whose upright walk and broad charity in thought and act are worthy of emulation.

EARNEST DITTMER, farmer and stock raiser, of Delaware county, with his post-office at Colesburg, Iowa, was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 1, 1831, and is a son of John and Mary (Bennett) Dittmer, both natives of Germany, the former born in 1796 and the latter in 1800, and both immigrants to the United States in 1851, and both dying in Clayton county, Iowa, the father in in 1873 and the mother in 1870.

Earnest Dittmer is the eldest of a family of four children, the three younger ones being—Henry, who is now deceased; Gustave, a resident of Clayton county, Iowa, and Martin, residing in the same county. Earnest Dittmer came to the United States in 1849, making the voyage in a Boston sailing vessel called the

Newton, which took thirty-five days to cross the ocean. He first located in Fayette county, Pa., where, for a few months, he worked at his trade of cooper, and in 1850 came to Iowa and worked at his trade, and also farmed in Clayton county until 1866, when he removed to Delaware county, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. His homeplace comprises one hundred and sixty acres, which he has highly improved, and which gives in its every aspect evidence of thrift and skill on the part of its owner.

Since his residence here, Mr. Dittmer has become quite popular with his fellow-citizens, and has served them as justice of the peace four years, and as school director for several terms. His first marriage took place April 19, 1852, to Miss Ann Mary Reddingshafer, a native of Germany, and to this union were born twelve children, in the following order—John George, October 16, 1853, now a farmer in Colony township, about one-half mile west of Colesburg; George Martin, born October 2, 1855, and also a farmer in Colony township; Henry Aaron, born March 5, 1858, is the leading physician of Manchester, Iowa; Mary D., born June 5, 1860, is the wife of Dr. I. P. Van Berg, of the town of Albert Lea, Minn.; Martin E., born August 9, 1862, is a prominent medical practitioner at Sioux Falls, Dak.; Charles L., born May 30, 1864, is a pharmacist; Edward B., born December 31, 1866, resides under the parental roof; Earnest G., born February 7, 1869, is attending school at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Benjamin F., born September 24, 1872, died September 10, 1873, and three other children died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Dittmer went to her long rest in January, 1877, tranquilly and serenely, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. The second marriage of Mr. Dittmer was in August, 1882, to Mrs. Keziah Moyer, a native of Centre county, Pa., and a daughter of John McKisson.

Mr. Dittmer has led a moral and upright life, as well as an industrious one, and has won the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, he and his family to-day holding an enviable position, socially, in their various communities.

THOMAS G. WINNARD, one of the representative farmers of Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Raisin valley, Mich., March 22, 1834. His father, Amos Winnard, was a native of Bucks county, Pa., but immigrated to Lenawee county, Mich., in 1830. He settled in the rich and fertile valley of the Raisin river, where he remained until his untimely death in 1846. He was one of the most successful well-diggers in that section of the state, and it was while engaged in this business that he lost his life by the caving in of the well.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Anna L. Hutchens. She was born on the Island of Stocia, in the West Indies. She was a devout christian and for many years a zealous member of the Presbyterian church. She died in 1872.

The boyhood days of young Winnard, the subject of this brief notice, were spent on a farm in a good old Quaker settlement in the famous Raisin valley. He attended the common district school when oppor-

tunity afforded, but his school advantages were limited to a very few months during the winter season. He began following the plow when only seven years old, and was of considerable service to his father, who was a poor man. After his father's death he worked out at four dollars a month during the summer and for his board during the winter. When he was nineteen years old he went to Branch county in the Wolverine State, to which place his mother, who had remarried, had gone. He followed railroading considerably while in this locality and was never out of employment. In 1860 he removed to Steuben county, Ind., where he cultivated a rented farm for one year. Not liking the Hoosier State he removed to Branch county, Mich., locating at Cold water, where he remained one year. During the next ten years he was variously engaged. In the spring of 1870 he came to Delaware county, Iowa, and purchased land in Hazel Green township, where he has since lived.

Mr. Winnard married October 7, 1858, taking for a life companion Miss Mary Ellis, who was born in New York, August 19, 1838. She is a daughter of Hiram and Rebecca A. (Murwin) Ellis, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter a native of New York. They were early settlers of Branch county, Mich., locating there in 1844. The father died in 1877 and the mother in 1851. Both were zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Winnard have had born to them a family of four children, viz.—Rhoda, born July 31, 1859; Hiram E., born September 12, 1861; Norton E., born May 22, 1864; Frank W., born October 27, 1874. Frank W., the youngest child, still remains at home, assisting his father on the farm.

Mrs. Winnard has been a member of the Presbyterian church since she was sixteen years old until within a few years, since when she has been a member of the Congregational church. Her three eldest children are also members of the Congregational church.

Mr. Winnard has spared no pains in the education of his children. Two have graduated from Lenox College, one of the best institutions in the State of Iowa, and are filling honorable positions in life.

Hiram E., his eldest son, who graduated in the class of 1885, has taught school one year in Nebraska, and is now a prosperous farmer of Hazel Green township. He was married, in 1885, to Netta J. McKean, who graduated at Lenox College the same year. They have two children—Winifred and Marguerite Mary.

Norton E. received his diploma the same year, and has taught school four years in Nebraska. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College in March, 1890, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at White Water, Wis.

Rhoda A. attended Lenox College several years and is a most successful teacher. She taught her first term in Delaware county when only fifteen years of age. She was engaged in teaching for a number of years in this county, and has taught successfully for nine years in Nebraska. She became the wife of N. E. Leach, April 20, 1879, by whom she has had two children—Winfield W. and Mildred Winifred. Mr. Leach is a native of Vermont and a graduate of the Elgin Academy, of Elgin, Ill. He has been a successful teacher for

twenty-six years. Both he and his wife hold state certificates in Nebraska.

Mr. Winnard is an adherent of the democratic party, although he takes no active part in partisan politics.

He owns two hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in Delaware county, all under a good state of cultivation. In addition to farming he gives much of his time and attention to stock-raising. In 1884 he erected a comfortable residence, which is tastefully and elaborately furnished throughout. His barn and other necessary buildings correspond, and his entire farm is equipped with all modern improvements.

E. M. CARR, lawyer and editor of Manchester, Iowa, is a native of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and was born June 28, 1850. John Carr, his father, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, November 25, 1821, and in 1835 came to America with his parents, who first located in Canada, near Kingston. This voyage caused John to fall in love with a sea-faring life, and, although but a lad of fourteen years of age, he longed to assist the crew at every opportunity in the navigation of the great ship. Even his new home had no charms for him, sufficient to keep him away from salt water, and on the first occasion that offered he availed himself of it and put off to sea, following it for many years and visiting nearly every country bordering on the great oceans. He rounded Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope and spent some time in Australia and the adjacent islands. His parents having removed from Canada to New York, Mr. Carr, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, enlisted in the United States navy and was assigned to duty on the United States frigate Savannah, but was afterwards transferred to the sloop-of-war Warren. His ship had several engagements with the better class of war ships of the Mexican navy, which were quite powerful, but few in number. Before and after the successful bombardment of Vera Cruz, he, with a number of shipmates, several times volunteered to assist the land forces, and it is a well known fact that the "tars" proved to be an efficient aid to the military, especially in the training of heavy ordnance. At the close of the struggle Mr. Carr returned to the home of his parents, and the year after, on the tenth day of December, 1847, was united in marriage with a highly educated lady, Miss Anna Keane, who bore him ten children, of whom seven are still living, namely—Edward Michael, our subject; Peter, who lives at Lamont, Iowa; Margaret, wife of Henry Thompson, a resident of Norden, Nebr.; and Joseph, John, James and Ellen, living at Lamont. Soon after marrying, John Carr bought a farm near Franklinville, N. Y., on which he resided until the summer of 1856, when he came to Iowa and settled at Lamont, and there, with the exception of a couple of years spent in Manchester, he passed the remainder of his days, which ended August 10, 1887. Mr. Carr had led a strictly temperate life, having never used liquor nor tobacco, a most unusual thing to men who pass many years at sea. He cared nothing for personal enjoyment, in the sense in which the phrase is usually understood, but preferred

E. McCarr

to use his means and energies in promoting the interests of his adopted country and the pleasures of his family and friends, and in sustaining those things which he thought to be right. An Irish patriot as well as an American, the wrongs inflicted on his native country were to him as personal grievances, and he was altogether a true type of that sturdy race that has kept alive Ireland's right to nationality through a fight that has lasted more than a thousand years. Throughout his whole life he was a most devout Catholic.

The mother of E. M. Carr, Mrs. Anna (Keane) Carr, now living at Lamont, Iowa, was born in the town of Athlone, Ireland, in 1826; is a daughter of Joseph Keane, and is a highly educated lady, having attended an Irish college for eleven years. Joseph Keane, her father, was an English officer, and his son Joseph, a younger brother of Mrs. Carr, was commander for twenty years of the British revenue cutter Euphrates, and his sons are also officers in the British navy, holding rank as captains and lieutenants.

E. M. Carr, subject proper of this sketch, was brought by his parents to Buchanan county, Iowa, in 1856. Here he received his preliminary education in the common schools, and this was supplemented by an attendance for two years at the high school of Independence, after quitting which he taught school for awhile. After relinquishing school teaching he entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, spent a time in the academic department, then attended the law department, and from this successfully graduated in June, 1872. Coming at once to Manchester, he formed a law partnership with Ray B. Griffin, which lasted three years, following which he practiced alone until July 21, 1884, when he formed a partnership in the law business with Charles E. Bronson, which has been continued till the present time. But this was not the first business connection Mr. Carr had with Mr. Bronson. The Manchester *Democrat* was established in January, 1875, by a stock company, of which Mr. Carr was secretary, and in which Mr. Bronson was a large shareholder. In April, 1878, Mr. Carr and Mr. Bronson together bought the publication, and together have since continued to issue it, raising its circulation to 1,600 copies. It is a ten-column folio, is all "home print" is published every Wednesday, and is considered to be the best exponent of democratic principles in this section of the state.

Mr. Carr has always taken a most active part in politics and is a recognized leader of the county and state democracy. For the past twelve years he has been a delegate to nearly every county and state convention held by the democratic party and has been a most able assistant in managing its campaigns. He is looked upon as being one of the shrewdest politicians in the state, and under no circumstances would the managers of the party take a step, even of the slightest importance, in matters relating to his locality without consulting him and taking his advice as to its wisdom and probability of success.

Mr. Carr is now, and has been for the past ten years, commissioner of insanity. He organized the militia company at Manchester, was for three years its commander, and was appointed, by Governor Gear, judge advocate, with rank of major. He also assisted in organizing the

First National Bank of Manchester, of which he is a director and has been since its organization. He has always exerted his best efforts in advancing every project intended for the promotion of the benefit of his town, county and state. With Mr. Bronson he owns four hundred acres of choice land in Coffin's Grove and Richland townships, stocked with thoroughbred and graded cattle and improved with every modern convenience. His industry is untiring and his enterprise without limit, while his standing as a gentleman, lawyer, editor and political manager is unexcelled by any other man of his years in the county or in the state.

The marriage of Mr. Carr took place October 18, 1873, to Miss Emma Preussner. This lady was born in Cook county, Ill., in 1853, and is now the happy mother of two children—Edward and Hubert.

DORAN S. CORBIN is a son of one of the original pioneers of Delaware county, and is also one of its oldest-born native citizens, having first seen the light of day on Plum creek, in Delhi township, September 12, 1850. His father, John Corbin, was a native of New York State, and was born February 12, 1812. In 1837 he immigrated to Delaware county, Iowa, and entered a large tract of land. There were no actual settlements in the county at that time. In 1840 he went to Ohio, where he met and married Miss Eliza Phillips. He made the first assessment in the county and took quite a prominent part in the administration of local and county affairs. He was an active, industrious man, well known and much respected by the old residents of the county. He died, in 1883, in the seventy-first year of his age.

The mother of our subject is still living, being now in the seventy-second year of her age. She is the mother of three children, the eldest of whom is the first living white person born in the county.

Doran S. Corbin, the subject of this memoir, was born in the typical pioneer log cabin and received his elementary education in a log school-house. He attended Lenox College at Hopkinton one year. At the age of twenty he struck out for himself. In 1873 he migrated to Pope county, Minn., where he resided for a short time. He subsequently purchased land and lived some time in Ida county, Iowa. He was a pioneer farmer of Galva township, that county, having broken the first land in that township.

August the second, 1874, Mr. Corbin married, the lady of his choice being Miss Ida McKee, who was born in Delaware county, and is a daughter of Richard G. and Mary (Runyan) McKee, both early settlers in this county.

To our subject and his estimable wife have been born two children, viz.— Hattie A., now deceased, and John.

In politics Mr. Corbin is independent. He follows the dictates of no party or clique, and supports men rather than measures.

Mr. Corbin owns a fine farm adjoining the village of Delhi, which is under a high state of cultivation.

He is spoken of in terms of respect by all who know him and will long be remembered as one of Delaware county's most respected citizens.

JAMES P. BALL, a pioneer stock-dealer of Delaware county, is a resident of the picturesque little village of Delaware, and a man well and most favorably known throughout this section of the state. He was among the first settlers of Oneida township and has experienced some of the privations and vicissitudes incident to the early settlement of a new country. He has been a resident of the county for thirty-seven years, during which time he has been prominently identified with its growth and development. He belongs to the stirring and enterprising men who have made Delaware county what it is to-day—one of the foremost counties of the state.

Southern Indiana was the early tramping ground of the subject of our sketch, and there he first opened his eyes on the eighth of January, 1832. He is one of a family of children, the offspring of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Ball, natives of Tennessee. The parents of our subject migrated to Wayne county, Ind., in an early day and settled in the dense forests which covered that region. In 1834 they located in St. Joseph county, and followed farming there for several years. In the latter section he was also an early settler, and endured in common with the people around him the hardships and privations incident to that time and locality. The mother died in South Bend, Ind., in 1840, aged thirty-three years. In 1854 the senior Ball went to California, where he died six years later.

James P. Ball, the subject of this brief memoir, was reared on his father's farm, where he was taught habits of industry and economy. His educational advantages were not such as are enjoyed by the youth of to-day. The school he attended in northern Indiana was kept in a log school house and taught by a teacher paid by popular subscription. The school master in those primitive days received from $6.00 to $8.00 per month and boarded with the parents of his scholars.

After attaining his majority Mr. Ball engaged in farming for himself in his native county, but became enthused with a desire to go West. Accordingly, in 1853, he removed to Delaware county, Iowa, and located in Oneida township near where the pretty little country town of Delaware now stands. The country was new and sparsely settled; wild game was plentiful, and it was not an unusual thing to see a few straggling Indians wending their way along the rugged borders of the new civilization.

Mr. Ball entered a small tract of government land, on which he erected a small but comfortable frame house, and began life in true pioneer style. His first efforts at farming were liberally rewarded, considering the newness of the country and the many difficulties under which he had to labor. He had a team and about $400 in money when he came here, and by the time he got settled he had very little ready means left. For the first few years his health was quite poor, and sometimes he became discouraged, but never gave up in despair. He has always been active, energetic and economical, and by his own unaided efforts has succeeded in acquiring considerable means.

Mr. Ball was married on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1851, to Miss Eliza Aigabrite, a native of Indiana. To this union were born six interesting children, as follows—Sarah, deceased; Arena, wife

of George W. Penn, of Keith county, Nebr.; Ida, Josephine, Minnie, and Stella, the last named deceased. Mrs. Eliza Ball departed this life on the sixteenth day of March, 1867, and Mr. Ball united in marriage on April 6, 1870, with Ursula Davis. This union has been blessed with one child, James W., born January 8, 1871, a son in every respect worthy of his sire. Mr. Ball is fond of his family and takes great interest in his home. A few years ago, in order to afford his children better educational advantages, he determined to move to Minneapolis, where he had valued property interests. The family had scarcely got settled in their new home when Miss Stella, the youngest daughter, was stricken down with diphtheria. The loss of this bright jewel caused much sorrow in the family and they at once determined to remove to the old homestead at Delaware.

Mr. Ball has attained success through his own tact, good judgment and perseverance. He has been a stock-dealer for twenty-eight years, dealing exclusively in cattle and swine. He has six hundred acres of well improved land, which he acquired by purchase from time to time as his means would permit.

He is a man of strong religious turn of mind, possessing a keen sense of justice and a disposition to do what is right at all times and under all circumstances. He and his estimable wife and all their children are devoted members of the Baptist church and liberal contributors to every charitable cause.

Mr. Ball was reared a democrat, but since the great Civil war has always identified himself with the republican party, and is a firm believer in the principles as enunciated in the platform of that organization. He has never aspired to public office, nor has he ever taken an active part in politics. He is an honored member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and a man highly esteemed by all who know him.

FRANK CARPENTER, the subject of this biographical sketch, occupies a prominent position among the young and enterprising farmers of Delaware county. As a judicious tiller of the soil he has met with success and as a man and citizen holds a good position among his neighbors. His life has been one of unabated industry and he takes an active interest in that which is going on around him, and which most nearly affects the welfare of his community.

The first recollections of our subject are of a modest home in Rock county, Wis., where he first opened his eyes to the light on the fourteenth of March, 1855. His father, Daniel Carpenter, was a native of New York and a hard-working industrious man. Soon after his marriage he located in Vermont, where he resided about one year, and then emigrated to Rock county, Wis. He was one of the first settlers in that section of the country, and, like those around him, endured the hardships and privations incident to that time and locality. The flourishing city of Racine, eighty miles distant, was the nearest trading-point, and lumber and provision had to be hauled from there. The country in that vicinity was known as "Oak Openings," that is, part timber and part prairie. In

1860, after a residence of twenty years in that state, Daniel Carpenter removed with his family to Delaware county, Iowa, where he had already purchased considerable land. He settled in Oneida township, where he farmed quite extensively till his death, which occurred in 1880. He was a good citizen and left quite an estate as a monument to his own perseverance and industry. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Carpenter, who was probably a native of New York, although little is known concerning his personal history. He conducted a hotel, operated a mill and farmed some. Of the ancestral history of the Carpenter family little is known, but it is generally believed to be of English descent. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sabra Tillotson, a native of New York and a lifelong member of the Methodist church. She is now living in Earlville.

There are six children in the family—four boys and two girls—all of whom are now living. George, the eldest, is a prosperous farmer in Guthrie county, Iowa; McDonough is a retired farmer living in Canton, South Dakota; Elisha is conducting a farm near Earlville, this county; Violet is the wife of Samuel Ede, and lives in Earlville; Carrie, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Alva Long, a well-to-do farmer of Oneida township.

Frank, concerning whom this sketch is especially written, obtained a good, fair common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one entered the Bayllis Commercial College at Dubuque. He completed a full course in that institution, which has fitted him for the successful transaction of all kinds of business. At the age of twenty-four he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land a short distance west of the village of Greeley, and began farming for himself. Two years later he exchanged that for three hundred and twenty acres on section 12, in Oneida township, paying the difference in cash.

Mr. Carpenter was married November 27, 1879, to Miss Emma E. Smith, daughter of Charles Smith. She was born in Delaware county, December 12, 1860. Her father was a native of England and came to the United States about 1835. He was only fourteen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic and landed on the shores of the new world. He remained in New York State several years, and not until 1856 did he come West to locate. He was a resident of Delaware county for twenty-seven years, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He died in 1883. The mother of Mrs. Carpenter bore the maiden name of Jane Miller, a native of York State, and the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are now living. She was a zealous christian woman, and strove to rear her children in the paths of virtue and honesty. Her death occurred in 1883.

The congenial union of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter has resulted in the birth of five children as follows—Elbert B. born August 26, 1880; Charles D., born February 12, 1882; Elisha L., born March 30, 1883 (deceased); infant son, born July 30, 1884 (deceased); Earnest H., born July 29, 1886.

Mr. Carpenter is too busy with the everyday affairs of life to take much interest in politics. He usually supports

the republican ticket, but votes for competent men regardless of party lines. He owns a fine estate of four hundred and eighty acres, which he has improved to a very high state of cultivation. In 1888 he erected a handsome and substantial frame residence, which is neatly and tastefully furnished throughout. His farm, with its buildings, stock and machinery, indicates the care and supervision of a progressive, intelligent, thrifty farmer.

JOHN CRUISE, JR. There is no class of biographies which is more interesting to read than that of the industrious and enterprising farmer's boy who has risen from a state of comparative poverty to a position of affluence and comfort. Prominent among the men of Delaware county who have thus laboriously toiled onward and upward is the individual of whom this sketch is written. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Delaware county for more than thirty-six years and he is deemed well worthy of a place in a work of this kind. It is fitting and proper that he should be classed among the active and energetic men who came to this locality in an early day and made this the most prominent field of their life-work.

The subject of this notice was born in Devonshire, England, April 23, 1838. His father, John Cruise, is a native of the same place and spent the early part of his life there as a common laborer. In the spring of 1845, like so many other young men of his country, he had a longing to seek his fortunes in the new world. Taking passage on a sailing-vessel at the port of Liverpool, he landed safely with his family in the New York harbor, after a long and wearisome voyage. He at once made his way to Du Page county, Ill., where he remained for about nine years. In 1853 he decided to seek a new location, where the country was newer and land cheaper. He had already had a large family and he desired more land in order that he might farm on a larger scale and be able in due time to give his children a good start in life. He accordingly set out for Galena, Ill., and thence by stage to Delaware county, Iowa. He was pleased with the country and purchased considerable government land, which could then be readily had for a small sum per acre. The following year he moved with his family to the new country and began life in true pioneer style. At this time there were only a few settlers in Oneida township and wild game was quite plentiful. Bands of Indians frequently passed through the neighborhood and camped in the adjacent groves. The senior Cruise is still living on a farm in Oneida township at the ripe old age of eighty-four. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet Colwell. She is the mother of eleven children and is still living, being now eighty years of age. She is a kind mother and a consistent member of the Methodist faith.

John Cruise, Jr., the subject of this biographical memoir, resided at his home in Du Page county, Ill., till he was sixteen years of age. His early boyhood days were spent in attending the district school and working on his father's farm. He was the eldest of the boys living and

of course was his father's standby. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Cruise concluded to strike out for himself. He engaged in agricultural pursuits upon rented land for three years, and during that time by economy and industry he accumulated enough of this world's goods to enable him to purchase one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Cruise has made his own way in the world and a great deal of it has been made by hard knocks. He is a man, however, of plenty of grit. He started out with a strong desire to succeed, and having been fortunate by circumstances he was judicious in management, and his success has followed as a matter of course.

Mr. Cruise married, October, 1858, Miss Eliza Rogers, a native of England, who came to America with her parents in 1848. The offspring of this union has been nine children, as follows—Clara V., wife of Samuel M. Cook, of Clinton, Iowa; Elmer F., married to Mattie Skudder and now residing in Manchester; he served as deputy sheriff under his father for eight years; Harriet Ann, wife of Allen McIntosh, banker at Coggin, Iowa; Lucy, Jane, a successful school teacher; Cora May, Lillie B., Louisa G. and Martha E., all at home attending school.

The death of Mrs. Cruise occurred April 11, 1884, and Mr. Cruise contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Fannie Pooley, which was celebrated August 6, 1885. She is a native of Devonshire, England, where she became the wife of Samuel Pooley, December 23, 1861, by whom she had three children, namely—Fannie Jane, Samuel J. and Mary W. Her husband died in 1868 and she came to the United States in 1873. Her aim has been to give her children a good education and in this she has certainly succeeded. Fannie, the eldest, is teaching in the primary department of the Earlville school; Mary is the wife of George T. Allen and is living in Chicago, and Samuel is pursuing a scientific course in Grinnell College.

Mr. Cruise has always been identified with the republican party and is a firm believer in the principles enunciated in the platform of that organization. He has filled various local offices in his township and in the fall of 1861 was elected sheriff of Delaware county and re-elected for three consecutive terms thereafter. He made no effort to secure the re-nomination prior to his election for the third and fourth times. He earned his popularity by the faithful and earnest way in which he discharged his duties. If there is one thing more than another for which he distinguished himself, that thing was the impartiality he showed in the discharge of his official duties. Although the office is a difficult one to fill, yet he filled it with credit to himself and to his constituents, and to-day he counts his friends by the score all over the county.

Mr. Cruise is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and has been master of the Blue lodge for five years. He is an ardent temperance man and a firm believer in the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

He owns an estate of five hundred and fifty acres, all well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In 1880 he erected a palatial residence which is furnished throughout in an elaborate and tasteful manner. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising and has carried

on dairying quite extensively for some years. All in all, there are but few men in Delaware county who have met with better success, who have discharged their duties as a citizen with greater faithfulness and who are more highly esteemed than John Cruise.

MONTREVILLE PIERCE is a prominent representative of the early pioneers of Delaware county. He belongs to that intelligent and enterprising class of men who, from the first, evidently "came to stay," and at once identified themselves with the interests and progress of this section of the country. They brought with them their capital and their families, and have formed the bone and sinew which have, amid dangers and difficulties, set in motion the car of progress and insured the prosperity of one of the most valuable tracts of country on the Western continent.

Mr. Pierce belongs to the type of genuine New Englanders who have done so much towards the growth and development of the grand Western country. He was born in Mount Holly, Rutland county, Vt., October 28, 1822. His father, Alva Pierce, was of English descent and a native also of the "Green Mountain" State, born near the famous city of Brattleborough, December 8, 1797. He was a carpenter by trade and a much esteemed citizen. He served two terms in the Vermont legislature, filled various local offices with distinction, and was postmaster at Mount Holly for fifteen years. He died July 6, 1866, at the good old age of nearly three score years and ten.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Lydia Todd, and she, too, was a native of Vermont, born March 6, 1805. She was a zealous christian woman and an active member of the Baptist church for many years. Her long and useful life came to an end in 1878.

Montreville Pierce, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, only one of whom, besides himself, is now living. He was reared on a farm, and, being the eldest of the boys, the management of the old homestead was largely entrusted to his supervision. His educational advantages were limited to the common district schools, which he attended during the winter months.

When our subject was twenty years old he concluded to strike out for himself and paddle his own canoe through life. He journeyed to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he performed manual labor on a farm for one year. At the expiration of this time he returned to the scenes of his boyhood days and engaged at the carpenter's trade for several months. He subsequently returned to York State and accepted a position as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment. Three years afterwards he was compelled to give up this position on account of failing health. Returning to Mount Holly, he again resumed work at the carpenter's trade, which he had very nearly mastered by this time.

In 1854 Mr. Pierce moved to Kane county, Ill., and two years later to Delaware county, Iowa, where he has since lived. He found the country new and undeveloped, and land held at exorbitant prices by speculators. He paid $700 for eighty acres in Oneida township, which he

immediately began to cultivate and improve. There were no railroads at that time, and Delhi was the only village in the county. In 1861 he exchanged forty acres for eighty acres adjoining the present corporation of the thriving little town of Delaware, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Pierce was married July 28, 1855, taking, to share his life's fortunes, Miss Barbara Garfield, a native of Vermont, and born in Mount Holly March 3, 1827. She is a daughter of Timothy Garfield, a New Englander by birth. The progenitors of the Garfield family were early settlers in Massachusetts in its pioneer history as a colony of Great Britain. The first of the immediate ancestors that came to America was named Edward Garfield, who was born in the town of Chester, England. He left his native country in 1630, immigrating to the new world with Governor Winthrop's colony, and was known to have resided at Watertown, Mass., in 1635. The descent of Mrs. (Garfield) Pierce is traced as follows: Edward, the first pioneer, was the father of Edward, Jr., who was the father of Lieutenant Thomas Garfield, who was a direct ancestor of the martyred president, James A. Garfield. Lieutenant Thomas Garfield was the father of Samuel, a resident of Waltham, Mass., who was the father of Samuel, Jr., who was the father of Enoch, who was the father of Timothy P., who was the father of Mrs. Pierce. Timothy P. Garfield came to Kane county, Ill., in 1837, on a prospecting tour seeking a location for a home; he returned the same year to Mount Holly, Vt., where he then resided. The beautiful and fertile country that he had seen in the valley of the Fox river had, however, made such an impression on his mind, that, in 1841, with his wife, Harriet Frost) Garfield and their family of four boys and four girls, he migrated to Kane county. He conducted a hotel for many years and was known as an enterprising and substantial man in that county. He was a practical surveyor, and filled many offices with credit. At his death, which occurred March 27, 1859, he left an estate of five hundred and ten acres of land.

The congenial union of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce has resulted in the birth of seven children, as follows: Hattie, born August 20, 1856, died March 24, 1881; Clarence A., born January 3, 1858, married to Medie Millen; Lillie, born December 12, 1861; Robert, born March 1, 1863; Edna, born April 4, 1865; Jennie, born October 11, 1868, and Julia, born May 3, 1871.

Mr. Pierce is an intelligent man possessed of good business tact and sound common sense, which make him a most valuable member of this community. He has the courage of his convictions and does what he believes to be right at all times and under all circumstances. In politics he takes no part, but casts his vote with the Republican party, supporting the principles of that organization with all the fervor of his conviction.

JOHN CHRYSTAL, one of the solid and representative citizens of Delaware county, Iowa, is a native of Berwickshire, Scotland, born January 25, 1835. His father, Robert Chrystal, was a native of the same country and an intelli-

gent and industrious farmer. He was a man of strong religious convictions and a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1869. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jane Crow, and she, too, was a native of Scotland. She survived her husband seventeen years, dying in 1886. She was the mother of six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom are now living. She was a zealous christian woman and strove to lead her children in the paths of honesty and virtue. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in full possession of the faith she had so long and sincerely professed.

The boyhood days of the subject of this brief biographical sketch were passed on a farm, situated in the center of the broad and beautiful lowlands of Scotland. He attended the common school some during the winter months, but never exhibited a fondness for books. However, he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of the common branches, which has served all practical purposes in later life.

While yet in his teens, young Chrystal began to interest himself in America. He sought and obtained all the information he could concerning the magnificent opportunities which the new world offered to the industrious youth of other countries. At the age of eighteen he determined to leave country, home and friends and seek his fortunes in the United States. On the twenty-first day of April, 1855, he sailed from Liverpool, and after a long and stormy voyage, landed safely in New York harbor. He proceeded at once to Rochester and thence to Hamilton, Canada, where he was employed on a farm from July until November, 1856. He finally returned to the "States," and the same fall came West in a search of a home. It was quite late in the season when he arrived in Delaware county, Iowa, where he determined to locate. He had a small sum of money, which he had earned since his arrival in the new world, and after prospecting about for a short time he purchased eighty acres of land in section 35, Delhi township. In 1864 he disposed of his land in Delhi township, and purchased a fine tract of three hundred and twenty acres in section 8, Hazel Green township, where he made his home for several years.

Mr. Chrystal married, March 21, 1867, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Orr, a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum county, August 8, 1839. She is a daughter of Andrew Orr, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man and settled in Ohio. Mrs. Chrystal's mother was a native of Ohio. The father died in 1878 and the mother 1875. Both were zealous Christians and members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal are the parents of six children, viz.—Sarah J., born April 24, 1868; Robert, born December 15, 1869; Catherine, born July 19, 1871; Mary L., born September 11, 1873 (deceased); Annie, born October 9, 1878, and John, born June 16, 1880.

In politics, Mr. Chrystal is a stanch republican, and, while he has never been an aspirant for office, has always taken an active part in furthering the interests of his party. In March, 1887, he retired from active farm work and moved to Hopkinton, where he has a pleasant home. Since his retirement he has served as justice of the peace and is now serving his second term as mayor of Hopkinton.

He and his excellent wife are both members of the Presbyterian church, and are zealous workers in the cause of religion. Mr. Chrystal is a member of the board of trustees of Lenox College, located at Hopkinton, an institution in which he takes great pride. He owns a fine estate of four hundred and two acres of improved land, three hundred and twenty of which are in Hazel Green township, forty acres in Union township and forty-two acres in South Fork. He has been engaged quite extensively in stock raising for several years. During the past year he has been engaged in buying and shipping cattle to the West, an enterprise in which he has been thus far successful.

Considering the fact that Mr. Chrystal had but $2.50 when he landed at New York city, among strangers in a strange land, where he had to rely solely upon his pluck and perseverance, he has, indeed, been successful and no doubt has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the friends he left in Scotland. He has been a successful farmer, and is among the progressive, intelligent men of Delaware county and stands deservedly high in the estimation of the community.

WILLIAM FLUDE. There is no more prominent figure in the educational field of music than the gentleman of whom we now write. He is a native of Leicestershire, England, born January 20, 1818. The educational advantages of our subject were limited to the common district schools. His parents were poor and unable to offer him the opportunities of obtaining a thorough literary education. He developed a fondness for music early in life, and at the age of ten years began taking private instructions in the "art divine." His progress was rapid, and he soon began taking instructions, vocal and instrumental, from John Hullah, an English composer of considerable note. He received a certificate from this noted professor as a testimonial of the advancement he had made. At the age of sixteen young Flude began teaching music himself. He had a small room in his modest home where he gave instructions to his pupils, and in this way obtained means wherewith to prosecute his own studies. At the age of nineteen he accepted a position as organist in Rev. John Bickersteth's church, which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the noted divine and his congregation for five years. In 1842 he was called to preside at the organ in the famous Lutterworth church, where the venerable John Wycliff preached his powerful sermons on reform in the fourteenth century. He filled this honorable position so acceptably that he was retained for fifteen years. In the meantime he gave instructions in music to a large number of pupils and established quite a reputation as a successful teacher.

In 1857 Professor Flude determined to sail for America and cast his fortunes in the new world. He arrived at Castle Garden, New York city, in May of that year, and proceeded as far west as Iowa. He soon established a reputation as a competent instructor in music, and in a short time was engaged as professor of music in the Bowen Collegiate Institute, located at Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa. The name of this popular institution has since been changed to Lenox College, and Professor Flude is still prin-

cipal of the musical department. In 1868 the financial affairs of the college were not in a satisfactory condition, and the board of trustees at their annual session was puzzled to know what to do to remedy the matter. Professor Flude came forward with a proposition, at which time an endowment fund of $10,000 was provided for and other changes made that relieved the institution from its financial embarrassment. The board unanimously voted to accept the proposition, and at once made Professor Flude the financial manager of the college, a position he has ably filled ever since. The proposed endowment fund was raised, and the college has prospered financially ever since.

Professor Flude married October, 1850, taking for a life companion Miss Louisa Elton, a native of England, by whom he had two children, viz.—Louisa E., now wife of D. N. Howe, of Manchester, and a successful teacher of music, and C. W., a successful hardware dealer in Onawa, Iowa. Mrs. Flude died in 1861, and he contracted a second marriage with Miss Sarah E. Crosby, a native of Illinois. Two children were born to this union—Emma E. (deceased) and Alfred L., editor and publisher of the *Springville New Era*, at Springville, Iowa.

Professor Flude and his estimable wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church and are recognized pillars of that denomination. Professor Flude is truly a self-made man, who, through much study and patient labor has developed his powers and attained the high degree of honor and esteem which he now holds in the world of music. In disposition he is kind, charitable and generous, and has formed many lasting friendships wherever he has lived.

ROBERT G. CRAWFORD, the pioneer hardware merchant of Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, is a native of Mercer county, Pa., born September 18, 1845. His father, Robert Crawford, was a native of Ohio, born in Trumbull county in the year 1807. He was reared to manhood in that state and was a dry goods merchant for twenty-five years in Pennsylvania. He located in Rushville, Ill., in 1854 and was there engaged in the real estate business for a period of four years. He came to Delaware county in 1859, where he died March 8, 1865. He was a zealous christian all his life and took great interest in all church work. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jane Breckenridge. She was a native of Ohio, born in 1817 and died November 9, 1880. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for fifty years and a consistent christian. These, Robert Crawford and Jane (Breckenridge) Crawford, were the parents of three children, two boys and one girl, all of whom are now living.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Breckenridge, a native of Ohio and a gallant soldier in the War of 1812. He died in 1865, aged eighty-nine years. The maternal grandmother was Jane Wallace, a native of Carlisle, Pa. She was of Scotch descent and died at the age of fifty-seven years.

Robert G. Crawford, the subject of this notice, came to Delaware county, Iowa, with his parents in 1859. He received a fair common-school education, finishing with a course at Lenox College.

August 3, 1863, he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa cavalry. His regiment was ordered South soon after mustering and

started with Sherman's army from Cleveland, Tenn., on the Atlanta campaign and was in all the engagements of that campaign up to and including the terrible battles around Atlanta. On the division of the federal forces at that point he was with Thomas' army on its return expedition into Tennessee in pursuit of Hood. He was in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville. After going out of winter quarters at Florence, Miss., his regiment started on the Wilson raid through Georgia and Alabama, the heroism and hardships of which raid have long since passed into the history of the great war of which it was among the closing acts. He was mustered out in September, 1865.

After the war he worked on the Illinois Central railroad for two years, after which he returned to Mercer county, Pa., and completed his trade as a tinner. He worked there for three years and then returned to Iowa and was for three years engaged in the hardware business at Sac City. In 1871 he returned to Hopkinton and engaged in the hardware business, which he has conducted successfully since.

Mr. Crawford married March 28, 1870, taking for a life companion Miss M. A. Jackson, daughter of Leroy Jackson, one of the first settlers of Hopkinton. Mrs. Crawford was born February 7, 1846. This union has been blessed by two children—Alice B. and Robert L. (twins), born September 15, 1880. Robert died when only one year old.

Mr. Crawford is a republican in politics and a firm advocate of the principles as enunciated in the platform of that organization. He has served as trustee of South Fork township for a period of nine years, having been re-elected three successive terms. He has also held other minor offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. Both he and his estimable wife are active members of the Presbyterian church, and contribute liberally to every good and worthy cause.

Mr. Crawford is an enthusiastic Mason, having taken all the degrees in the Ancient York rite up to and including that of Knight Templar. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 187, A. F. and A. M., at Hopkinton, Iowa. He is a member of Monticello Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., at Monticello, Iowa, and a member of Trinity Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar at Monticello, Iowa. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Grand Army of the Republic, in all of which organizations he takes much interest, giving to the broad and benevolent purposes of each a hearty support.

C. S. BARKER is a native of New York, born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, May 29, 1837. His father, Silas Barker, was a native of Maine and emigrated to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1820. He was a carpenter by trade and a quiet, industrious citizen. He was drowned on the twelfth of May, 1840, while assisting in "booming" the Racket river. He was a member of the Congregational church and a zealous christian. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Phœbe Farnsworth, and was a native of New Hampshire. She died April 21, 1887, at

the ripe old age of eighty-two years. She was a lifelong member of the Baptist church and an earnest and sincere christian woman. She was the mother of nine children — five boys and four girls — six of whom yet survive.

C. S. Barker, the subject of this brief notice, received a fair common school education. He attended school during the winter months and worked on the farm during the summer. He hired out by the month to work on a farm when he was only eight years of age, and from that time on worked for himself and was his own boss. He was thus thrown upon his own resources at a very early period in life, but he was industrious and willing to work, and had no trouble in procuring employment.

In the fall of 1856 he concluded to accept the timely advice of the famous farmer editor and come West and grow up with the country. He located in Jones county, Iowa, and the following season was employed on a farm near Almoral, Delaware county. He worked steadily there for eighteen months, never losing a day in all that time. By that time he had earned considerable money, a good portion of which he managed to save. He purchased a farm in Linn county in 1860, and at once located on it. He improved it from year to year until 1870, when he disposed of it and located in Hopkinton in the fall of the same year. On the nineteenth of October, 1870, he purchased an interest in a dry goods establishment in Hopkinton. The firm name was Smith & Barker, and they did a thriving business for a new firm. In 1873 Mr. Barker purchased the entire interest in the store and managed it himself till the following year, when he disposed of a half interest to G. H. Crawford, who retired after six months. In 1878 he took Mr. J. C. Campbell in as a partner, and he remained till the time of his death, which was about eighteen months. Since that time Mr. Barker has managed the business himself, and by careful and judicious management he has succeeded to a remarkable degree.

Mr. Barker was married, May 26, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James A. and Mary Jane Smith. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother a native of Maryland. They lived in Ohio some years, where the mother died, and the father died in Nebraska some years afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are the parents of seven children, as follows — Lillian J. (deceased), Almina, Ida F. (deceased), Frank A., Fred C., Albert and Lena.

In politics Mr. Barker is a republican, but is in no wise a politician. However, he has been called upon to fill some minor offices. He has been a member of the Hopkinton town council, where he could employ his plain, practical, common-sense business methods to a good advantage. Mr. Barker is a strong temperance man and believes in the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. He is temperate in more things than one — he never used tobacco in any form, and has not sold an ounce since March, 1882, and refuses to keep it in his stock. As a business man he is careful and conservative, and has succeeded in establishing a good trade. During the past year he has erected a fine brick store-room, in which his general line of goods is displayed to a splendid advantage.

Mr. Barker and his excellent wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have been for a quarter of a century.

F. W. DOOLITTLE, junior member of the firm Doolittle & Son, bankers of Hopkinton, is a native of Delaware county, Iowa, born at Delhi, July 8, 1855. He is a son of Hon. Frederick B. Doolittle, who has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Delaware county almost from its organization. The elder Doolittle is a native of New York, born in Delaware county, December 24, 1825. He moved with his father to Monroe, Mich., in 1835 and the following year to Calhoun county that state, where the family remained several years. They were pioneers in that new and heavily timbered region, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts. He attended school in a log school-house during the winter, for a few years, and in that way obtained what education he received. His father was a poor man and unable to afford him better facilities. At the age of nineteen he started out in the world to fight his own battles unaided. In the fall of 1849 he came West and located at Delhi, Delaware county. He worked as a common laborer for a few months, and then started a nursery, which business he continued successfully for several years. He introduced several new varieties of fruits and succeeded in interesting the farmers in growing fruits. A few years later he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Fruit Culture in Northern Iowa," which has been quite extensively quoted. He continued the nursery business for about fifteen years, giving employment to a large number of men. His nursery was the largest in the state.

He married October 4, 1851, taking to wife Miss Anne Comber, who was born in Witheham, Sussex county, England, October 27, 1828. She came to the United States with her father's family in the spring of 1847 and settled in Dubuque county, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle have had born to them six children, as follows—Hattie E., born February 8, 1853; Fred W., born July 8, 1855; Olie R., born January 1, 1858; John Comber, born April 16, 1860; Nellie A., born November 9, 1862, and Minnie A., born August 6, 1865.

Mrs. Doolittle was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She died October 26, 1876.

Mr. Doolittle has been connected with almost every public enterprise that has for its aim the advancement of Delaware county. He did effectual work in organizing the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, and was director and assistant treasurer of that company for four years. He was also treasurer of the Delaware County Construction Company, organized for the purpose of inducing the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company to build its line through Delaware county. He founded and laid out the town of Delaware on the Illinois Central railroad, which afterwards became the junction of the Davenport & St. Paul railroad. He was elected judge of Delaware county in April, 1855, to fill a vacancy and afterwards was re-elected for a full term. He was the first United States revenue collector under the United

States revenue law in Delaware county and held that office five years.

In politics Mr. Doolittle was originally a whig, and a strong advocate of no more slave territory. He took an active part in the county convention that organized the republican party in Delaware county, and has always been actively engaged in politics since. He is still living at Delhi, where he has large property interests, and where he has made his home for more than forty years. He is the pioneer business man of Delaware county, having been actively engaged in business in the county longer than any other man now living.

The boyhood days of Fred W. Doolittle, the subject of this biographical memoir were passed in the village of Delhi where he attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, after which he spent six months in attendance at the state university at Iowa City. He worked on a farm, clerked some, and was variously engaged until he was twenty-four years of age. In January, 1881, he came to Hopkinton and accepted a position as book-keeper in the Farmers' Exchange bank. He afterwards became cashier of the institution which position he filled till May, 1884, when he and his father purchased the bank. Since that time it has been conducted as a private institution, under the firm name of Doolittle & Son. The volume of business has steadily increased from year to year, and it is universally recognized as a safe and trustworthy institution.

Mr. Doolittle married May 31, 1882, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Mary R. Russell, daughter of Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D. She was born in Eagle, Wyoming county, N. Y., December 28, 1863. Her father is a Presbyterian minister, who came to Delaware county in 1864, where he has since resided. A sketch of him will be found in this work.

Mrs. Doolittle is a graduate of the Manchester High School and also of Lenox College, Hopkinton, being a member of the class of 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle have two children—Frederick W., born July 9, 1883, and Russell C., born December 26, 1886. Mr. Doolittle is an ardent supporter of the republican party, and has filled some local offices. He is a member of the board of trustees of Lenox College, and has been treasurer of that institution since 1888. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his excellent wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church and liberal contributors to all charitable purposes.

STEPHEN CUMMINGS, M. D. Well-known and standing high as a physician in his profession is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Madison county, N. Y., August 1, 1826. His father, William Cummings, was a native of the same state and was by occupation a farmer. He immigrated to Michigan in 1836, locating in Eaton county, where he was among the very first settlers. At that time the country was new and heavily timbered and he had to cut his way through the dense forests to the place where he settled. He died in 1839.

The paternal grandfather was Stephen Cummings, who immigrated to the United States from England. He settled in York

S. Cummings, M. D.

State, but beyond this fact little is known. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Boyer. She was a native of New York and died in 1842. She was the mother of nine children, six boys and three girls, three of whom are now living. The maternal grandparents were natives of Herkimer county, N. Y., and were of German descent. They owned a large estate and were among the first to engage in the dairy business in that county, which has since become famous for the excellence of its dairy products.

Our subject obtained a good common-school education and taught school some before he arrived at the age of nineteen, at which time he entered Olivet College, where he diligently pursued his studies for nearly three years. He began to read medicine with Dr. John Hall, of Charlotte, Mich., soon after leaving Olivet College. He remained with Dr. Hall for two years and then read alone for a couple of years. He took a course of lectures at the university at Ann Arbor, Mich. Soon after he located at Somanauk, DeKalb county, Ill., and began the practice of his chosen profession. He maintained a successful practice there for five years. In 1858 he moved to Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa.

July 20, 1863, he enlisted as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Iowa cavalry. He served two years in the war, during which time he was in several closely contested engagements. The Fourth Iowa cavalry saw plenty of lively skirmishing, especially while chasing General Price through Missouri. At Columbus, Ga., and Guntown, Miss., the Fourth saw hard service. Dr. Cummings was mustered out on the eighth day of August, 1865. During his two years' service he was never sick, wounded or captured. He was given full charge of a large hospital at Macon, Ga., for several months and had from two hundred to four hundred patients under his own supervision.

After the war closed he returned to Hopkinton and resumed his practice. In September, 1879, he completed a course and graduated from the Rush Medical College at Chicago, one of the most noted medical institutions in the country.

Dr. Cummings has been twice married. He first married in 1848, taking for a life companion Miss Jane Potts. To this union were born seven children, viz.—Maria A. (deceased); Alice J., Ellen E. (deceased); Louis F., Alma L. (deceased); and two that died in infancy. His first wife died in 1870, and he contracted a second marriage in 1871 with Mrs. Harriet Crocker Lee, by whom he had three children—Mary, Jessie and William C.

Dr. Cummings' son Louis F. is a graduate from the medical department of the Iowa State University, having taken a full three years' course in that institution, and enjoys a successful practice in partnership with his father. He graduated March 5, 1884.

Dr. Cummings has practiced medicine constantly for thirty-seven years and has had a varied and valuable experience, equalled by but few men of his profession.

He has always been identified with the republican party and has always taken an active interest in local and county affairs. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since his sixteenth year, and has always been a liberal contributor to all charitable purposes. He owns a

fine farm of one hundred acres adjoining Sand Springs in South Fork township, which is equipped with substantial buildings and otherwise well improved. He is a member of the board of pension examiners for Delaware county, a position for which he is well fitted.

JAMES S. McCONNELL is a native of Jefferson county, Pa., born August 31, 1846. He is a son of Joseph McConnell, who was born in Center county, Pa., in 1815. The father was a hard-working, industrious man and an extensive farmer and land owner. He died in 1885 loved and esteemed by all who knew him.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Wm. McConnell, who was a native of Ireland and came to the United States at the age of eighteen, settling in Pennsylvania. He was for many years foreman of the great Washington Furnace Company, a position of great responsibility and trust. The company failed and Mr. McConnell lost every dollar he had in the world. He subsequently moved to Jefferson county, Pa., settled in the woods and cleared his way through.

The mother of our subject was Ellen Smith, who was born in the north of Ireland and came to this country with her parents in 1826. She died in 1862, aged forty-two years. She was a woman of strong religious convictions and was for many years a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. She was the mother of eight children, whom she strove to rear in the paths of virtue and honesty.

James S. McConnell, the subject of this notice, was reared on a farm and received a good common-school education. He worked on the farm during the summer and attended school in winter.

When the war of the rebellion threatened the nation young McConnell, then only seventeen years of age, shouldered his musket and went to the front. July 3, 1863, he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania infantry. The most exciting engagement in which he participated was in front of Petersburg. He was mustered out in July, 1865.

After the war he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in the lumber business until 1868. He then embarked in the oil business and continued for several years in the oil regions of the Keystone State. In 1886 he came west to Lima, Ohio, and engaged in the oil trade in that extensive field. He operated extensively in connection with a large company at North Baltimore, Ohio, for about two years, during which time he superintended the sinking of a number of wells, many of which were great producers of crude oil. In April, 1888, Mr. McConnell moved his family to Hopkinton with a view of educating his only daughter. He engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Mr. Steiner and the firm has since been doing a successful business.

The firm of Steiner & McConnell operate two extensive creameries, and are large producers and shippers of butter.

Mr. McConnell married November 23, 1873, the lady of his choice being Miss Sadie Steiner, a native of Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Isaac Steiner, an extensive lumber dealer of the Keystone State.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have one child, Minnie, born September 20, 1874.

Mr. McConnell is an enthusiastic Mason having taken all the degrees in the Ancient York rite up to and including that of Knight Templar. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No 187, A. F. and A. M., at Hopkinton, Iowa, and belongs to Jefferson Chapter, No. 225, R. A. M., at Brookville, Pa., and to Trinity Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar, at Bradford, Pa.

ALLEN B. WHEELESS, one of the solid pioneers of Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Washington county, Ill., February 16, 1826. His father, Hezekiah Wheeless, was born in Tennessee in 1801. He lived in his native state until sixteen years of age, and then moved to Illinois, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1868. He was one of the pioneer farmers of southern Illinois, and saw some hard times in the wilds of that region. He was a member of the Baptist church, and lived a consistent christian life.

The grandfather of our subject was Reuben Wheeless, a native of the South. But little is known of him.

The mother of our subject was Nancy Rountree, a native of Kentucky. She was the mother of eight children. She died in 1844.

Allen B. Wheeless, the subject of this notice, was reared on a farm, and at a time, too, when the country was new and sparsely settled. He attended the common schools, but schools in those days were very poor. He remained on the farm till past twenty years old, when he enlisted in the Mexican war, that being in 1846. He joined the second Illinois regiment and served through the war. He participated in the battle at Buena Vista; there were two other relatives in his mess, including his uncle, A. B. Rountree, third lieutenant, and a cousin, W. Kingam. He was in active service for more than a year, but was never wounded or captured. He is a great admirer of Colonel Bissell, who commanded his regiment, and General Zachary Taylor, who commanded the en tire United States troops.

Mr. Wheeless came to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1851, and settled in North Fork township ; has been justice of the peace there since 1862. At that time the country was new and settlers few and far between. Wild game was plentiful and bands of Indians roamed about the adjacent prairie.

Mr. Wheeless married in 1848, taking for a life companion Miss Sarah Barnes, a native of Kentucky. This union resulted in the birth of thirteen children. Those living are—William B., Matilda E., Henry H., Stephen D., Uriah T., Reuben and Sarah L.

Mr. Wheeless lost his wife in 1872. In 1874 he married Achsa A. Place, a native of New York. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.—Perry R., Frankie A. (deceased), Frank M. and Ella May (deceased).

Mr. Wheeless has always identified himself with the democratic party and has taken an active part in the councils of that party in this county. He has been prominent and influential at various conventions. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for many years, and is at present a member of the town council of Hopkinton. He is a member of the

Masonic fraternity and a strong temperance man. He and his estimable wife have been devoted members of the Methodist church for forty years.

In 1886 Mr. Wheeless retired from active farm work and moved to Hopkinton, where he purchased a fine residence. He owned a fine estate of two hundred and forty acres, which he sold in 1890.

CHARLES N. HULL, a prominent live-stock dealer of Hopkinton, is a native of Delaware county, Iowa, born in Delhi township, October 8, 1850.

His father, H. O. Hull, was born in Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He immigrated to Wisconsin in an early day and resided there several years. He came to Delaware county about 1849, and entered government land in Delhi township. The country was new and sparsely settled, and towns where business could be transacted were few and far between. Dubuque was the nearest town of any consequence, and many an early settler found it a long and wearisome journey in going to and from that town. The prairie abounded in wild game, deer, especially, being quite plentiful. Roving bands of Indians frequently passed through the settlement, stopping at the settlers' cabins for a mouthful of something to eat. There were only a couple of shanties where Delhi now stands. The county seat had not yet been determined upon—in fact there were no towns of any size in the county at that time. Mr. Hull erected a log cabin and prepared to live in true pioneer style. The cabin now stands on his old homestead. He was twice married and the father of eighteen children. He died in 1870, aged three-score years and ten. He was for many years a zealous member of the United Brethren church, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Charles N. Hull, the subject of this biographical notice, was reared on his father's farm and received a good common-school education. He attended Lenox College several terms during 1870–71, but circumstances over which he had no control prevented his attending as regularly as he would have liked. He began farming for himself in 1873, and he has steadily pursued that vocation up to within the past few years. In 1880 he began buying and shipping stock, and has continued in the business since. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Hull retired from active farm life and moved his family to Hopkinton, where he has a pleasant home. He is in partnership with Mr. Kehoe, and the firm do an extensive implement business, besides buying and shipping cattle and hogs. During the year 1889 this firm shipped nearly five thousand head of cattle from this vicinity.

Mr. Hull married April 17, 1873, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah A. Gibbs, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio. This union has resulted in the birth of three children, viz.—William H., born July 24, 1874, Walter G., born September 11, 1876, and Jennie, born February 9, 1879.

Mr. Hull has always identified himself with the republican party, but has never been an active political worker. He has filled very acceptably some local offices, but he has never aspired to public

positions. He is a zealous worker in the Masonic order. He owns a fine farm of three hundred acres in Union township, most of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

CHARLES E. REEVE, one of the prominent and successful busines men of Hopkinton, is a native of Lorain county, Ohio, and was born June 3, 1841. His father, William Reeve, was born in England, June 8, 1794. He was a shepherd and drover in his native country. In 1830, he came to the United States, settling in Sheffield, Lorain county, Ohio, and engaged in farming. He died in 1871, after a residence of forty-one years in this country. He was a strong robust man, of moral habits and even temperament. He was for many years a member of the Methodist church, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sarah Warden, and was also a native a England, born in 1800. She was a christian woman, but never identified herself with any church. She died in 1856, aged fifty-six years. These, William and Sarah (Warder) Reeve, were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living—John, the eldest, was born October 7, 1822. He is a carriage-maker by occupation. He is married, and the father of three children, being now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. William F., born June 24, 1823, is a resident of Hopkinton. He has been married, but has no children. Thomas is a farmer, residing in Hopkinton. He is married and the father of two children. Joel lives in Columbus, Ohio, and is a merchant. Isaac F. is also a farmer, and lives in Hopkinton. He is married and has two children. Henry, born 1834, lives in Lawrence county, Ohio. He is a carpenter and farmer, is married and has three children. Elizabeth E., born in 1836, lives in Van Horne, Benton county, Iowa, and is the wife of P. D. Smith, a lumber dealer. She is the mother of four children.

Charles E. Reeve, the subject proper of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received a good common-school education. He attended Oberlin College a few terms and spent one or two terms in the Berea University. At the age of twenty-one, he served an apprenticeship with a photographer at Columbus, Ohio, where he attained quite a proficiency in that art. After two years spent in the state capital of the Buckeye State, he returned to Lorain county, but soon started West on a prospecting tour. He came to Delaware county, Iowa, looked the country over and was quite well pleased with its appearance. He then went to Michigan and traveled for a wholesale confectionery house, and then clerked one year in a grocery store. He finally returned to his home, in Lorain county, Ohio, where he was variously engaged for a year. He spent much of his time, however, taking care of his father, who was suffering from the effects of a severe illness. After his father's death he and a brother left for Colorado, where they expected to put in a bid for furnishing beef for the soldiers at Fort Lyons. They reached the place too late, however, and immediately returned, coming to Hopkinton, where Mr. Reeve opened a meat market. During his business career twenty-one competitors started

up in opposition to him and failed for want of patronage. He has dealt honestly with all, and has at all times kept the best that money could buy.

Mr. Reeve married April 3, 1873, taking to wife Miss Emma Root, daughter of Captain Aaron Root, a native of Massachusetts. Her father was for many years a sea captain, sailing once across the Atlantic, and was on Lake Erie for many years. He owned several vessels, and later in life owned a large tract of land near Crown Point, Ind. He was born in 1801 and died in 1864. Mrs. Reeve's mother was Ester Buck, who was born in New York State, and died in 1872. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom are now living. She was a member of the Methodist church and lived a consistent, christian life.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeve have had born to them four children, viz.—Edward, born June 12, 1874; William R., born February 19, 1878; Shirley A., born December 27, 1884, and Harrison M., born June 6, 1888.

Mr. Reeve is a republican in politics, and has always supported the ticket of that organization. He has always been an active worker for the success of the party of his choice, and has at times been connected with the county central committee. He has served as a member of the town council of Hopkinton for six years, but has never been an aspirant for public positions. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Iowa Legion of Honor and the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Reeve owns eighty acres of land adjoining Hopkinton, and is one of the successful and prosperous men of Delaware county. He came here with limited means, and by his industry and economy he has succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of this world's goods. He owns a handsome residence, which is neatly and tastefully furnished throughout.

JAMES HARPER belongs to the list of successful men of Delaware county. He is familiar with pioneer life in Iowa, and knows what hard times meant in the "fifties." He has by his industry and hard work transformed three hundred and forty acres of raw prairie land into one of the finest and most productive farms in the country.

Mr. Harper is a native of Huntington county, Pa., and was born near a famous old English fort December 15, 1812. His father, Robert Harper, was a native of Ireland. He came to America in 1790, when quite young, and settled in the Keystone State, where he died in 1845. He followed agricultural pursuits throughout life. He lived a consistent christian life and was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Rosana Moreland. She was a native of Ireland, but came to the New World with her parents when a child. She died in 1847. She was a bright example of a christian lady, kind, generous and hospitable, always ready to help the poor, the unfortunate and the distressed, relieving their wants and speaking kind words of comfort and hope. She had hosts of friends and not an enemy in the world. A faithful wife and devoted mother, her death was mourned not only by her relatives,

Yours Truly

James Harper

but also by a large circle of friends, to whom she was greatly endeared. She was the mother of six children, three of whom still survive her.

James Harper was reared on a farm and his limited education was obtained in the old-fashioned log school-house with puncheon floor, slab seats and large fireplace, with chimney made of sticks and clay.

He remained at home until he became of age, and then went to Wisconsin, where he spent thirteen years in the lumber camps of that state. He owned one sawmill, and did an extensive business.

In 1850 he returned to his native state, where he was engaged in farming for four years.

In 1854 he removed to Delaware county, Iowa, settled in South Fork township, where he purchased land and where he has since lived. Settlers were few and far between in those days and wild game was plentiful.

Mr. Harper married in Pennsylvania in 1852, taking for a life companion Miss Matilda Jefferies, a native of that state. She is a daughter of David and Elizabeth Wilson Jefferies, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State and descendants of William Penn's colony. The father was a farmer and a man of considerable prominence, having been justice of the peace for many years. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church and respected by all who knew him.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Harper was blessed by the birth of two children, Elizabeth (now deceased) and Matilda.

Mr. Harper lost his first wife in 1857, nd six years later he married Julia Larabee, a native of Maine. The result of this union was six children, five of whom are now living, viz.—Ada J., Lavinia, William, James and George.

Mr. Harper was reared a democrat and affiliated with that party for twenty years, but has since been a stanch republican. While he has never sought office, he has been called upon to fill some important positions of public trust. He was a member of the board of county supervisors one term and has filled other minor offices.

He has lived a christian life for many years and is a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member for a few years.

He owns a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres of highly-cultivated land, equipped with all modern improvements. He is one of the leading farmers of South Fork township, and is deservedly popular in the community.

JOHN D. WHITE was born in Germany, March 28, 1838, but came to America with his parents, who settled in Dubuque county, Iowa, in an early day. His father purchased a farm there and lived on it for several years, but finally disposed of it and moved to Delaware county, locating in South Fork township, where he died in 1865. His mother died in 1881, both parents being devout Catholics.

Our subject enlisted in the Union army, August 15, 1862, in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin infantry, and rendered three years of honorable service to his adopted

country. He faced rebel shot and shell at Fort Gibson, Champion's hill, Vicksburg, and participated in the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks. He afterwards participated in the siege of Spanish Fort in Alabama, and also in the capture of Fort Blakely. He was mustered out July 5, 1865. He always did his duty regardless of what the consequences would be, and he saw some pretty tough times during his three years of service. At the close of the war he returned home and settled down to farming in South Fork township, Delaware county, and has been very successful since.

In 1862 Mr. White married, taking for a life partner Miss Sophia Heinrich, a native of Germany. This union has resulted in the birth of six children, as follows—Matilda, Brainard, Theresa, Edward, Daniel and Willie. Mr. White has always affiliated with the democratic party and has held various minor offices. Both he and his estimable wife are devout members of the Catholic church. In 1884 he established a creamery, which he has successfully operated more or less of the time since. He owns one hundred and eighty acres of improved land and gives much of his time and attention to stock-raising.

The life of Mr. White has been one of labor, and the success he has attained is altogether due to the industry of himself and his capable wife. He has always been in favor of all projects whose object was to benefit the county, and he will long be remembered as one of its public spirited and enterprising citizens. The whole family stand high in the community, and are greatly respected by all who know them.

CHARLES CROCKER, one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of South Fork township, Delaware county, was born in Orange county, Vt., May 28, 1826. His father, Cyrus Crocker, was a native of Connecticut, and immigrated to Vermont in 1836. He was a farmer by occupation and followed his chosen vocation in the Green Mountain State and New York until 1861, when he immigrated to Delaware county, Iowa, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1881.

He enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, but the war ended before he saw much service. He was a zealous member of the Methodist church and a man who stood high in the estimation of all who knew him.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Julia Hammond. She was a native of Vermont, and died in 1876. She was a devout christian and an earnest and faithful worker in every good cause. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are now living.

Charles Crocker, the subject of this biographical notice, was reared on a farm and received a fair common-school training. He attended the common district schools and spent a few terms in a neighboring academy. When he arrived at the age of eighteen he began clerking in a store at Little Falls, N. Y., where he remained several years, when he accepted a similar situation in a store at Rome, N. Y. He afterwards came West to Wisconsin, where he accepted a position in a dry goods establishment at Portage City, that state. In 1854 he came to Dubuque, Iowa, then a prosperous young city, where he became a member of the firm of

Wood, Luke & Co., dry goods merchants. At that time this was one of the leading business houses in the city of Dubuque, and for many years did a flourishing business. Mr. Crocker, tiring of the mercantile business, disposed of his interest in the firm in 1871, and came to Delaware county and purchased a farm near the village of Sand Springs. He has since developed into a thrifty farmer and conducts one of the best farms in the county.

Mr. Crocker married February 15, 1854, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Wood, a native of Massachusetts and a lady of culture and refinement. She was a daughter of Nathan Wood, who was a native of the old Bay State. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker have had born to them a family of six children, viz.—Horwood B., born December 15, 1854, now deceased; Charles A., born February 7, 1858; Mary W., born July 3, 1861; George E., born September 6, 1864; Nellie L., born June 30, 1868, and Susan E., born December 25, 1870.

Mr. Crocker has always been identified with the republican party and has been prominent in the councils of that organization in his county. He has always taken an active interest in promoting the interests of his party, and has frequently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. While he has never been an aspirant for public honors, he has nevertheless filled responsible positions of trust. He was county supervisor for nine years and has held other minor offices.

Mr. Crocker and his estimable wife are zealous members of the Methodist church and liberal contributors to every good and charitable cause.

Mr. Crocker owns a fine estate of three hundred and sixty acres, all well improved and under a high state of cultivation. His residence is one of the finest in the county and furnished throughout in a neat and tasteful manner.

ELLIOTT M. CHAPLIN, one of the representative men of Delaware county, is a native of New Hampshire and comes from a long line of New England ancestors. He was born in the picturesque little village of Fitzwilliam, June 8, 1834, and is a son of Milton and Caroline Chaplin, natives of New Hampshire. His father was born April 7, 1805, and his mother was born December 17, 1811. They were married November 30, 1830, and had born to them a family of three children. The father was always engaged in mercantile pursuits. He began early in life to sell wooden-ware and afterwards dry goods. He is still living, and with the exception of about three years spent in Adrian, Mich., he has always lived in his native state. He is a quiet, conservative man and attends strictly to his own affairs, never speaking ill of any one.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Moses Chaplin, was born in Massachusetts October, 1717, and died November 21, 1859. He was a cabinet maker by trade and lived most of his life in Fitzwilliam, N. H.

The great-grandfather was Hugh Chaplin, one of the early settlers of Rowley, Mass.

The boyhood days of Elliott M. Chaplin were spent in the pretty little New England town of Fitzwilliam, where he attended the public schools during the

early part of his life. He received a good common-school education and afterwards attended an academy at Ludlow, Vt., one year. He taught school one year at Plymouth, Vt., and then accepted a position as book-keeper in a wholesale woodenware house in Boston, Mass. He proved reliable and was permitted to retain this responsible position for nearly four years. He subsequently concluded to engage in the mercantile business for himself, and in 1854 he came West as far as Adrian, Mich., where he was proprietor of a dry goods establishment for three years. He finally disposed of his business and came still further West, locating in Delaware county, Iowa, where he purchased land and settled down to farming. He entered the land on which he now lives in 1853 and received a deed for it signed by Franklin Pierce, then president of the United States. He lived on Bowens prairie in Jones county before locating permanently on the land he had entered in what is now South Fork township, Delaware county. The surrounding country at that time was one vast unbroken prairie and very sparsely settled. There were no railroads or towns. Dubuque, some forty miles distant, was the nearest market-place and the principal trading-point for the settlers of Delaware county. Wild game was plentiful in those days and bands of Indians frequently passed through the neighborhood, camping in the adjacent groves.

Mr. Chaplin married November 8, 1860, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Jennie E. Larzelere, of Dowagiac, Mich. She is a daughter of Daniel and Eliza F. Larzelere, natives of New York.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin has resulted in the birth of eleven children, viz.—Louis A., born February 26, 1862; Addie, born December 13, 1864; Claude S., born January 20, 1866; Harry E., born October 20, 1867; Leora C., born February 4, 1869; Irving G., born December 1, 1870; Lillian C., born October 16, 1872; Florence A., born November 11, 1874, and died September 7, 1877; Jessie M., born August 4, 1878; Roy L., born March 5, 1880, and Amy B., born January 28, 1882.

Mr. Chaplin has always been identified with the republican party, but has never taken an active part in the political affairs of the county or state. He served as trustee of South Fork township several terms in succession and was a competent and faithful official.

He owns a fine tract of two hundred and twenty acres of land and has for several years kept a dairy.

Mr. Chaplin is a pleasant, genial gentleman and bears acquaintance well. During his long residence in the community where he lives he has always conducted himself in such a manner as to merit the confidence and high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and all who know him.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE, one of the representative men of South Fork township, Delaware county was born in the kingdom of Prussia, August 2, 1834. His father was a weaver by trade but lived on a farm where he reared his family.

Our subject attended the common district school during the winters for a few years, but his educational advantages were limited. He came to America in company

with his sister when he was eighteen years of age. After an ocean voyage of sixteen days he landed in New York and immediately after his arrival in this country he went to Wisconsin, where he obtained employment in a saw-mill. After a residence there of three years he came to Dubuque county, Iowa, where he worked by the month for about four years. He then located on Bowens prairie, in Jones county, where he purchased a small piece of land.

When the war of the rebellion broke out Mr. Lawrence felt it his duty to go to the front and help to defend the stars and stripes. He enlisted, August 14, 1862, in the Thirty-first Iowa regiment, and saw three years of hard service. His first experience in real battle was at Haines' Bluff, and soon after at Arkansas Post, and later at Grand Gulf. He was at Jackson, Miss., during the terrible conflict at that place, and a little later participated in the engagements at Vicksburg and Lookout mountain. He also faced shot and shell at Resaca, Atlanta, Macon and Columbus, and wound up his military experience at Bentonville, N. C. He was wounded in the side and left leg at Vicksburg, and was laid up for some time. He was also sick for some months and was in various hospitals. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865, and received his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa, July 3, 1865.

After the war Mr. Lawrence returned to Jones county and engaged in farming, which vocation he has steadily followed since.

He married February 26, 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Waterman, who was born in Minnesota. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children — Emma, Lewis C., Josephine, George, Artie and Bert.

In politics Mr. Lawrence is a republican, having always affiliated with that party since its organization. He has never been an aspirant for office, but has filled a number of minor offices. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Monticello, and takes considerable pride in the organization.

He owns two hundred and twenty acres of good land, most of which is under a good state of cultivation. He has been a hard-working, industrious man, and has succeeded by his own unaided efforts. He has been quite successful, considering the fact that he began with nothing.

C. F. FLEMING, one of the prominent and well-to do citizens of Delhi township, Delaware county, Iowa, was born in the city of Stockholm, Sweden, June 3, 1828. He came to America in 1837, landing at Kingston, Mass., where he made his home for some years. He followed the high seas from 1837 to 1848, during which time he visited many countries. In 1848, when gold was discovered in California, Mr. Fleming was among the first to visit the Sunset State in quest of the precious metal. He went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and spent seven years in the mining districts of that state. He followed mining some, traded and kept a general store while he was there. In 1855 he returned to his former home in Massachusetts.

In 1858 Mr. Fleming removed to Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa, and erected a large mill on the Maquoketa river near Delhi, which for several years was run almost day and night.

In 1888, Mr. Fleming purchased a plantation in Kemper county, Miss.

In 1855 he married, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Mary S. Holmes, of Plymouth, Mass. The result of this union has been six children, viz.—Charles F., deceased; Andrew M., David H., Edmund, Mary L., and Elice C., deceased.

In politics Mr. Fleming has always been identified with the democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was one of a company of seven who organized and built the St. Paul & Davenport railroad through Delaware county.

He now owns over five hundred acres of land in the county and at one time owned over fourteen hundred. He also owns a section of valuable land in Ida county, Iowa, the adjoining little town of Galva.

Mr. Fleming is a genial, affable gentleman and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen.

GORHAM K. NASH was born in Calais, Me., July 27, 1834. His father, Amaziah Nash, was a native of Washington county, Me., and was born January 23, 1794. He at one time owned large tracts of timber land anp did an extensive lumber business, owning and operating several large mills. He was also engaged in shipbuilding for several years, but met with severe reverses during the Crimean war. He came to Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, in 1859, and engaged in the wagon-making business. He continued with much success until his death, which occurred in 1866. He was a man of considerable prominence in his day, and had great business capacity. He was captain of a company in the State militia in Maine. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

The grandfather of our subject was Joseph Nash, who was also a native of the state of Maine. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and later in life was an extensive lumber dealer.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sarah Jackson. She was also a native of Maine and the mother of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living. She died in 1875 at the ripe old age of eighty-two years.

Our subject, received a good common-school education, attending school in Robinston, Me., in his boyhood days.

He came to Delaware county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, with a view of locating but did not finally settle until the following spring. He went to Minnesota and worked in the mills at Minneapolis for a year or so, when he returned to Iowa and located at Hopkinton. He engaged in farming, which pursuit he followed until after the breaking out of the great Civil war.

There was such a demand for troops during the second year of the war that Mr. Nash concluded to volunteer to go to the front in defense of his country. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in the Twenty-first regiment, Iowa infantry. He saw his first service in battle at Huntsville, Ala. He was also at the siege of Vicksburg,

Champion hills, Port Gibson, and took an active part in the famous charge at Black river bridge. His regiment was subsequently ordered to New Orleans and thence to Texas, where they spent the winter of 1863–64. The following spring the Twenty-first was ordered back and sent up the Red river country. In January, 1865, it was ordered to Mobile, and took part in the capture of that city. Mr. Nash was mustered out at New Orleans July 15, 1865, after three years of most. honorable service in the greatest civil war in the history of the world.

After the war he resumed farming and finally bought a farm in South Fork township, where he lived for four years. He sold the farm and moved to Milo township and lived there till 1884, when he removed to Hopkinton.

Mr. Nash married January 18, 1866, taking for a life companion Miss Sarah L. Smith, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., born May 17, 1842. She is a daughter of Caleb and Cynthia (Crosier) Smith, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Ohio. The parents resided some years in Syracuse, N. Y., and then came West, settling in Delaware county, Iowa, in 1849. They were among the very first families in Milo township. The father entered land on which he lived till his death, which occurred March 14, 1861. He was a generous-hearted man and a good citizen. He built the first log school house that was in the township on his farm, and invited his neighbors' children to attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash have had born to them four children, three of whom died in infancy. The fourth, Myrtle L., was born January 5, 1872, and died March 14, 1887.

Mr. Nash has always been a stanch republican and is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his estimable wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church and are liberal contributors to all charitable purposes.

PERRY L. SMITH. The subject of this notice is certainly entitled to be considered not only one of the pioneers of Delaware county, but one of its respected and honored citizens. In his career we find that of a man whose course in life has been such as to commend him in a marked manner to the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Upright in his dealings, generous and public spirited, he has as a member of the community exerted a good influence around him, and furthered the enterprises calculated to upbuild the moral and religious elements of society. In this praiseworthy labor he has been encouraged by one of the best of women, a lady possessing rare qualifications, and one who has assisted in drawing around herself and family the best social elements in the community. We thus find a home without pretensions to elegance, but encircled by an air of culture and refinement, and a most delightful retreat from the work and worry of this world.

Perry L. Smith is a native of New York, having been born in the village of La Fayette, Onondaga county, October 14, 1833. His father, Isaac Smith, who is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, is a native of Massachusetts, born in the year 1803. When he was nine years old his parents removed to

Ohio, settling on the Western Reserve, near Lake Erie, in what is now Lorain county. The family had hardly got settled in their new home when the father, Joshua Smith, took sick and died. He was a native of the old Bay State, having been born near Boston before the Revolutionary war. During the great struggle for independence, Joshua Smith, the grandfather of our subject, was made captain of a company of volunteers organized to protect the city of Boston from being burned or otherwise destroyed by the "red coats."

A few years after the death of Joshua Smith his widow became the wife of Isaac Hall, a native of Massachusetts and the owner of a large landed estate in New York. On the death of General Hall, our subject, who had attained his majority and was still living in Ohio, removed to New York State and remained until 1847, when he removed with his family to Delaware county, Iowa. He came the overland route by wagon, bringing some stock and such household and other effects as could be conveniently brought by wagon. A settlement was effected in what is known as the Bay neighborhood in Delhi and Union townships. The country round about was in a wild, sparsely settled condition, with no railways or other means of communication with the outside world except rough roads and muddy streams. Deer, bears, wolves and other wild denizens of the forest and prairies abounded, and Indians still lingered in the vicinity of their old haunts. The first man elected sheriff of Delaware county refused to serve, and Isaac Smith accepted an appointment from the county judge to fill that office. He transacted the business with promptness and dispatch and made a most efficient officer. Although he was sixty years old when the Civil war broke out he enlisted, joining the Thirty-seventh Iowa infantry, and served three years. He was a member of the Iowa regiment known as the "Grey Beards." He has been a faithful and zealous member of the Presbyterian church for many years and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

Perry L. Smith, the subject proper of this biographical notice, was reared on a farm in New York State to the age of fourteen, and attended the common district school, where he grew up. At the age of twenty he engaged in farming; three years later, in 1856, he removed to Delhi, where he clerked in the dry goods establishment of Elisha Brady five years.

Until "time shall be no more" the hearts of men will not cease to beat in unison with the deeds recorded on the pages of history, to thrill with admiration of moral and physical courage, to glow with righteous indignation over tales of wrong-doing and crime, or burn with sympathy for the suffering of humanity. Standing out conspicuously on the pages of American history are two sanguinary struggles, the Revolutionary and Civil wars, and as long as the republic endures will the lives of men engaged in them be read with interest. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch bore a part in the late irrepressible conflict, bearing a gallant share in the heat of battles and the arduous duty of campaigning; and when the dark cloud caused by the death of our first martyred president hung over the land, our subject was present in an effective capacity to pay tribute at the funeral of the great executive.

Mr. Smith enlisted, November 17, 1861, in the Fourteenth Iowa infantry, and rendered four years and a half of most honorable service. He faced the enemy in twenty-six battles and skirmishes, among which were Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Fort Derusa, Pleasant Hill, Shiloh, Corinth and Tupelo, and was on the Meridian and Red River expedition.

He belonged to General Prentiss' division at Shiloh when it was surrounded by the enemy, but he declared that he would never be taken, and he was not, although he ran a narrow escape. Again at Pleasant Hill he found himself surrounded on all sides by the enemy, but he ran the gauntlet and made good his escape at the point of rebel bayonets. He was never wounded, nor ever in a hospital during his entire term of service. He served as orderly sergeant for two years, and was promoted to second lieutenant towards the close of his service. He was mustered out in the fall of 1865.

Mr. Smith resided at Springfield, Ill., for five years following the close of the war.

Mr. Smith married July 10, 1853, the lady of his choice being Miss Eleanor Hall, a native of New Hampshire. She is a daughter of Henry and Jane Brewster Hall, and was born December 12, 1833. Her father was born in Andover, N. H., June 5, 1791. He was in the War of 1812, and was a pensioner for many years prior to his death. He removed to Iowa in 1848, locating at Anamosa, where he resided for thirty-seven years. He died in 1883 at the advanced age of ninety-two. He is described as having been a man of quiet demeanor, yet possessing very decided convictions of inborn integrity, and despised nothing on earth more than petty meanness. An acquaintance thus writes concerning him: "He became a christian in early life. For some seventy years he had been connected with visible churches. Seventy years! a longer time than many of us will live from cradle to grave. He is indeed a man of yore, a relic of another time, for he lived in the eighteenth century. He was living when George Washington was president of the United States. Why, this Henry Hall may have seen such statesmen as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alex. Hamilton and Aaron Burr. He may have cast his ballot for James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. He may have grasped the hand of one or more of those presidents of a former generation. How it takes us back to the olden days of the thirteen states, and of block houses and log forts, Indian trails, powdered hair and silver knee buckles, and not a single foot of railroad on American soil, nor a single steam craft on American waters! I almost feel a sense of awe before so aged a citizen. I venerate him. He died as he had lived for so many ages —his soul feet planted on the rock of ages."

Mrs. Smith served several months at the beginning of the war as a field nurse, ministering to the wants of many a suffering soldier. She was at barracks, around Fort Donelson and Fort Henry. Her motherly kindness is remembered to this day by many an old soldier.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born nine children, viz.—Flora, born June 4, 1854 (deceased); Isaac H., born October 18, 1856; Claude F., born October 28, 1858 (deceased); Jennie H., born Febru-

ary 1, 1860 (deceased); Horatio B., born November 11, 1867; K. M., born October 31, 1869; Lou B., born March 21, 1873; Jessie M., born March 23, 1875, and Perry L., born September 15, 1877. Isaac H., Mr. and Mrs. Smith's eldest son, married Miss Belle F. King December 25, 1879, and by this marriage has three children—Emory, born January 1, 1880; Claude F., born May 18, 1883, and Roy R., born May 14, 1885.

Mr. Smith is a republican in politics and supports his party's ticket with zeal when occasion demands. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his estimable wife take an active interest in the social affairs of their community, and are looked upon with respect by their fellow-citizens, and with a more affectionate regard by those who are best acquainted with their lives and characters.

EDWIN POPHAM, one of the early settlers of Delaware county, was born in Somersetshire, England, June 29, 1826. He is a son of Henry and Betsey (Luff) Popham, both of whom were natives of England. His father was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture throughout life, dying in 1877 at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. He was of a quiet disposition, honest and trustworthy, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and his death was sincerely mourned, not only by relatives, but by a large circle of friends.

The mother of our subject was a lifelong and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was always ready to do all in her power to aid in its support. She was the mother of six children. She died in 1870. She was a faithful wife and devoted mother and strove to lead her children in paths of honesty and virtue, and rear them to lives of usefulness.

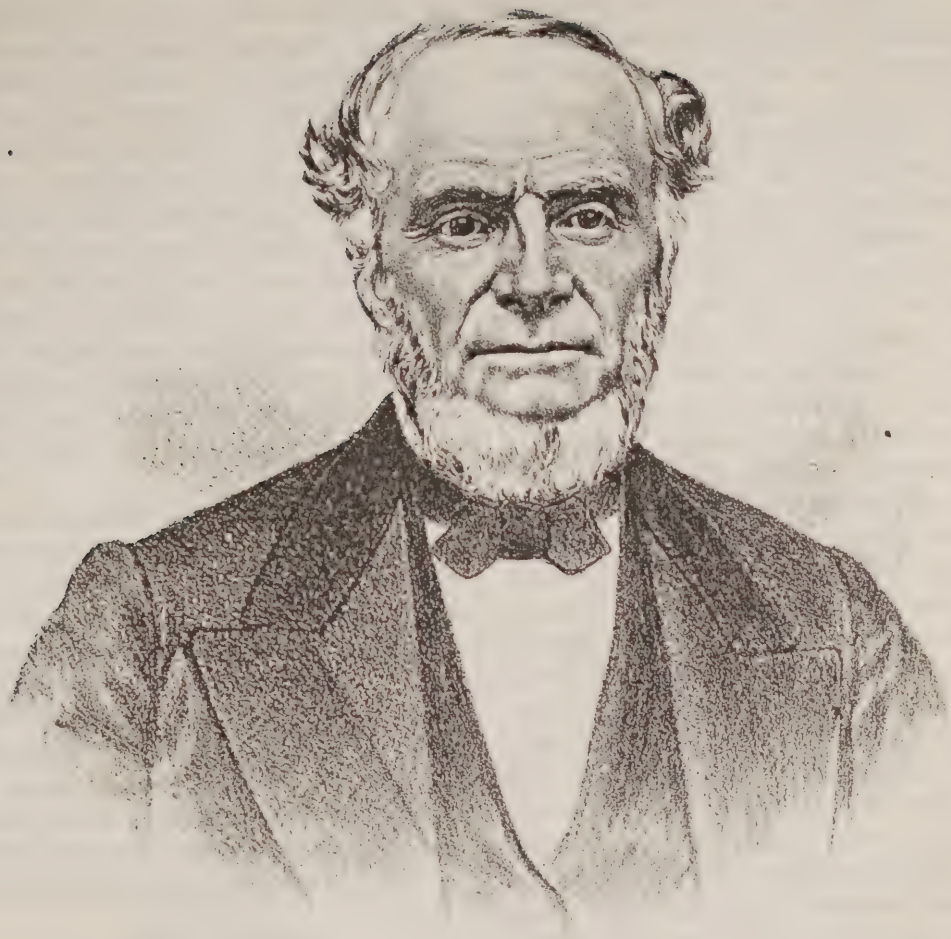
Edwin Popham, the subject of this brief memoir, was reared on a farm and taught the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He received an ordinary common-school education. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age, when he concluded to seek his fortunes in the new world. Like all ambitious young men, he was eager to get a home of his own, where he could enjoy the comforts of life and be independent.

In 1852 he embarked for the United States, and, after a voyage of one month, landed safely in Boston harbor. He at once set out for the great West, coming by rail as far as Cherry Valley, Ill., and thence by stage to Dyersville, Dubuque county, Iowa. There were only two or three houses in Dyersville at that time, and the vast scope of country west was almost uninhabited, save by wild beasts and Indians.

Mr. Popham had a brother living in the vicinity of Dyersville, who had preceded him to America, and with this brother he went to live, remaining with him one year, engaged in farming.

In 1854 Mr. Popham purchased land in North Fork township, Delaware county, on which he has since lived.

He has been twice married. February



Yours Truly
J. N. Fowler

8, 1853, he married Miss Sarah Wall, daughter of William and Betsey Wall, a native of England and a lady well worthy to bear him companionship. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, as follows—Jane, Phœbe (deceased), Stephen (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary, Phœbe, Lide, Henry and Stephen. His wife died June 22, 1879 She was a consistent christian and a member of the Methodist church for many years.

Mr. Popham married again November 14, 1881, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Elizabeth Duckett, who was born and reared in England. She is a daughter of Michael and Jemima Duckett, both of whom were natives of England. The former died in 1878, and the latter in 1844.

In his political belief Mr. Popham is a stanch republican. He has been a member of the Methodist church for many years, and is a liberal contributor to all charitable purposes. Mrs. Popham is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Popham owns a well-cultivated farm comprising one hundred and seventy-five acres of prairie land. He is much respected, and is recognized as one of the careful, prudent, industrious and progressive farmers of Delaware county.

JOHN H. YOUKER is a native of Montgomery county, N. Y., and was born October 2, 1817. He is a son of Jacob Youker, who was also a native of the Empire State, born in 1785. He was a tailor by trade, although he owned a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. He enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, going in the place of another man, but the war closed before he got to the front. He was a man of strong individuality and bore an excellent character. He died in 1850.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Youker, who emigrated from Germany. He located in New York State and was a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died about 1830.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Sopnable. She was a native of New York and was born in 1791 and died in 1875. She was a consistent christian of the German Reform church. She was the mother of eleven children, five of whom are now living.

The early boyhood days of our subject were passed on his father's farm in New York. His educational advantages were confined to the common district school, which he attended principally during the winter months until he was fourteen years of age. At the age of twenty-one he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and worked steadily at his trade until about 1861. He then worked in a cabinet shop for six years. He was a skilled mechanic and competent to construct almost anything made of wood. In 1857 he came West on a prospecting tour and spent some time in Delaware county, Iowa. He returned to the East quite well pleased with the appearance of this section of the country, and in 1867 he moved his family to Sand Springs, then quite a thriving little town. He built the first two houses that were built there when he came to the county the first time.

Mr. Youker married, December 24, 1843, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary J. Bowen, born in New York, Oc-

tober 11, 1819. She was a daughter of Stephen Bowen, a native of Rhode Island, and his wife of Connecticut.

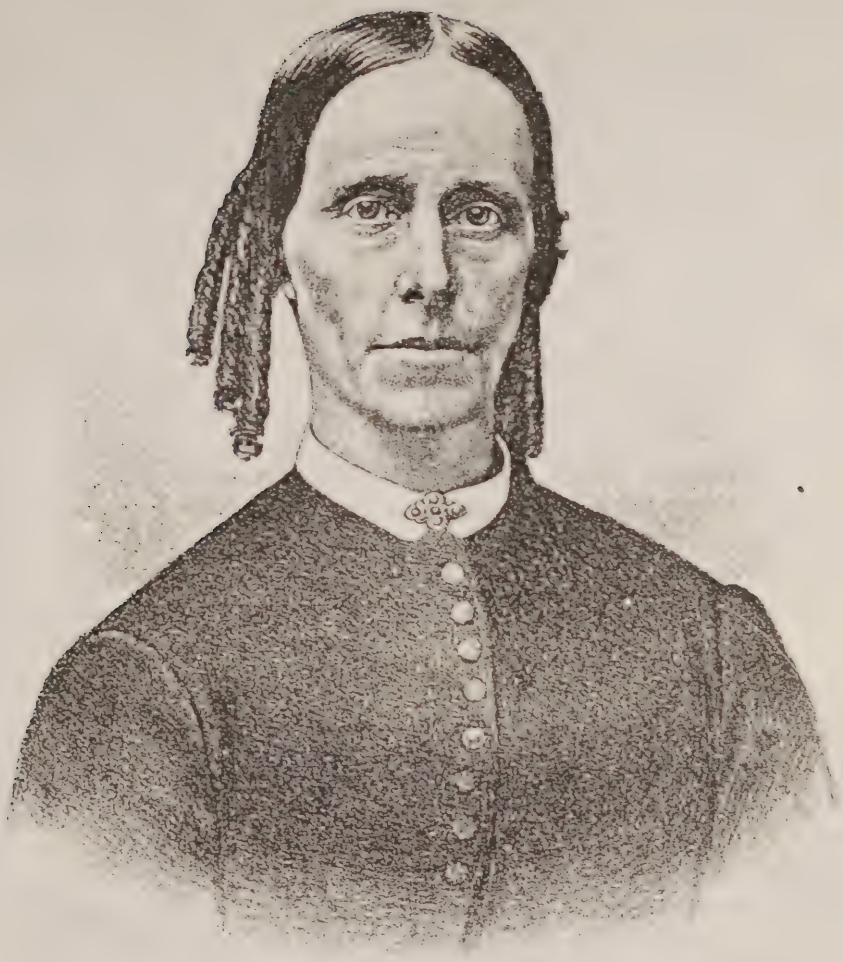
Mr. Youker always opposed slavery in every shape and form and never voted for any man for office who favored slavery. He was a strong abolitionist, and never hesitated to speak his sentiments in public. He has always affiliated with the republican party since its organization, and is a firm believer in the principles as enunciated in its platform. He has never been an active politician and never cared for office. He owns a fine farm near Sand Springs, besides a comfortable residence in the village. He has never made any pretensions at farming, but has simply lived a quiet, retired life for the past quarter of a century.

GODFREY DOLLEY, one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware county, in a native of Prussia, and was born May 21, 1833. His father, Christopher Dolley, was a native also of Prussia and served his full quota of years in the German army. He was a hard-working, industrious citizen and for several years was employed in a large woolen factory. In 1843 he embarked with his family for America and after a tempestuous voyage of more than seven weeks landed in New York city. He proceeded West immediately as far as Chicago, which was then a young and growing town almost on the Western frontier. He spent the winter there, and worked at anything he could get to do. The following spring he moved his family to the country, about fourteen miles from Chicago, where he rented land and began farming. He resided in Cook county, Ill., about ten years, during which time he endured many of the hardships and privations incident to that time and locality.

In the spring of 1853 he removed to Delaware county, Iowa, locating in Union township, where he died in 1888, at the ripe old age of four score years. His faithful wife preceded him to the other world, she dying in 1871. Both were zealous members of the Lutheran church.

Godfrey Dolley, the subject of this notice, was the eldest of a family of two children. He attended school some in Prussia, and had a fair start toward a good common-school education, before coming to the new world. His opportunities for schooling in this country were very poor. After he became of age he worked for his board and attended school during the winter months. After locating in Delaware county he worked on a farm, but in 1861 purchased a small farm in Union township.

When the war of the rebellion broke out, Godfrey Dolley was among the first to respond. He enlisted in the Twelfth Iowa infantry, in the summer of 1861, and for almost three years faced rebel shot and shell on many a battle-field. He had his first experience in battle at Forts Donelson and Henry. He was one of the invincibles under the command of General Prentiss at Shiloh, where he was surrounded by the enemy and captured. He was taken to Corinth, and thence to Memphis and Montgomery, Ala., where he was imprisoned about two months. He was then removed to Macon, Ga., where he was confined for four months. He



Mary Jane Bowen

suffered all the horrors common to the Union soldiers in the Southern prisons. After six months of prison life he was exchanged and once more set free. He was in very poor health and was given a furlough and allowed to go home to recuperate. After the expiration of thirty days he joined his regiment and was sent to Vicksburg, where he was engaged until the final surrender of that rebel stronghold. His regiment was ordered to follow Johnson across the Big Black river, and on their return they went into summer quarters near Vicksburg, Miss. He subsequently joined Banks' expedition and marched up the famous Red river. He was also in the engagement at Tupelo, Miss., where comrades fell on both sides of him. At the expiration of his three years' term, he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. He was never wounded, although he was in several severe battles.

Mr. Dolley married February 19, 1865, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Malinda Robinson, who was born in Illinois, June 14, 1846. She is a daughter of William and Olive Robinson, who came to Delaware county in 1846. Her father crossed the plains in California in 1852, and endured many hardships. He died in 1866 in his forty-seventh year. The mother died in 1887. Both parents were members of the Methodist church and were ever ready to do all in their power to aid in its support.

The congenial union of Mr. and Mrs. Dolley has resulted in the birth of ten children, viz.—Sadie M., Olive K., Pheenie G., Myrtle E., Ella M. (deceased); Mary N., Annie L. (deceased); George L., Susan J. and William G.

In politics Mr. Dolley is a republican and has for many years been prominent in the councils of the party. He is the present trustee of Union township and has held that office for the past seven years. He is also an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He owns a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres of highly cultivated land. Considering the fact that Mr. Dolley came to Delaware county when it was new and unsettled, and coming without means, he has been very successful and has accumulated a good share of this world's goods. He has always been industrious and economical, and what he has is the result of his own exertions, aided by his faithful wife. Both he and his wife are highly esteemed by all who know them, and as a man of business, a good neighbor, and kind friend, Godfrey Dolley bears an enviable reputation well deserved.

JOHN D. SLY (deceased). This gentleman was for twenty years a prominent farmer of Delaware county, and we gladly give space in this record to the following article commemorative of his services as a citizen and his many virtues as a man.

John D. Sly was born in Orange county, N. Y., in September, 1814. When three years of age he was taken by his parents to Brownhelm, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood and early manhood, and there, in November, 1843, married and settled to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture in which he had been reared. In November, 1849, he moved to Henrietta, Ohio, where he resided, still engaged in farming, till

1865, at which date he moved to Iowa, settled in this county and here resided till his death. Mr. Sly was a farmer throughout life, and a successful one. He owned at his death one of the best farms in the vicinity of Manchester, a tract of three hundred and sixty acres, most of which he had himself reduced to cultivation and which in every feature of his management showed the industry, skill and sound judgment that marked his career in all things. Reared upon the frontier of Ohio among the primitive scenes of pioneer life and in daily conflict with the rugged forces of nature, the strong elements of his character were early developed, and the success of his after years thereby the more easily assured. Although he had much of the rough and ready way of the pioneer in dealing with the angularities of life, he was not, strictly speaking, a frontiersman. He belonged to that larger class of sturdy home-seekers and intelligent commonwealth builders who follow close upon the heels of the adventurous frontiersman, reducing his hunting-grounds to well tilled fields and replacing his rude log buildings with comfortable homes. He loved society and all its institutions and his name stood ever pledged for the maintenance of these. Although his earlier education was restricted to a few months' attendance, during the winter, at the district schools, he yet managed to acquire a fair amount of mental training in his youth and he became in his maturer years a rather extensive reader for one of his calling and condition, and in this way amassed a large fund of general information, touching especially upon the history of his county, its political, economic and social needs. A man of few words, he yet possessed positive convictions which he was able to sustain with intelligence and sound reasoning. He never sought public position nor desired to attract public notice. He found his chief pleasures as well as his highest reward in attending strictly to his own affairs. Above all things, he hated pretense and profession, and his life was kept in vital contact at all points with the essential truth of things. Although a member of no church and a subscriber to no articles of faith, he yet had in his mental and moral make-up the vitalizing elements of all religion, truth and justice, and his daily life, so far as in his strength lay to make it so, was an acceptable fulfillment of the golden rule. He had many friends, those who knew him best esteeming him most. He had premonitions of his approaching dissolution, and stated some months before his death that he believed the end was not far. But he was sustained by a consciousness of the rectitude of his life, and he awaited the more positive summons with a calmness and serenity that went far towards reconciling his friends and relatives to these unhappy warnings. On the Saturday before his death he was reading in the fourteenth chapter of John and when he came to the passage: "Yet a little while and the world seeth me no more," he read aloud, and, turning to those around him, said that he felt that those words applied to himself. A few days later the prediction proved true, his eyes closing for the last time upon the scenes of this world February 13, 1885.

Mr. Sly was twice married and left surviving him a widow and four children. He was married first in November, 1843,

the lady whom he selected to share his fortunes being Miss Martha Bartlett, who bore him a faithful and affectionate companionship for nearly twenty-five years, dying in May, 1867. He married again in December, 1868, his second wife being Mrs. Eliza Holmes, of this county. His children are of the former marriage, these being two sons and two daughters, now grown, married and themselves the heads of families. The eldest child, now Mrs. Julia White, resides in Omaha, Neb.; the two sons, Luther and Luman, are citizens of this county, and the youngest, Mrs. Adell Jones, wife of Josiah S. Jones, resides in Manchester.

Upon the old homestead and in the community where the family settled, now twenty-five years ago, resides one of the sons, Luther, the representative in name and estate of the family, a brief sketch of whom will close this article. He is a twin of Luman ,and was born November 2, 1849, in Lorain county, Ohio. He was in his sixteenth year when his parents moved to this county, and he has therefore passed the most of his life in the community where he now resides. He was reared on the farm, and like his father has spent all his life in agricultural pursuits. He owns a splendid farm of three hundred and sixty and one-half acres in Delaware township, embracing the old homestead and some in addition thereto, the bulk of which he has under cultivation and otherwise well improved. He follows his calling with industry, and success so far has attended his efforts.

On December 25, 1874, Luther Sly married Miss Mary H. Acers, a daughter of George and Charlotte Acers, of Delaware county, being early settlers of the county, sketches of whom appear in this work. Mrs. Sly is a native of the township in which she resides, having been born there March 16, 1851. To Mr. and Mrs. Sly have been born a family of three children; George D., born September 29, 1876; Harry J., born August 2, 1879, and Frank L., born August 1, 1888.

While Mr. Sly has never mixed any in politics, he is a man nevertheless of fixed political sentiments, and gives expression to these when occasion demands. He affiliates with the republican party and gives to the support of his party's ticket an amount of effort proportioned to the exigency of the situation in all political contests. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, and is zealous in the secret workings of that order, as well as in the promulgation of its beneficent purposes.

JOHN SEERY, one of the prominent and successful young farmers of Delaware county, was born near Cascade, Iowa, June 1, 1852. His father, John Seery, is a native of Ireland, but immigrated to the United States in 1840. He was engaged as clerk in a wholesale house in New Orleans for nine years. He came up the Mississippi river as far as Dubuque in 1851 and bought land near Cascade in Jones county. He met with great success and is now an extensive farmer and stock-raiser.

The boyhood days of John Seery, the subject of this notice, were passed on his

father's farm in Dubuque county. He attended the common district school and also St. John's College at Prairie du Chein, Wis.

Mr. Seery married, February 19, 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Kate Skahill. She was born in Jones county, Iowa, and is a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Murry) Skahill, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her parents died when she was quite young.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Seery has resulted in the birth of five children, viz.—Henry F., born December 26, 1879; Ida May, born September 4, 1881; Katie, born May 8, 1883; Albert, born October 8, 1885, deceased, and Jane F., born August 16, 1889.

Mr. Seery is a stanch democrat of the Jacksonian type and a strong supporter of his party. He and his estimable wife are zealous members of the Catholic church and liberal contributors to every worthy cause.

He owns a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, highly improved and all under cultivation. He has an elegant residence, surrounded with all necessary out-buildings.

Mr. Seery is a wide-awake progressive farmer and one of the representative citizens of South Fork township, and has always taken an active interest in all public improvements. He has been successful in life, a result due to his own exertions, aided and encouraged by his devoted wife. He stands deservedly high in the estimation of the entire community, as a citizen, business man and neighbor, and is looked upon as one of the most substantial and reliable residents whose character is above reproach.

HIRAM W. SABIN is a representative of Delaware county's enterprising citizenship, a farmer, and one who has made farming pay, albeit he has not done so without a large amount of hard labor, and an unusual degree of close, economical management. Mr. Sabin is a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was born June 8, 1848. He was reared in his native county, and resided there till coming to this county. He is a son of Nathaniel C. Sabin, one of Delaware county's best citizens, a sketch of whom appears in this work; and in that sketch will be found the facts relating to the ancestral history of the subject of this notice.

Hiram W. Sabin came to Delaware county with his father in February, 1869. He has resided here since. As the dates will show, he had not attained his twenty-first year by a few months when he came to this county. His residence here therefore has covered something over half of his life, and that by far the more active period. He lived with his father in Delaware township, where the family settled, and, having been brought up to farming pursuits, naturally took to them on beginning the solution of the bread and butter problem for himself. He bought the tract of land on which he now resides not long after he came to the county, paying a small amount down, all that he then had to pay, and he resolutely set about to dig the balance out of the ground. He was then unmarried, and he had in contemplation the making of a home, and worked at his self-imposed task with vigor and enthusiasm. In 1872 he went back to Ohio, and on December 27th married a young lady of Cuyahoga

county, whom he had known from girlhood up, and whose future happiness, as well as his own, he had always kept in view in every important step he had taken since leaving his old home. Returning, he settled on his place and began in earnest a career which, it is but simple truth to say, has been a successful one, and one that ought to be eminently satisfactory to him. Mr. Sabin has persistently stood by the home of his adoption, and has steadily followed the course outlined by himself now more than twenty years ago. During this time he has had the usual amount of ups and downs that fall to the lot of the farmer, and he has not infrequently labored under trials and disappointments that taxed his courage and energy to what seemed their utmost tension. But these, fortunately, have never failed him, and each succeeding year has witnessed a slow but gradual improvement in his condition, and with the gradual rise of his fortunes, and the meeting and successful management of difficulties, an increased strength and a happy consciousness of growing power and ability which make the future more hopeful as he surveys with satisfaction the past. Mr. Sabin has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, lying three miles north of Manchester, one hundred and forty acres of which are under cultivation, representing the last twenty years of his labor. It lies well and is productive. He raises the usual kind of crops grown in Delaware county, giving considerable attention to grass and stock. He has a comfortable set of buildings and all needful conveniences. He has not, as many farmers do, left art wholly out of his calculations in improving his place. His pleasant home, crowning a gently sloping eminence, is surrounded with spacious grounds, ornamented with shrubbery, showing taste in selection, skill in planting and neatness and industry in keeping. But his place is not a flower garden, where all is ease, culture and enjoyment. It is more a hive of industry, where every day means from ten to twelve hours of labor, where the cares of life increase with increasing fortune and a growing family of children. In performing this labor and in meeting these cares Mr. Sabin has been cheerfully seconded and ably assisted by an excellent wife, who has shared them all and in every instance done a wife's full part. Mr. and Mrs. Sabin have been married now for more than seventeen years. What they have is largely the result of their joint labors, and what is here said of the husband as to industry, management and success applies with equal force to the wife. To make this record the more valuable as one of reference, as well as a chronicle of progress, the facts of Mrs. Sabin's family history may here be inserted. Her maiden name was Eva Gates, and she is a daughter of Charles and Celia (Rathbone) Gates, the father having been a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born November 9, 1812, and the mother a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born December 2, 1822. These accompanied their parents to Ohio at an early day and settled in Cuyahoga county, where they subsequently met and were married, and where they spent their entire married life, the father dying there August 20, 1871. In early life he was a tailor; later he followed farming. He was a man of industrious habits, quiet disposition, and withal a useful citizen. The mother is still living, dividing her time as to resi-

dence between the families of her daughters, Mrs. Sabin and Mrs. John B. Rutherford, of the same community. Mrs. Sabin was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, December 27, 1852. She is next to the youngest of a family of five children, the others being—James, who was born January 17, 1841, and now resides in the town of Orange, Ohio; Jane E., who was born in 1843 and died three years later; Helena, now wife of John B. Rutherford, of this county, a sketch of whom appears in this work, and Charles T., who was born November 24, 1859, and died March 9, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Sabin are the parents of five children—Charlie M., born November 6, 1873; Harry D., born March 13, 1877, and died March 19, 1887; Jerome G., born November 18, 1878; Bernil, born March 23, 1881, and Lewis LeRoy, born September 11, 1884.

To their family and their home Mr. and Mrs. Sabin are greatly attached, as they have every reason to be. In politics Mr. Sabin is a republican, having in early years been a stanch supporter of the principles of that party and still an adherent of its doctrines on national issues. He possesses strong temperance views and has given the weight of his influence and his votes also to the cause of prohibition in recent years. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and in the benevolent purposes of that order exhibits a commendable interest.

ALBERT THOMPSON, who recently died at his home three miles north of Manchester, was another one of the early settlers of Delaware county. He came to this county in the spring of 1852 and was therefore a resident of it for nearly forty years. He was an upright man and a useful citizen, and a brief history of his life fills an appropriate place in this work.

Mr. Thompson was born in Chenango county, New York. His parents were also natives of New York, the father, Jerias Thompson, having been born November 29, 1775, and the mother, Rachel Morgan, January 18, 1786. These were married December 25, 1803, and after a residence of some years in York State moved to Michigan, settling in Jackson county, where the father died April 24, 1859, and the mother, May 27, 1864. They lived on the farm all their lives and were engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, to which they also trained their children. The father never had any public career, but served his country like a patriot in the War of 1812, and afterwards found a home in the great Northwest territory, which he as a citizen soldier helped to rid of its savage occupants and foreign enemies. Jerias and Rachel Thomson had born to them fourteen children, of whom the subject of this notice is the tenth. The full list in the order of their ages is as follows—Ambros, born June 5, 1805; Amanda, born December 16, 1806; Smith, born November 1, 1808; Curtis, October 10, 1810; Morris, December 17, 1812; Lucinda, January 4, 1815; Almon, January 10, 1817; Caroline, August 27, 1818; Calvin, October 3, 1820 (died March 23, 1876), Albert, June 23, 1822; Emaline Marietta, April 2, 1833; Fannie and John.

Albert, the subject proper of this notice, was a lad about fifteen years of age when his parents moved to Michigan and settled in Jackson county. His youth,

therefore, was spent in that county. His education was necessarily limited because at that date Michigan was a new state and her splendid educational system had not then been developed. Young Thompson followed farming pursuits and occasionally attended a term of the district schools during the winter. So living, he reached manhood and in 1851, April 23, married, taking to wife a neighbor girl, Miss Margaret Darrah. A year later he came to Iowa and settled in Delaware county, followed in the fall by his wife, and he continued to make this his home from that time on till his death. He thus became one of Delaware county's pioneers and he was, during his entire residence in the county, identified with the best interests of his adopted home, and his name is held in pleasant recollection by all of the older citizens of the county, and especially by his associates of an early date, with whom he shared the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Mr. Thompson was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, being at one time one of the heaviest land holders in his township and always a successful farmer. He reached the county at a sufficiently early date to get his choice as to lands, and the place he selected as a homestead was one of the most desirable tracts of land in the vicinity where he settled. He added to this by purchase, and he devoted many years of a long and industrious life to improving the possessions so acquired. He was a man who was very fond of his home and he spent but very little time away from it. As long as he was able to go he was out about his farm, looking closely after his affairs. Never having any sons, the management of his farm devolved on himself, and he met his obligations in this respect with scrupulous exactitude. To do so left him no time for pursuits of a different nature nor had he any time for diversions, except such as came naturally to him in the line of his engagements. He never held public office, except those neighborhood offices which all good citizens are expected to accept and fill when called on for that purpose. The duties of these he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. He always showed much interest in the social and moral welfare of his community and he never spared means or effort in the encouragement he gave to all movements and purposes looking to the advancement of those interests. He took but little part in politics, although he was in early life a stanch whig, and in later life an ardent democrat. He voted regularly, as every citizen who has the good of his country at heart should; and he was a man who kept himself posted on the general events of the day. So living, he died, passing from the scenes of this life on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1890, sincerely mourned by all who knew him, because he was an honest man, an industrious, useful citizen, a kind neighbor, faithful friend and a devoted father and husband.

Mr. Thompson left surviving him a wife and seven children, the children being daughters, all of whom are now grown and most of whom are married and themselves the heads of families. What has been said in this article concerning Mr. Thompson's early privations and hardships applies also to his faithful wife and widow, who, joining him soon after he located in the county, bore him the cher-

ished companionship, which he sought with her hand, for nearly forty years, and who cheerfully seconded and ably assisted him in all his undertakings and in all his early arduous efforts to make for himself and little ones a home in the then inhospitable West. Mrs. Thompson, like her husband, was born in an Eastern state and became a pioneer at an early age. She is a native of Sussex county, N. J., and was born September 19, 1828. Her parents were natives of the county of Antrim, North Ireland, and came of the ancient Presbyterian stock of that locality. They were reared and married in their native country and came to America in 1818 and settled in Sussex county, N. J. The father's full name was John Darrah and the mother's maiden name Nancy Armstrong. They moved from New Jersey to Schuyler county, N. Y., about 1835, and in 1840 to Jackson county, Mich. There the father died in 1849, at the age of eighty-four; and the mother in 1864, at the same age. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Thompson is the youngest. The others are—John, Nancy, Rose and David, deceased; and Esther and Jane, twins, living.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had born to them a family of eight children, as follows—Ada, now the wife of S. S. Ives, of Richland township, this county; Hattie, who died at the age of ten; Mary, wife of George Graham, of Oregon City, Ore.; Emma, wife of Fremont Thompson, of Kent county, Mich.; Alice, wife of O. G. Kenyon, of Linn county, Iowa; Agnes, unmarried, now residing in Portland, Ore., and Elizabeth and Fannie, who remain at home with their mother.

WATTSON CHILDS. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business; he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." So wrote Israel's king, poet and philosopher, many centuries ago, and the saying has doubtless been repeated millions of times since. But it is easier to preach than to act, and this saying has formed the text for more learned sermons than it has found living illustrations of in the actual, practical affairs of life. However, it has been given a meaning and significance by the subject of this sketch that authorizes a reference to it in this connection. Wattson Childs came to Delaware county to live thirty-three years ago. He was then unmarried and earning a livelihood by day's labor. He is now one of the most prosperous farmers of his adopted county, owning as well improved and productive a farm as there is in the county, and it is all the result of his own industry—it has come, in the language of the text, from his having been "diligent in his business."

Wattson Childs was born in LeRay, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 14, 1832. He is a son of Joseph A. and Miriam (Wattson) Childs, who were both natives of Pennsylvania but for many years residents of Jefferson county, N. Y., where the mother died in September, 1836, near the age of forty. The father died in Delaware county, Iowa, in January, 1882, at the age of seventy-eight and a few months. The parents were engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture all their lives, and were industrious, useful citizens. They had two children besides the subject of this notice, a daughter older and a son younger. The daughter,

Eliza, died at the age of seven. The son, Vincent, become grown, married Frances Hellen Pierce, and was for some years a citizen of Delaware county, dying at Manchester in March, 1873, leaving one son, George, now of Jennings, La.

Our subject was reared in Jefferson county, N. Y., where he was born, but spent a part of his youth in Madison, Onondaga and adjoining counties in that state where he worked when a lad. He was brought up on the farm and was trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. Working on the farm during the summer and attending the district schools in the winter, he received a fair common-school education. He started West in the fall of 1854, coming to Earlville, LaSalle county, Ill., where he made a temporary stop, coming thence to Delaware county, this state, but remained here only a short time, when he returned to Winnebago county, Ill., in July, 1855. The three years following that date he worked by the month and taught school in Winnebago county, and then in the spring of 1857 he came again to Iowa, taking up his residence in Delaware county, which has continued the place of his permanent residence since.

Mr. Childs was not born with the traditional silver spoon in his mouth. He got by inheritance a strong body, a strong will and an energetic disposition. He received a correct moral training, and in youth obtained the rudiments of a fair English education. To himself is due the credit for the rest of what he is and what he has. The citizens of this county know of him, of course, only since his coming here. But it is since coming here that he has developed into what he is, and it will be proper to confine what is said of him in this article to what he has done since becoming a citizen of Delaware county. When Mr. Childs came to this county he was about twenty-five years old, unmarried, and like most other young men of his age and condition, then in pursuit of his fortunes. He found his first employment as a farm hand, and he worked for some years as a laborer, but not as did then or does now the common farm hand. It was not with him a few months of desultory labor, and, then, long seasons of idleness and dissipation. He worked earnestly and for a purpose. He saved his earnings, and as the months rolled by they witnessed a steady improvement in his worldly affairs. The most important step of his life in those years was his marriage, if, indeed, it was not the most important step of his entire life. He married November 10, 1859, and the lady whom he took to share his fortunes was then residing in Oneida county, N. Y.—Miss Drusilla Sheldon, who still abides with him, having borne him the helpful companionship which he sought with her hand for more than thirty years. From a farm laborer Mr. Childs rose to the position of a small farmer and then to the position of an ordinary farmer, and finally to that of a strictly first-class farmer. He owns a place of four hundred acres in Delaware township, three miles east and north of Manchester, all of which he has under cultivation, furnished with plenty of buildings for use and comfort, and all other needful conveniences. Mr. Childs moved onto this farm in 1863. It was then entirely raw prairie. He has made it what it is. It is a valuable, productive place. It is a

handsome one, desirable as a home—a place to live. It has not been made so without much patient labor. Years of toil have gone into its well-kept fields, neat and comfortable buildings and splendid appointments. Into this labor Mr. Childs has entered with zeal and energy, and there is not yet any abatement of his interest in the work. He bears the reputation, and it seems to be well founded, of doing more work than any other man in his township. No grass grows under his feet, much less in his fields. A day on his farm means from twelve to fourteen hours and only those holidays are observed which fall on Sunday. With such habits of industry, coupled with his intelligence, success could not but have attended his efforts. Yet it would be denying a good woman her just dues and robbing this article of one of its chief purposes were it not recorded in this connection that Mr. Childs has been ably seconded and materially assisted by his good wife in all his labors mentioned herein. Actuated by the same spirit of industry and economy that has characterized all his efforts, she has looked diligently after all those matters which fall within the sphere of the housewife, guarding with watchful eye all expenditures for domestic purposes and increasing the common revenue with the labor of her hands. She has indeed been a helpmeet for her husband.

It will be proper also in this connection to give the facts concerning Mrs. Childs' ancestral history as well as that of her husband for the benefit of those of their common name and blood who may come on in after years to read this record.

Drusilla (Sheldon) Childs is a daughter of George and Anna (Bliss) Sheldon, and was born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., September 13, 1833. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, the father having been born in North Adams and the mother in Cheshire. These were married in their native state and emigrated in early life to Oneida county, N. Y., where they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying there April 27, 1868, aged seventy-four, and the father November 10, 1875, aged eighty-two. They were quiet, industrious people, and coming of the staple stock of the Old Bay State, passed all their years in the diligent pursuit of those labors which fell to their hands. They had five children, all of whom reached maturity, married and became each the head of a family, and most of whom are now living. The first was a daughter, Mary, who was born November 11, 1826, became the wife of Seymour Davis, had two children, Henry and Etta, and died May 7, 1890. The second was also a daughter, Harriet, who was born July 6, 1829, was married to Matthew Massey, is the mother of two children, Anna and Seymour, and now resides with her husband in Chickasaw county, this state. Benjamin, the eldest son, is a citizen of Delaware county. The fourth child was Mrs. Childs, and the fifth and youngest was George who was born April 11, 1839, married Sarah Richmond, by whom he has had eleven children, eight of whom are now living, the full list being—Rosa B., George, Eva, Clara, Mildred, Maud, Girtie and Grace living, and Leroy, Lillie and Anna deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Childs have had born to them a family of six children—Clara, born December 29, 1863; Edith, born July 23, 1867, and died March 30, 1882; an

infant son, born March 12, 1870, and died unnamed two days later; Wilbert V., born September 26, 1871; Elmer W., born August 20, 1874, and Robert Earl, born June 13, 1876.

In the quiet of their home, surrounded by their children, Mr. and Mrs. Childs are enjoying the substantial faults of their industry; and long may they continue to enjoy them.

ALPHEUS A. MORSE. In LeMoille county, Vt., on the 22d day of March, 1841, was born Alpheus A. Morse, now of Manchester, Delaware county, a brief biography of whom is here inserted, as one of the early settlers of this locality, an old soldier with an honorable record and a citizen of good repute in his adopted home. Mr. Morse comes of New England parentage, his father, Ezekiel P. Morse, having been a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Kempton, having been a native of Vermont. His parents were married in Vermont and resided there some years after that event, coming West, however, in 1844, and after a residence of about eight years in Indiana and at different points in Illinois, moved in 1852, to Iowa and settled in the town of Sabula, Jackson county. There they died in 1855 of cholera upon the same day and within a few minutes of each other, aged fifty and fifty-four, respectively. Coming of industrious, thrifty New England ancestry, their lives were fashioned after the models of sturdy manhood and womanhood of their people and were marked throughout and at all points by the exhibition of those sterling qualities characteristic of New England stock. They left, surviving them, three children, all sons, of whom the subject of this notice is the youngest. These now live in this state, the eldest, Albert, residing in Dallas county, James and Alpheus A. being residents of Delaware county. Their only daughter, Sarah Jane, died at the age of five.

The subject of this notice passed his earlier years in the localities where his parents resided in his boyhood days, being about ten years old when they came to Iowa. In 1857 he came to Delaware county and hired out as a farm hand, working as such for a year. He then rented a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, taking it on shares and continued at that till August, 1862, when he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa infantry. He was with the Twenty-seventh in its services in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to the battle of Yellow bayou, where on May 18, 1864, he was wounded by a gunshot through the lungs and disabled from further duty. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for one year, the most of which time he spent in almost daily expectation of surrendering his feeble hold on life. Leaving the hospital, however, on May 18, 1865, he returned to Delaware county, and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his brother, James, and engaged in the livery business at Manchester. He was so engaged about two years, and then sold out and went to New York, taking up his residence in Franklin county in the family of his maternal

grandparents, John and Sarah Kempton, whose affairs he took charge of and whom he kindly cared for in their old age. He married shortly after going there, engaged in farming and remained there so engaged for thirteen years. Coming again to Iowa in 1878, he embarked in the mercantile business in Manchester, but closed that business out after two years, and with his brother James again began the livery business, which he has since continued, purchasing his brother's interest after the first year. He has always had his share of the public patronage and has given satisfaction to those whom he has served. He has never sought to do more than he thought he could safely do with his means, and he has never sought to be more than he knew he could well be with his abilities. His course therefore has been that of the quiet, easy and fairly prosperous man of affairs, unencumbered by any awkward situations and unembarrassed by any failures. He has never held public office—has never sought it, has never cared for it. Like all good citizens he votes, and like every man of intelligence he has his preferences as to public men and measures, and these preferences he gives expressions to when occasion demands. In politics he is a republican, and has voted the republican ticket since the organization of that party. Being an old soldier, he naturally takes much interest in all matters relating to his old comrades, their widows and orphans. He can safely be counted on to give the weight of his influence, and his own personal exertions if need be, towards the furtherance of any purpose for the benefit of these. He belongs to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and gives a zealous support to the benevolent and patriotic objects of that organization. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and an efficient worker in that order.

Mr. Morse was married, as we have noted, while he resided in Franklin county, N. Y. His marriage occurred July 4, 1867, and the lady whom he took to wife was Miss Emily L. Drake, a native of that county, having been born April 24, 1848. She is the daughter of Jonathan and Caroline Drake, natives of New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse are the parents of three children—Floyd S., who was born June 5, 1871; Ella L., who was born April 13, 1875, and Roy I., who was born February 28, 1880. To these the parents are naturally very much attached, and in the unfolding of their lives and the development of their characters they find their chief pleasures.

NATHANIEL C. SABIN, farmer of Manchester, Delaware county, is a native of the town of Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y. He comes of New England parentage, his father, Elisha Sabin, having been born in Vermont, and his mother, Sallie Crandall, in Stonington, Conn. The father was born November 1, 1772, married in 1802, moved to Scott county, N. Y., in 1808, thence to Marcellus, Onondaga county, that state, in 1811, and thence to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1838, returning after the death of his wife, to Onondaga county, N. Y., where he died October 8, 1850. He was a farmer all his life, a

quiet, industrious, useful citizen. The mother was born April 20, 1776, and died in Mayfield, Ohio, May 7, 1838—a dutiful mother and a pious christian woman. To this union was born a family of five children, of whom Nathaniel C., the subject of this notice, is the youngest.

The eldest child, Elisha Denison, was born in Vermont, June 16, 1803, married Eliza Bacon, May 26, 1830, and died in Onondaga county, N. Y., April, 1887, having been the father of two children—George E., born in Onondaga county, N. Y., May 24, 1834, died in same place February 14, 1890, and Sarah E., born in same county, April 14, 1841, and died April 15, 1842.

Lavina C. was born in Vermont, July 19, 1807, was married to Asa Jerome some time in the "thirties," and died in the spring of 1884.

Sabrina L. was born in Scott county, N. Y., September 16, 1810, was married to John Lander, of Onondaga county, N.Y., and died in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, September 29, 1859.

Olive C. was born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 18, 1813, was married to Louis M. Gates, of Onondaga county, N. Y., and died February 25, 1875.

Nathaniel C., the youngest and the subject hereof, was born April 22, 1819. He was reared in his native place, and, accompanying his parents West in 1838, settled in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he resided till 1869, when he came to this county, and has since lived here. He was reared on the farm, trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life, and has always been engaged in farming pursuits. He now owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land in Delaware township, this county, and ten acres of timber land, which he purchased on coming here, to which he has given his attention mainly for the last twenty-one years, and which has not only afforded him his chief employment but his chief revenue as well. He is one of Delaware county's quiet, industrious and notably serviceable citizens. Avoiding the feverish life of a seeker after public honors with all its uncertainties and the equally feverish life of a speculator and its yet more unsettling tendencies, he has pursued the safe, conservative course marked out for him by nature and training, and in this course, he has, measured by his means and opportunities, met with a reasonable degree of success. His duties as a citizen he has met with promptness and discharged with efficiency. He has filled a number of minor offices in connection with the administration of the affairs of his township, the duties of which offices he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned.

Mr. Sabin has been twice married and is the father of nine children, four by his first marriage and five by his second. He was married first December 6, 1842, the lady whom he took to wife being Laura E. Marlett, who was a daughter of Thomas Marlett, a native of Schenectady county, N. Y. She too was born in Salina, Onondaga county, October 5, 1825 and died in Mayfield, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 4, 1852. The four children of this union were born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. The eldest, Mary O., was born October 7, 1843, and died August 26, 1866. The second, Denison G., was born August 9,

1845, married Carrie Van Dusen December 28, 1871, and died October 7, 1876, the father of two children—Indie, born October 20, 1874, died March 18, 1877, and Thomas R., born April 3, 1876, and died August 31, 1886. The third, Hiram W. was born June 8, 1848, married December 27, 1872, now resides in this county, and a sketch of him appears in its appropriate place in this work. The fourth and last child is Thomas M., who was born April 21, 1850, married Effie Page December 18, 1878, and now resides at Warren, Ohio, the father of two children—Eugene, born March 27, 1881, and Nat T., born June 17, 1887.

Mr. Sabin married the second time October 28, 1852, the lady being Octavia D. Rudd, who was born in Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., February 26, 1831, a daughter of Horace Rudd, who was born in Charlemont, Mass., January 29, 1786, married Dorcas Wakefield, October 3, 1816, and died August 26, 1866, a farmer all his life, and an industrious and fairly successful one. He came of New England stock, his people having been for several generations natives of the Old Bay State. He was a son of Lebbeus Rudd, who was also born at Charlemont, and he is a son of Nathaniel, born at the town of Norwich, Conn., all of whom always resided in their native state and bore their full share as citizens in the development of those industries, enterprises and institutions which have long rendered Massachusetts and Connecticut noted for their wealth and culture. Mrs. Sabin's mother, Dorcas Wakefield, was a native of Dublin, N. H., and was born March 11, 1790. She died February 22, 1857. Her father, Thomas Wakefield, was born in Boston, and was a son of Thomas Wakefield, who was either born in Boston or brought there by his parents from France during infancy. The mother of the elder Thomas Wakefield dying soon after coming to America, he was adopted by a family named Gould and by them reared. He was subsequently apprenticed to Timothy Pratt of Reading, Mass., and in 1750 married his master's daughter, Dorcas, by whom he had a son, Thomas Wakefield, Jr., who was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Sabin.

Horace and Dorcas (Wakefield) Rudd were the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Sabin is next to the youngest. The others are:

An infant, born in August, 1817, and died unnamed.

Charles, born October 29, 1818, married Ester Lacy, October 15, 1841, and died June 19, 1867, the father of six children—Henry, William, Martha, Herman, George and Mary.

Maria, born May 22, 1820, married to Rev. Elias C. Sharp, December 6, 1844, and died August 4, 1882, the mother of four children—Andrew, Hannah, Pliny and Alla.

Lucia, born April 10, 1822, married to Nelson Brainard, and resides at Brooklyn, Ohio, the mother of seven children—Carrie, Martha, Eliza, Lillie, Frank and two infants that died unnamed.

Horace, born September 4, 1824, married Rachel Warner, and died July 21, 1890, the father of four children—Nellie, Arthur and two infants that died unnamed.

Cullen D., born August 28, 1826, married Amanda Rathbone, and lives in Lake, Ohio, the father of five children—Charles, Halsey, Alice, Laura and Clara.

N J Wolcott

Milo, born December 29, 1828, married Sarah Neville, and resides in Mayfield, Ohio, the father of four children—Fred, Florence, Walter and an infant that died unnamed.

Sallie P., born June 24, 1833, married to James R. Gurney, and resides in Honey Creek township, this county; no children.

The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Sabin are:

Herman J., born May 14, 1855, at Mayfield, Ohio, married Addie Sheldon, February 16, 1881, and resides in Delaware township, this county; has one child, Cora, born January 14, 1882.

Laura O., born November 9, 1858, at Mayfield, Ohio, married to William Graham, and now resides at Greeley, this county, and has two children—Allen S., born May 21, 1879, and Belle, born January, 31, 1885.

Willard C., born October 20, 1861, at Mayfield, Ohio, married Eliza Fuller, of Hancock county, Iowa, December 10, 1879, and now lives near Welch, La.

Myron H., born August 31, 1865, at Mayfield, Ohio, and now lives at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Maud O., born January 17, 1870, in this county and is still at home with her parents.

Mr. Sabin and his excellent wife are both members of the Methodist church, and, in accordance with their means, are liberal contributors to all charitable purposes. In politics Mr. Sabin is a republican and has been since the organization of that party. He takes considerable interest in the schools, churches and social affairs of his community, being ever ready to lend a helping hand to any enterprise or purpose of a commendable nature.

N. J. WOLCOTT. Greigsville, Livingston county, N.Y., is the birthplace of the subject of this sketch; but he comes of New England antecedents, his ancestry on this continent reaching back to the early colonial settlers. His paternal grandfather, William Wolcott, was a native of Weathersfield, Conn., and was a young man when the colonies were going through their memorable struggle for independence. He witnessed many of the stirring scenes of that struggle, and though not an actor on the field of battle he rendered none the less efficient service to the cause of liberty; for he was an industrious tradesman, a clothier by calling, and in his humble capacity as such he helped to furnish the "sinews of war" to his fellow-citizens, volunteering in the defense of that cause from the infant colony of Connecticut. Our subject's father, Isaac Newton Wolcott, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass., May 17, 1801. He was there reared and from there moved when a young man to Livingston county, N. Y., where he married a young lady of that county and there settled to mercantile pursuits, in which he was engaged until his death, which occurred September 18, 1834.

Our subject's maternal line came also from New England. His grandfather, John Dickey, was a native of New Hampshire, born January 19, 1776. He lived some years in New Hampshire, moving subsequently to New York and settling in Livingston county, where he afterwards lived and where he also died. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and occupied a prominent position in the community where he resided. He was a successful merchant, and for years also

represented his county in the state legislature in New Hampshire. He had ten children, all of whom reached maturity and who, as the extract taken from the family record and here inserted will show, were, in their mature years, remarkably fine specimens of physical manhood and womanhood—John P., born August 21, 1796, average weight after reaching maturity, 175 pounds; James W., born September 11, 1797, weight, 183; Phineas W., born December 26, 1798, weight, 190 pounds; Hannah W., born August 4, 1800, weight, 150 pounds; Jane D., born December 3, 1801, weight, 177; William G., born August 8, 1804, weight 168; Gilman, born March 8, 1806, weight 167; Sarah C., born August 17, 1811, weight, 150; Charles, born April 3, 1813, weight, 247; and Albert P., born March 24, 1817, weight, 203.

The fifth of these, Jane D., was the mother of our subject. She was an industrious, pious, exemplary christian woman. She died January 24, 1874.

Isaac Newton and Jane D. Wolcott had only two children, Nelson John, the subject of this notice, and an elder brother, William N., who died at the age of twenty-one.

Nelson John Wolcott was born May 8, 1832. He was only a little past two years old when his father died, and after that event he was taken into the family of his uncle, William G. Dickey, with whom he lived until he reached his twentieth year. He was brought up on the farm and received an ordinary common-school education. His life was that of the quiet, industrious farm boy, and there was nothing in his earlier years suggestive of the varied and somewhat romantic experience which marked his after career when he came to seek his fortune in the great world outside of that which he had known in his native place. But forty years ago, the time when young Wolcott stepped as a stalwart actor upon the stage of life, the air was laden with the news of magnificent enterprises daily forming throughout the country and report told on every hand of thrilling personal adventures, had in all quarters of the globe by those who sought their fortunes with pick and shovel in remote lands and in the secret recesses of the earth. The "gold fever" was then on, and nearly everybody had it. Nothing seemed impossible of accomplishment and no hardships or dangers were too great to be endured in the wild rush for the glittering nuggets. California, Mexico, South America and Australia were steadily drawing from each of the older states of the East "the flower of her youth," some to be returned men of wealth, others with only a large fund of experience for their years of incessant toil and incredible suffering, and many were never to be returned, perishing miserably far from the homes of their childhood and the friends of their youth.

April 6, 1853, one month and two days before our subject had reached his twenty-first year, he left the farm on which he had been reared and started on what proved to be a trip extending over five years and reaching to the remotest regions of three continents and marked at every turn with the most interesting experiences. A summary of it will be given here, as it forms by far the most engrossing chapter in his life. The story of Mr. Wolcott's five years' wanderings can not be better told than in his own language, and the publishers take pleasure in inserting in the

body of this sketch the narrative just as it was received from his lips:

"On April 6, 1853, I left the farm in York township, Livingston county, N. Y., on which I was reared, for New York city, where I expected to take passage the tenth of April, for Australia on the propeller 'City of Norfolk,' which ship was bark-rigged and was going out under sail. On account of delays the vessel did not sail until April 19th, when a steam-tug towed us down to the lower bay, accompanied by many friends of the passengers who returned on the tug. Our captain was Francis Coffin, of Nantucket, Mass., an old whaling captain of many years' experience. While in the lower bay on the way to the ocean and before the pilot had left the ship, we lost our foretopmast, which was considered a bad omen by the passengers, many of whom would have left the vessel if she had returned to New York for repairs. We anchored until next day, when we put to sea without a foretopmast, and when in mid-ocean the maintopmast was changed to the foretop, and we ran to St. Catherine's, Brazil, in fifty-four days without a maintopmast.

"Our route from New York was the usual one of sailing vessels bound for Australia, running southeast towards the Cape de Verde islands, when we struck the northeast trade-winds, which carried us four degrees south of the equator before we were becalmed. Speaking a vessel at the mouth of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, we learned that yellow fever prevailed there, and our captain, not deeming it prudent to stop there, continued down the coast to the Island of St. Catherine's, where a supply of provisions could be obtained through the American consul, Captain Cathcart. Our vessel remained two weeks at that place, to lower all the masts of the vessel eight feet and put on a new maintopmast, as our captain thought the masts too tall to carry safely through the South Atlantic and Indian oceans in winter season. The two weeks' stay at St. Catherine's was one of great enjoyment to all the passengers, the time being spent in visiting the city of St. Catherine's and various points on the mainland up and down the coast.

"On the 10th of June, 1853, we sailed again for Melbourne, Australia, our destination, with our vessel in much better condition to withstand the gales of the southern oceans than when we left New York; and we were likely to encounter many before we reached Australia. Our route from St. Catherine's lay almost due east to the Tristan d'Aucunha islands, passing very near to them; then past the southern point of Africa and within eighty miles of Cape Town, at which point, however, somewhat to our regret, we did not touch. We passed near St. Paul's Island, in 40 degrees south latitude, and intended to make our next stop at King George's sound, on the southern coast of west Australia, but as we neared that point at night the vessel "lay to" until morning, when, on an observation being taken, it was found that we had drifted during the night many miles past the port with the heavy seas and currents of that region, and with a strong head wind we could not beat back to port. Our captain, not deeming it best to attempt a return, continued to sail east, and, being in a locality that he was familiar with, having been shipwrecked on that

coast three years before, kept close to shore until we reached Richardson's Bay, an unfrequented whaling station, ninety miles below King George's Sound. We remained three days at that point, taking in water and fresh provisions, and there again spent our time in sports and pleasures suggested by the surroundings, the chief of which were fishing and catching black rabbits on Rabbit island near by.

"We were now within ten days' sail of Melbourne, and, having our voyage already extended about forty-five days beyond the promised time, we were anxious to have it ended. The weather had been severe, our vessel having encountered many gales forcing us to run under close-reefed topsails, a jib and spanker, nearly all the way from Brazil. September 2d we entered Bass' Strait and anchored in the evening near the light-house on Cape Otway, at the mouth of Port Philip bay. On the morning of the 3d our vessel ran up the bay sixty miles to Melbourne, closing our voyage by landing at the wharf one hundred and forty days from New York, seventy-seven days from St. Catherine's, Brazil, and forty-one days from Cape Good Hope; and thankful were we all to reach our journey's end—to the good ship that carried us safely through, and no lives lost on the voyage.

"After inquiries about the various mines, I concluded, with most of our ship passengers, to cast my lot in the Ballarat mines, Victoria district, one hundred miles from Melbourne. September 6th we took a steamer from Melbourne to Geelong, forty miles, from which place a tramp of sixty miles would take us to the diggings. We were three days walking to the mines. On reaching them we pitched our tent at the head of Sailor's gully. Twenty thousand people were in the various gullies about Ballarat, all living in tents or huts. I remained five months in those mines, meeting with little success.

"About four months after arriving in Australia, reports were circulated that rich mines were being discovered along the Amazon river, in Peru. Americans who had been unsuccessful in Australia thought it might be a good place to go, and many were arranging to sail for Callao, the sea-port of Lima, Peru, in February. Having met with some success about that time in digging, from which I had saved enough to pay my ship passage, I concluded to join the company then forming and go to Peru. Many vessels were going, and February 18, 1854, I took passage on the 1828-ton ship 'Boomerang,' with one hundred and twenty others for Callao, South America.

"Our course from Port Philip Bay, Australia, was east through Bass' Strait, around the southern end of New Zealand, thence a northeasterly course to Callao, Peru, South America. Our voyage across the Pacific was speedy and pleasant and we landed at Callao about April 1, 1854.

"We found at Callao the harbor filled with shipping and our first anxious inquiries were about the mines on the Amazon. You can imagine our disappointment when we could find no one who knew of the existence of any working gold mines in Peru. Like those who had preceded us, we found that we had been victimized by vessel owners who wanted to get their vessels to Peru to load at Chincha Islands with guano, and circulated fraudulent letters among Australian miners to get them to sail on their ships. So far

from meeting with what we had expected at our destination we found a state of facts there which would have kept us out of that country, had we known of it, even though we had been bent on a much less hazardous undertaking than gold digging. The Peruvians, as we found, were engaged in a civil war, the revolutionists being in possession of the mountain towns, and government troops holding the seaport cities, with a fearful epidemic, yellow fever, raging among the people. Unable to escape, we landed and took our chances with the populace. Finding that many of the foreigners were being stricken down with the fever, companies were being formed to go into the mountains prospecting for gold, and to escape the fever I joined a company of twenty-seven young men and began to prepare to go to the mountains. We were aided in obtaining our outfit and passports from the government for so many men and mules by a Polish refugee and exile, Don Carlos Potemski, who had founded a college in Huanuco, Peru, and who was on intimate terms with officers of the government. This gentleman was a person of considerable knowledge and influence, being master of several languages and we were fortunate in having him for our leader and guide. Our route lay over the Pasco pass, thence down the Huallaga river to Huanuco and on to its connection with the main Amazon river. By this route we were not likely to be disturbed by the revolutionists, who were mostly in the southern parts about Cuzco under the leadership of General Castillo. We left the city of Lima on the eleventh of April, 1854, all well, and reached the city of Cerro de Pasco, fifty leagues from Lima, the eastern slope of the Andes, April 23d. This point is 13,400 feet above sea level. The highest point of the Cordilleras where we went through the pass was 18,000 feet above sea level. The trip was made with mules, no wagon roads having been laid out or built over the mountains.

"At Cerro de Pasco there were noted silver mines which had been worked over one hundred years and we found about twenty English tradesmen there, who were glad to meet us and enjoy once more a conversation with those who could talk their own language. Quite a number of our company were taken sick here with ague and dysentery, and we had to remain six days to allow them to recruit. Then we hired fresh mules and descended rapidly down the Huallaga Valley twenty leagues to Huanuco, the home of our guide. At this place the climate was warm like that of Lima on the coast, and the inhabitants enjoyed summer the year round. Huanuco at one time was a prosperous city, but at the time when I was there much depopulated. Six more of our company were taken sick here and we remained two weeks, they being unable to travel. A diversity of opinion prevailing among the company as to the best course to pursue from this point caused a rupture and the company divided, nearly equally, one part deciding to go east to the Pampa del Sacramento and the others to continue down the river to the main Amazon. I remained with the latter portion, consisting of seventeen men, four men having joined us at Cerro de Pasco. We traveled twenty-three leagues down the west bank of the Huallaga to Chihuangala, where the mule road terminated. We were still twelve leagues, however, from Tengo

Maria, where we would reach canoe navigation to go down to the Amazon. This twelve leagues had to be traveled on foot and the cargoes carried on the backs of Indians. Our sick growing worse, they could go no further, and the next day after our arrival there, one belonging to my mess, James C. Brown, of Paterson, N. J., died, a noble young fellow, twenty-eight years old, and much liked by all his companions. We buried Brown next day, the melancholy task falling to my lot, by reason of the illness of my three remaining messmates, to sew his body up in his hammock and prepare it for burial. We wrapped his remains in his blankets and laid them away in a grave near by, which was made by digging two feet in the ground and quarrying two feet further in stone. Brown's death caused me much anxiety for my own fate, and I came to the conclusion that the best thing for me was to return to the coast, as I could see nothing to be gained by this wild-goose chase to the Amazon, with disease and death staring me in the face. A Señor Martins, a Portuguese, living three miles away, gave us the privilege of bringing the sick to his hacienda and caring for them until they were able to travel. Next morning, after Brown's burial, I announced to the company my determination to return, at which three others said they would return with me. Leaving all mining utensils, provision and most of our clothing, except what could be carried on our backs, we bade our comrades adieu and never heard of them afterwards. I do not believe that many of them ever got out of that country alive.

"Returning, we walked several leagues until we met a mule train loaded with coca for Huanuco, and prevailed upon them to unload enough mules to let us ride to Huanuco. From Huanuco we hired mules to Cerro de Pasco, where we remained a week waiting for a company of merchants who were going to the coast to trade. Merchants from the interior usually traveled in companies, well armed to prevent attacks from ladrones, or robbers, in the mountains.

"I reached Lima on Easter Sunday tired and almost penniless; yet had not been sick a day since leaving Lima, April 11th, about two months before, and for this, at least, I was thankful. I got out of Peru about June 15th by going aboard the English mail steamer, 'Valdivia,' with three others to work my passage to Valparaiso, Chili, as an ablebodied seaman. We reached Valparaiso July 30th, our vessel stopping at all intermediate ports. I remained a week in this city, returning on the same vessel to Panama as second cabin steward. At Panama I engaged with the Pacific Mail Steamer Company to go on their steamship, 'Panama,' as messroom steward for the officers, the steamer being bound for San Francisco, Cal. We reached San Francisco about August 4, 1854, after a trip of seventeen days from Panama.

"From San Francisco I went immediately to the mines, and did my first work at Parks' bar, on the Feather river, working the river for the remainder of the fourth season. I remained at Parks' until driven from work by fall rains. Then, returning to Marysville, I was taken sick with bilious fever at John Adriance's ranch and stage house, eight miles east of Marysville. After an illness

of a month I went to work for Adriance and plowed all winter along the Yuba river to pay my board and doctor bill while sick.

"About the first of March, 1855, I started for the mountains to seek work, passing through Rabbit creek, Gibsonville, Onion valley, Poor Man's creek and Nelson creek to Quincy, the county seat of Plumas county, in the American valley. There I hired out to General Russell to work through summer. About the fourth of August I left Quincy and visited a cousin, James Dickey, at Camptonville, Yuba county, where I thought I could get work. But times were dull at that place, there being no water to wash the hydraulic mines, so I returned to Nelson Point, Plumas county, and worked for Stirling & Co., who had a wind dam and were working the bed of Nelson creek. I left this place about the first of October, it then being too cold to sleep in a tent, and walked to Marysville. I drove a team about two months out of Marysville, hauling freight to the mountains. During one of my trips out freighting I met, by accident one day at a well where I had stopped for water, one of my old comrades, Gardiner Osgood, one of the three who had been with me in Peru and had come with me to California, but whom I had not seen for many months, and finding that he had a claim taken up for me in case he ever heard of my whereabouts, I quit freighting and joined him and three others in working a claim on Lynchburg hill, in Butte county, California. The claim was not, however, a paying one, and in a short time we transferred our operations to another one, recently discovered on Virginia flat, near Oroville, the county seat of Butte county. We formed a company called the Union Mining company, and I remained there working the claim I had taken something like two years, when, having contracted rheumatism, I concluded to quit mining, sell out and return to the States.

"I closed out everything and left San Francisco July 5, 1858, on the steamer 'Golden Gate' bound for New York, via Panama. From Aspinwall to New York I took steamer 'Moses Taylor,' landing in New York about the twenty-seventh of July and reached my native town August 1, 1858, after an absence of about five years and four months."

Taking up his residence on the old homestead, Mr. Wolcott again turned his attention to those pursuits of the farm in which he had spent his youth, and he went about the discharge of his duties as a farm hand and member of his uncle's household with marked zeal and with a settled purpose of carving out his fortunes from that date on by the slower but surer methods of civilized life and in a locality where he might also have some of the benefits to be derived from a better state of society than he had been used to during the preceding five years of his career. Something like a year later he married, taking to wife a young lady residing in the same community where he grew up and then lived, Miss Elsie M. Riggs. He remained on his uncle's place engaged in farming until the spring of 1861, when, being desirous of securing a home in some new country, his mind turned again towards the great West, and in April of that year he came to Iowa, and purchased a farm in Hazel Green township, Delaware county, where he settled and resumed

farming. He resided on the farm about seven years, and then in March, 1868, moved to Delaware Center, where, in conjunction with J. P. Atwood, he opened a lumber yard under the firm name of Atwood & Wolcott. He continued there engaged in that business for about two years, when he sold out his interest to his partner, and, moving to Manchester, purchased a lumber yard at that place in October, 1870, and has there since resided, engaged in that line.

Mr. Wolcott has devoted all of his life to business pursuits, never having offered himself for any public office, and never having held any public position except those smaller positions which every good citizen is expected to accept when offered him, the duties of which he must dis charge without the hope of reward. By the judicious management of his private affairs, Mr. Wolcott has amassed a reasonable amount of property, but yet remains actively engaged in business, and is mentioned in the list of Manchester's energetic and progressive business men.

Mr. Wolcott has taken a great deal of interest in the social and industrial affairs relating to his adopted home, and has given a hearty support to everything looking to the advancement of these interests. He has served as a member of the town council of Manchester and on the city school board, and he has been persistent in his advocacy of a strong, clean and healthful administration of local municipal affairs, as well as the building up of good schools, raising the grade of scholarship and increasing the facilities for the training of the young. He has exhibited a commendable interest in all those things affecting the peace and happiness of home life, being moved to this more strongly by reason of his attachment to his own home and his belief in the preservation of the purity of home life and in the strengthening of the fireside attachments and the cultivation of the domestic virtues.

Mr. Wolcott married, as we have noted, soon after his return from California, and while residing in his native county in New York. The event occurred September 29, 1859. The lady whom he selected to share his life's fortunes was born, the same as himself, in Livingston county, N. Y., her birth taking place March 27, 1830. She abides with her husband still, having borne him a faithful and affectionate companionship for more than thirty years. She, too, is a descendant of New England ancestry, and gets by inheritance many of the splendid virtues and sterling traits of character that distinguish that exceptionally intelligent, industrious and patriotic people. Her father, Merrett W. Riggs, was a native of Colchester, Conn., and was born in the year 1800. He was reared in his native place, but moved after marriage to Livingston county, N. Y., where he spent a large part of his life and there also died in 1870. Mrs. Wolcott's mother, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Kellogg and was also a native of Colchester, was born in 1801. She is still living, being at present a member of her daughter's (Mrs. Wolcott's) household.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have a family of four children, all of whom are now grown. Their eldest, Jennie A., who was born August 4, 1862, is now the wife of Herbert L. Congar, of Dubuque, Ia., and the mother of two children—Louis H. and Nelson W. The second child of Mr. and

yours truly
R. Rahmer

Mrs. Wolcott is William N., who was born February 14, 1865, and is a commercial traveler, residing in Manchester. Their next is Edward N., who was born June 4, 1867, and resides at Masonville, Delaware county, being engaged in the lumber business at that place. Their youngest, Harry R., born July 31, 1871, is still at home with his parents.

Although never a candidate for any political honors, and not a frequenter of political caucuses, nor yet familiar with the popular methods of campaigning, Mr. Wolcott, nevertheless, looks after his duties as a citizen, voting at all elections where there are principles or measures of importance before the people, and keeping himself informed also on the general political issues of the day. He has been a life-long republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. John C. Frémont in 1856, and having since maintained a steady allegiance to the teachings of that party.

Of a quiet disposition and a strong social nature, Mr. Wolcott is characterized in private life by his attachment for his home, by the warmth and sincerity of his friendships, by his regard for the rights and privileges of others, by the liberality of his views, by his disinterestedness and generosity. He is plain in manner, pleasant in address, inviting approach from strangers, and to all unaffected and sincere.

RHEINARD KAHMER was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1817. His father, who bore the same name, was a sailor, and was lost at sea in 1824. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Surrick. She lived to be almost ninety years of age, dying in 1887. She was the mother of five children, four of whom are now living.

Rheinard Kahmer, our subject, was reared on his uncle's farm in Bucks county, Pa., where he remained till he was sixteen years old. He then went to Philadelphia to become a carver, but only worked as an apprentice about a year. He next worked at the carpenter's trade, but finally hired out to work on a farm. In 1837 he came west as far as Peoria, Ill., where he worked on a farm for two years.

In 1839 he came to Delaware county, Iowa, and has therefore been a resident of the county over fifty years. There was no settlement then, and even squatters were few and far between. Delhi, for many years the county seat, then consisted of one log cabin. Deer, elk and wolves were plentiful, and Indians were frequent visitors at his cabin.

Mr. Kahmer, although forty-five years of age, was a soldier in the late war, serving nearly two years as a member of the Twenty-first Iowa infantry. He participated in numerous engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg. He was sometimes sick, but never in a hospital. He was mustered out in June, 1864, at New Orleans.

Mr. Kahmer married in 1846, the lady of his choice being Miss Pauline Nelson, who was born in England in 1826. She came to America in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Kahmer have had no children of their own, but have reared to maturity two whom they took in infancy. Cornelia Hogh, whom they took when she was two

weeks old, is now the wife of Curtis Blanchard. Lewis Barden came under their care when he was eleven months old, and is still living with them. He is an industrious and intelligent young man, and is well repaying his adopted parents by his honorable and useful services for the care and thoughtful solicitude which they have spent on him.

In politics Mr. Kahmer was reared a democrat, but has been a stanch republican since the organization of that party.

Our subject owns one hundred and forty acres of good land, in Union township, which he has in a good state of cultivation and which gives him a fair yield annually for his time and expenditures on it. He is one of the very few citizens now living in Delaware county who have been identified with the growth and develment of that county for more than fifty years. He is a pioneer of pioneers, a citizen of good repute, and a gentleman whom every one likes and whom all respect.

GH. ODELL, the present sheriff of Delaware county, is a native of Michigan, but has passed almost his entire life in this, Delaware county, and is as much an Iowan as if he were "to the manner born." He is the eldest of a family of seven children born to Job and Mary (Nichol) Odell, the father being a native of Hamilton county, Tenn., and the mother a native of Preble county, Ohio. His parents were among the early settlers of Delaware county, moving here in 1851, and settling in Elk township, where the mother died in March, 1889, and where the father yet lives. The elder Odell is now well advanced in years, but has always led an active, industrious and useful life and has been prominently identified with the growth, development and the local administration of the public affairs of his township. He built the first gristmill that was ever erected in Elk township, setting it up in 1852, and operating it till 1868, the mill being known far and wide as Odell's mill. He has been a farmer ever since he has been in the county, and a reasonably successful one. He was the first assessor of Elk township and has served that township as assessor and trustee many terms. Mr. Odell's mother was a woman who possessed many of the best qualities of her sex, displaying these to good advantage as she stood side by side with her husband helping him to fight the battles of the pioneers. She was almost a life-long member of the Christian church and her daily life blossomed with the choic. est fruits of the faith she professed. The seven children, of whom these were the parents, are all living, except one, these being—Gabriel Harrison, our subject, Abbie, William, Nancy, Corbly, Clayton, and John (deceased).

The subject of this notice, Gabriel Harrison Odell, was born in Cass county, Mich., October 8, 1849. His parents moving to this state and settling in Delaware county in 1851, his childhood and youth were passed on the old home-place in Elk township. He grew up on his father's farm and received a good common-school education, being trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He entered the State University at Iowa City in 1867, where he took a general literary and scientific course extending over three years. He began teaching

soon after and taught several terms in Delaware and Floyd counties, this state. Returning to Delaware county, he taught for three years in the public schools of the county, at the end of which time he went to Dubuque, and, entering Bayless Commercial College, took a commercial course in order to perfect himself as a teacher and also to acquaint himself with some of the more practical branches. He taught for three years following this, being engaged most of the time in the public schools at Greeley. He was appointed justice of the peace for Elk township, in 1882, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of H. G. Miller, and was elected and reelected to the same position, holding it until he resigned to accept the sheriff's office. In November, 1889, he was elected sheriff of Delaware county, and is now holding under that election. Mr. Odell has met the expectations of his friends as a public official, having discharged his official duties with faithful exactitude and risen steadily in public favor. He is a capable and efficient officer, prompt to act, fearless and showing favors to none; and yet, withal discreet and not unmindful of the rights and privileges of all with whom he has dealings or with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Odell has a family consisting of a wife and two children. He married in February, 1879, taking to share his fortunes a lady of this county, Miss Julia King, who, however, was born in Indiana. The issue of this union has been two sons—Merritt and Harry.

In politics Mr. Odell is a republican. He is a strong believer in the principles and methods of his party, and he has given it the earnest support of a loyal nature at all times since reaching his majority. He was too young to enter the army at the opening of the war, being then only twelve years old; but he offered his services towards the close, enlisting in April, 1864, in Company F, Forty-sixth Iowa infantry, being hundred-day troops. He served out the term of his enlistment and was discharged as a private in the fall of that year.

Mr. Odell has taken much interest in the benevolent associations, being a zealous Mason, member of Tadmor Lodge, No. 225, A. F. and A. M., and Meribah Chapter, No. 96, R. A. M., both at Greeley, this county. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Greeley Lodge, No. 418. He belongs also to Elk Camp, No. 148, Modern Woodmen of America, at Greeley, and to the A. E. Hopson Post, No. 41, G. A. R., at Greeley.

O. A. DUNHAM, D. D. S. The subject of this sketch is the youngest child of Ferdinand Dunham, an old and honored citizen of Delaware county.

O. A. Dunham was born in La Porte county, Ind., July 3, 1852. He was about three years old when his father moved to Delaware county. His boyhood and youth, therefore, were spent in this county. He was reared partly on the farm and partly in Manchester, his education having been obtained in the Manchester public

schools. For two years, after quitting school, he clerked in a store in Manchester; then, marrying, January 12, 1875, he went on his farm in Delaware township, where he engaged in farming for nine years. Returning to Manchester at the end of that time, he began to read dentistry, and after eight months so spent, he took a course of lectures in the dental department of the State University, at Iowa City. He practiced dentistry in Manchester during his vacation, and entering the university again in the fall of 1885, graduated from the dental department in March, 1886. He at once formed a partnership with Dr. Abbott and began regularly the practice of his profession. This partnership continues, Drs. Abbott & Dunham doing most of the dental work in Delaware county.

The lady whom Dr. Dunham married was Miss Florence S. Rea, a daughter of one of Delaware county's oldest settlers, G. W. Rea, of Colony township, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. The doctor and wife have two children—Alton F. and Oba Rea.

Dr. Dunham still owns his farm in Delaware township, and is identified in some measure with the agricultural interests of his county. He takes but little part, however, in public matters, confining his labors to his professional duties. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a republican, and he and his estimable wife are both members of the Presbyterian church, and, in accordance with their means and opportunities, active in church work and liberal contributors to charitable purposes.

CHARLES H. MATTOX was born in Dubuque, Iowa, December 1, 1843. He is a son of an old Iowan, his father, Edmund Mattox, settling in Dubuque in 1832. The latter was a native of Kentucky, having been born and reared in Lexington, that state. He was actively engaged in mining operations about Dubuque for a number of years, residing there from 1832 to 1883, at which latter date, on account of failing health, he was brought to Manchester to the home of his son, the subject of this notice, where he died a year later, being then in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Mattox's mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann Smith. She was a native of England, and came of English ancestry on both sides. She was brought to America by her parents when a child. She died in Dubuque in 1860, at the age of thirty-eight.

There were seven children in the family to which our subject belonged, he being the fourth in point of age. Oscar, the eldest, died in infancy; Edward, now married and the head of a family, resides at Salem, Mo.; Frances, wife of William I. Martin, lives in Chicago; Zachariah left home when a lad and has never been heard from since; Alleene, wife of Theodore Bliss, lives in Chicago, and the youngest died in infancy.

Charles H. Mattox was reared in Dubuque, being brought up to industrial pursuits of one kind and another in his boyhood. His education was restricted to two years' attendance at the public schools. He began the serious duties of life for himself at the age of fourteen, going into Grant county, Wis., where he

hired out as a farm hand. He worked for two years as a farm boy for Lewis Holloway, of that county, returning then to Dubuque. He found his next employment in the lead mines about his native place, continuing at this only a short time, when he took to the river, becoming a pilot on a ferry boat plying between Dubuque and Dunleith, now East Dubuque. While so engaged, the clouds of the great Civil war burst upon the country, and in November, 1861, he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company H, Sixteenth Iowa infantry. The Sixteenth left Davenport March 20, 1862, and proceeded to St. Louis, where its organization was completed, and it was at once dispatched to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived about one week before the battle of Shiloh. It passed through the fierce ordeal of that great struggle and acquitted itself with honor. It, with three other Iowa regiments, was shortly afterwards formed into the famous "Crocker Brigade," and won for itself imperishable honors upon many a battlefield of war. Mr. Mattox was with it only during the first year of its service, being compelled to quit the field at that time in consequence of an injury to his eyes sustained by the explosion of a shell. This injury was received at Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862. He was subsequently in the hospital at Quincy, Ill., but remained there only about a month, being discharged as his injury rendered him entirely unfit for service. At that time he was unable to see out of either eye. Going to St. Louis he placed himself under treatment and after a time succeeded in getting the sight restored in his left eye, losing that of the other, however, entirely. As soon as able to knock around he found employment in St. Louis with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, checking coal for boats. During this time he became acquainted with Captain John P. Arnold, who had charge of the tow boats of this company, and through his assistance secured a position as pilot running from St. Louis to New Orleans. He was engaged on the Mississippi in this capacity for a period of seven years. He was forced, however, to give this business up on account of the failure of his eyesight. Returning to Dubuque he formed a partnership with E. Ratcliff, of that place, and began the manufacture of brick.

After two years he bought out his partner's interest and continued there alone up to 1874. He then moved to Manchester, and engaged in the same business here and has continued at it since. He has manufactured the brick that has built nearly all the brick buildings of this place, and he has done considerable contracting and building in addition thereto. Mr. Mattox is a man of indefatigable industry and possesses the required skill in his business to enable him to sustain himself in the open markets of the country. It is no exaggeration to say that he has contributed as much or more in a material way to the upbuilding of the community where he resides than any man in it. His own fortunes have grown some since casting his lot here, having kept pace in some measure with his personal exertion and followed in consequence of his economical management.

Mr. Mattox married February 15, 1872, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Jennie Wells, of Dubuque, a native of that place and a young lady whom he had known

from early childhood up. Mrs. Mattox was born March 4, 1851, and is a daughter of Parker L. and Harriet (Lamb) Wells, both of whom were born and reared in England, the former in Lincolnshire and the latter in Yorkshire. The father was born November 30, 1817, the mother December 28, 1818. They were married November 27, 1839, and came to the United States in 1842. After a residence of five years in New Orleans and St. Louis they moved, in 1847, to Dubuque, where they spent the remainder of their married life. The father died a violent death in 1866 in Chicago while on his way to his native place for his aged parents, whom he intended to bring to this country. The mother continued to make Dubuque her home till 1888, when she went to live with her eldest daughter at Calamus, Clinton county, this state. Mrs. Mattox is the fifth of a family of nine children. Her eldest brother, Stephen, died in infancy. The next, William, now lives in Dubuque, where he has spent the most of his life. Thomas S. died in infancy. Her eldest sister, Sarah A., is the wife of John L. Martin, and resides at Calamus, Clinton county, Iowa. Eliza Ellen is the wife of D. W. Losey, of Chicago. Hattie is the wife of Elias Ingersoll, of Meriden, Iowa. Lettie S. is the wife of F. J. Mehrdorf, of Chicago. And the youngest, Mattie, is unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattox have had born to them four children—Charles D., born February 10, 1873; May, born May 9, 1875; Louis W., born March 16, 1879, and died December 26, 1879; and Harry E., born February 15, 1880.

Being an old soldier, Mr. Mattox takes much interest in all matters relating to his old comrades, being zealous in his support of all organizations for their welfare and the welfare of their widows and orphans. He belongs to A. W. Morse Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Mattox is a member of the Methodist church, and she and her husband are both liberal contributors to all charitable purposes.

AD. WORK was born in Knox county, Ohio, July 27, 1840. He is a son of William and Azuvan (Lewis) Work, the father being a native also of Knox county, Ohio. The father was born in 1815, was reared in his native place and there married, moving thence in 1850 to Winnebago county, Ill., where he resided till 1871, and then to Delaware county, this state. He afterwards resided in Delaware and Dubuque counties, dying in the city of Dubuque in 1888, aged seventy-three. In early life he followed the trade of a currier and tanner, and later, that of a carpenter. Towards the close of his life his health gave way, and he was not actively engaged in any pursuits. In his youth and mature manhood he vigorously pursued his trades, leading the active, industrious and useful life common to them, and succeeding by means of them in rearing and providing for a family of some size. The wife survives her husband, and is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Luke Rich, at Cedar Rapids, this state, having attained the seventieth year of her age.

Of the seven children born to William and Azuvan Work, five are now living,

and two are dead. These are—Prudence E., now deceased; Amasa Day, the subject hereof; Robert R., of Dubuque, Iowa; Maria, wife of Luke Rich, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Joseph; R. Levi, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Amanda, wife of Chauncey Sargent, of Strawberry Point, Iowa.

Amasa Day Work, the subject proper of this biographical notice, was reared in Knox county, Ohio, where he was born, and in Winnebago county, Ill., whither his parents moved when he was nine years of age. He was brought up to the practical pursuits of life, receiving only a limited education in his boyhood. Being the eldest son of a rather large family, the pressing duties of life fell upon his shoulders at an early age; he started out when only ten years old to make his own way in the world. He hired out as a farm hand, serving as chore boy and general service hand for some years. He then entered a grocery store in Rockford, where he clerked for five years, and was beginning to get the foundation laid for a prosperous business career when he was warned by failing health that he must seek other employment and possibly another climate. Loading up a small huckster wagon with different assortments of teas he started through the country peddling it out to the villagers and way-side farmers, working on a salary. This proving something of a success, and the kind of life proving decidedly beneficial to his health, he made up his mind to continue in the field but to change his line of goods. He loaded his wagon with notions and sold these from point to point, continuing at that till 1860. He then went on a farm and was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture when, in July, 1862, the second call was made on Illinois for her quota of volunteers to defend the Union against the rebellion. Mr. Work, then in his twenty-first year, performed the first, and it may justly be said the greatest, act of a freeman by offering his services for the defense of his country. He enlisted in Company F, Seventy-fourth volunteer infantry and marched at once to the front. The Seventy-fourth served in different brigades and corps, but is usually designated in the war books as part of Stedman's (1st) brigade; Sheridan's (2d) division, 4th corps. It formed part of one of the noted brigades of the late war, doing splendid service on many a hotly contested battlefield. Its loss in killed and wounded was 83; its loss from disease, accident and in prison 119, making a total of 202. The subject of this sketch shared its fortunes from the date of his enlistment till December, 1864, at which time he was discharged on account of a failure of health. Returning home the family physician made an examination of him and pronounced him a hopeless invalid, soon to die with that dread disease, consumption. Taking as cheerful a view of the situation as possible, Mr. Work knocked around among his friends and companions in Winnebago county for the next five or six years, doing some work when able and trying occasional remedies for the cure of his trouble, as chance threw them in his way, never, however, feeling disposed to accept the doctor's opinion as absolute and final. He married in the meantime and finally, with a hope of improving his health, he came to Iowa in 1870, and settled in Manchester. At that time he

weighed one hundred and twenty pounds, and being large of frame looked very much like the proverbial walking skeleton. He engaged in the butcher business on locating in Manchester, working for another by the month, and at the same time began treating his own case with what has since got to be commonly known to the citizens of Manchester and vicinity as "Work's Blood Remedy." The remedy consists in drinking daily a certain quantity of blood when taken fresh from a beef, beginning with a teaspoonful and increasing, as the subject's taste and capacity for consumption and assimilation increases. By a strict adherence to this method Mr. Work grew in four years from a skeleton of one-hundred and twenty pounds, of correspondingly weak and emaciated constitution, to a corpulent man weighing two hundred and thirty pounds in the flush vigor and tide of good health, and he has continued so since, weighing, however, a little less, his frame not being able to accomodate with comfort and ease quite that quantity of flesh. He has never been sick since he began the use of this remedy, and he has not now, nor has he had for years, the slightest trace of pulmonary trouble. He continues the use of the blood, having learned to like it and relying largely on it as a source of nutriment. He has recommended his remedy to others and has always had one or more patients who use it under his directions. He has effected cures of cases similar to his own and he has restored to good health, vigor and the enjoyment of life others with depleted systems and vague and undefined physical ailments. He is enthusiastic in his praise of it as he has a right to be, having demonstrated its efficacy in a most signal manner in his own case.

Mr. Work has been engaged in the butcher's business continuously since settling here, now twenty years ago, the first ten years being spent as an employee of another, the last ten years for himself. He has met with reasonably fair success, being now in the posession of two of the essential elements of all lasting happiness, health and remunerative employment.

As already noted, Mr. Work married in 1865. He was then residing in Winnebago county, Ill., and the lady whom he took to share his life's fortunes at that uncertain period was Miss Lodemia Weideman of that county, formerly from New York State where she was born, being a daughter of William Weideman of German extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Work have been born a family of four children, three of whom are now living and are grown. The eldest is a daughter, Winnifred E., now wife of Clarence Parrott of Butte City, Mont. The next two—William, now also married, and Ralph R., unmarried—both remain with their father, being associated with him in business and veritable chips off the old block, each weighing about two hundred pounds and the pictures of health and good humor. Mr. and Mrs. Work lost their youngest child in infancy.

Being an old soldier, Mr. Work naturally takes much interest in all matters affecting his old comrades, being a zealous member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and an enthusiastic advocate of all measures looking to the relief of old soldiers, their widows and orphans. In politics he is a republican and gives to the support of his party's

D W Jones

ticket his weight and influence and an amount of personal exertion proportioned to the exigency of the situation. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, taking an active interest in these several organizations and contributing liberally to their broad charities and benevolent purposes.

DAVID W. JONES is a native of Great Britain, having been born in Llandissyl, Cardiganshire, South Wales. He is a son of William and Rachel Jones, who were natives of the same place, always lived there and there also died, the father in 1861, at the age of sixty-four, and the mother in 1874, at the age of seventy-six. The father was a machinist by trade and a manufacturer of woolen goods, an upright, industrious, useful citizen, who devoted his entire energies to those pursuits in which he was best qualified to succeed both by nature and training. The mother was an industrious, frugal housewife, skilled in all the economies of the household and greatly devoted to her family. These, William and Rachel Jones, were the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of this notice was the second in point of age, the others being John, Thomas, Mary (who died young), Stephen, an infant that died unnamed, Evan, Elizabeth, Mary (now wife of George Buck, of Delaware county), James, William and Ann. Of these, seven are living, five deceased. Only two are living in the United States, the subject of this notice and Mrs. Buck, the rest residing in their native country.

David W. Jones was born September 27, 1821. He was reared in his native place, being brought up to his father's trade, that of machinist and manufacturer of woolen goods. He married in 1842 on the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday. In the spring of the following year he came to America, he and his young wife crossing the Atlantic on the sailing vessel, "Caledonia," and reaching New York city after a sea voyage of three weeks. After paying his passage and getting his wife and worldly effects out of the ship Mr. Jones relates that he had even $73 in money with which to begin life in the new world. His first step was to seek employment, and taking his wife he went directly to Philadelphia, where he placed her in comfortable quarters, and then went to Montgomery county, near there, where he went to work as a farm hand by the month. He remained in and about Philadelphia, mostly engaged at farm labor for about a year. Then in April, 1844, he started for the further West. He moved to Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, where, with the proceeds of his previous year's labor he bought fifty-seven acres of land, settled on it and began work at his trade in the woolen mills at that place. He continued there so engaged for about ten years varying his labors in the woolen mills with agricultural pursuits on a small scale. In 1854 having heard much of the great prairies of the trans-Mississippi country, and seeing a family of children growing up around him for whom he was desirous of providing in an adequate manner, he joined the immense tide of home-seekers that was steadily streaming towards the West and came to

Iowa, making his first stop in this, Delaware county. Here he entered a tract of three hundred acres of government land in section 16, now Delaware township. He shortly afterwards returned to Ohio and resumed work in the woolen mills at Newton Falls. He worked there and bought horses at intervals for shipment to different points in Illinois and Wisconsin for the next two years. Then, in the fall of 1857 he moved permanently to this county, bringing his family and settling on his place, two miles north of Manchester. He engaged at once in agricultural pursuits, and was so engaged for the following seven or eight years. In the meantime he purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land near his first purchase and lying on Honey creek, on part of which, in the spring of 1865, he began the erection of the Manchester woolen mill. As this mill has grown to be one of the chief industries of Delaware county, and the first and only enterprise of the kind ever attempted in the county, a short notice of it is worth being made in this connection. The building, located on Honey creek two miles north of Manchester, was put up in the summer of 1865, and, as originally erected, was 30x40 feet in size and three stories high. In it were set up one set of cards, one set of custom cards and a spinning-jack. In 1867 Mr. Jones added thirty feet to the length of the building, and more than doubled the manufacturing capacity of the mill by adding a large set of cards, and has continued to add new machinery from year to year, as his business has grown and an increased capacity has been demanded. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Jones built another factory about half a mile below his first one, the dimensions of which are 48x80 feet and three and a-half stories high, not including the basement. The new factory does nothing but spinning and weaving, the dyeing, fulling and teasling being done at the upper factory. The new factory contains three full sets of cards and three self-acting mules. In these two establishments are manufactured all kinds of fancy cassimeres, three grades of beaver for overcoats, tricots, doeskins, jeans, different grades of blankets and all kinds of yarns. From thirty to forty hands are employed in the factories, and the goods are sold from wagons, and occasionally from samples by traveling salesmen, from six to seven wagons being kept on the road all the time, and traveling salesmen being sent out at certain seasons of the year to look after the merchants' trade. These factories, and the business they have built up, represent long years of patient toil, and are in every sense the best fruits of Mr. Jones' intelligent and well-directed industry and splendid mechanical skill during those years. He is a practical workman and personally superintended the erection of both factories and has personally superintended the putting in of every piece of machinery that has entered into the make-up of the mills. What has been done in this line has been well done, and the practical efficiency of the mills as well as the superiority of the goods they turn out are due in no small measure to this fact. Mr. Jones has been ably assisted in his labors, especially in the management of the business affairs connected with the factories, by his two sons, William B. and Josiah S. These continue with him and give to the details of the two establishments their strict personal attention.

Mr. Jones not only owns one of the pioneer manufacturing industries of the county but he is himself, as the dates already given will show, one of Delaware county's early settlers, and as such he knows much from actual experience of what befell the first settlers of the county in the way of hardships and privations. A single incident, though not happening in strictly pioneer times but still long enough to be called an early day incident, may be given to show how the citizens of those times had to battle even with the aggressive elements of nature to preserve their lives and property from destruction. It occurred during the great flood of 1865. Mr. Jones was called from his bed about midnight on that well-remembered night in June, when the Quaker Mills were washed away, to look after his horses, which from their exposed position were in momentary danger of being swept away by the fast-rising waters. In the thick of the darkness and facing blinding sheets of water he made his way to where his horses were confined. He loosened them and placed them beyond the reach of danger, and then attempted to regain his house; but the rapidly rising waters cut off his retreat by land and in attempting to swim back he was carried out into the current of the river and kept out in a hand to hand struggle with the waters for more than three hours, during which time, having on no clothes, he was chilled through and more than once came near being forced to succumb. He finally made his way, however, to a neighbor's, Mr. William DeLong's, reaching there about 3 o'clock in the morning, where he secured clothes and received aid which enabled him to get back home. The long seasons of toil, doubts and disappointments which Mr. Jones passed through it is not necessary to recapitulate here; for he endured them in common with all the old settlers. But it is believed that no one ever came so near giving up his life to the fury of the storms from which this country has suffered greatly as he did on the occasion above mentioned.

As already noted, Mr. Jones married before he left his native country. The lady whom he took to share his fortunes, now nearly half a century ago, still abides with him, having borne him a faithful and affectionate companionship during all these years. She, too, was a native of South Wales, born in the same town as himself, her maiden name being Margaret Davis, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Davis, for many years a physician and surgeon in the employment of his country. Mr and Mrs. Jones have had born to them a family of eight children, five of whom are living, all being grown, and most of them married and themselves the heads of families.

His eldest child is William B., now a member of the firm of D. W. Jones & Co., and the manager of one of the factories above mentioned. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1843. He married Miss Jennie Tarbox, of Manchester, Iowa, and by that marriage has had eight children—Lettie, Lester, Charlie, Reese, Ralph and Elsie, living, and Maggie and Stephen, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones' second child was a daughter, Mary Ann, who was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, December 15, 1845, and died, at the same place, December 22, 1850. Their third child, John, was born at Palmyra, Ohio, April 23, 1848, and died at the same place,

October 9, 1849. Their next was an infant, which was born April 17, 1850, and died unnamed. Eliza A. was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, October 5, 1851, married James R. Russell, and now resides at Parkersburg, Iowa, the mother of one child, Allie. The next, Josiah S., now associated with his father in business, was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, December 16, 1854. June 6, 1876, he married Miss Harriet Adell Sly, who was born in Lorain county, Ohio, June 23, 1857, and is a daughter of John D. Sly, a former well-known citizen of this county, a sketch of whom appears in this work. To this union have been born six children: Irene, John, Paul, Alice, Lloyd and Margaret. Jo, as he is known to every one, is secretary and general manager of the business of D. W. Jones & Co., and is a man who needs no introduction to the business public of Delaware and surrounding counties; Mr. and Mrs. Jones' next child, Mary Alice, was born in Manchester, Iowa, January 27, 1859, and died here April 11, 1886. J. Walter, the youngest child, was born in Manchester, Iowa, November 15, 1862, and is also a member of the firm of D. W. Jones & Co.

To his business and his family Mr. Jones has always exhibited that attachment and thoughtful solicitude which have brought him success with the one and the highest form of all earthly happiness with the other. He has never sought public honors and has never with but a few trifling exceptions held public office, not that he is lacking in ability or want of popularity to assure him success in public life. He is a man who is well-read in the history of the country and knows the social, political and industrial wants of the country better than nine-tenths of the men who hold office from one year's end to another; and he has also been frequently importuned to offer himself for one position and another, but he has steadily refused every offer of this nature, preferring the quiet life and the certain rewards of well-directed industry to the uncertain honors and emoluments that come from public office and political machinations. One thing in Mr. Jones' life is especially worthy of mention in this connection, and that is the pains he has taken to inform himself on the history of his adopted country, its governmental and political tendencies, and his great attachment for all its institutions. Many native-born Americans have the impression that no one born and reared in a foreign land, however ardent his devotion to this country on coming here, can feel quite as patriotic towards it as towards that of his nativity. In Mr. Jones' case at least this supposition finds a signal refutation. He is as thoroughly American in his way of acting, in his way of thinking and in the secret purposes of his heart as any man could be, whatever his lineage or place of birth. He cherishes for this land of liberty, of free homes and free schools, a patriotic regard that shows itself in most every overt act of his life, and his conversations abound in praises of it. In politics Mr. Jones is a republican, having cast his political fortunes with that party on its organization and maintained an unshaken allegiance to it since. He was in earlier years a whig, having cast his first presidential vote for a whig candidate, and he voted the whig ticket as long as the whig party had an existence. He is a strong protection man, and has given

MARGARET JONES.

to the subject of free trade and protection and their bearings on governmental systems an unusual amount of study and observation, and he has grown more in favor of the principles of protection with increasing years, and the extended observation and maturity of judgment which they have brought.

Of a kindly disposition and strong social turn, Mr. Jones has not neglected the warm side of his nature. He is a zealous Mason and has been for twenty-five years. He is a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M. He is a charter member of Olive Branch Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., and he is a charter member also of Nazareth Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He belongs to the Unitarian church, having been brought up in the teachings of that church, but he gives a generous support to all church work and never allows the needy to leave his door empty-handed.

JOHN E. DAVIS is a native of McHenry county, Illinois, and was born April 27, 1846. He is the youngest of a family of four children born to Edmund and Clorinda (Hart) Davis, the former a native of LeRoy, N. Y., and the latter a native of Bergen, N. Y. His parents moved to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1852, and the mother still resides at Hopkinton, where they first settled, being now in her eighty-first year, having been born January 5, 1809. The father resided in this county till the summer of 1871, when he took a trip south to visit relatives, and has never been heard of since, the family believing that he died by violence at some out-of-the-way place, as he was traveling overland by team. He was born in 1803, and was, therefore, in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death, if he died as supposed, in 1871. He was a farmer by occupation, a comparatively early settler of the county, and as long as he resided here, an honored and useful citizen. The four children of Edmund and Clorinda Davis are now grown, married, and live in widely separated localities. The eldest, Jerome T., born in Troy, N. Y., October 28, 1829, came to this county when his parents did, in 1852, and resided at Hopkinton till 1885; when he moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he now lives. In 1850 he married Emaline Shelley, who died June 29, 1883, leaving five children — Marion, Hartwell, Charles E. (now deceased), Emma A. and John M. He married again, taking to wife Miss Anna McNalley, of Huntsville, Ala., to which union has been born one child—Maxwell Clay. The second child of Edmund and Clorinda Davis a daughter, Helen, is now the wife of James T. Williamson, of Hopkinton, this county. The third, also a daughter, Sarah E., is the wife of Lawrence Webb, of Iowa City, this state. The youngest, John E., is the subject proper of this biographical notice.

He was born, as already stated, in McHenry county, Ill. He was just six years old when his parents moved to this county. His boyhood and youth were spent in Hopkinton. He received his education at Lenox College, that place. The first event of importance in his life was his enlistment in the Union army in 1864. He offered himself as a volunteer twice prior to that, enlisting first in Company K, Twelfth Iowa, and then in Company

K, Twenty-first Iowa, but was rejected both times on account of his youth. Determined to enter the service he finally, April 27, 1864, offered himself as a drummer boy, and was accepted by Company C, Forty-fourth Iowa. He entered as a three months recruit and served for that length of time. Returning home in the fall of 1864, he engaged in farming and attending school, continuing thus till the fall of 1867. He then received the appointment of deputy county recorder for Delaware county under Henry Harger, and, entering the recorder's office at Delhi, remained there till the spring of 1871. Striking for the further West at that time, he went to O'Brien county, this state, and took up a homestead. Later he went to Cherokee county, and found employment as a clerk in a drug-store, continuing at this for about two years. In the fall of 1872 he was elected recorder of Cherokee county, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of deputy county clerk of the same county. He held this deputyship about six years, but was three times re-elected county recorder, holding that office from January, 1873, to January, 1881. In 1872 he was elected on the republican ticket. In 1874 he was made the republican nominee and endorsed by the democrats in convention. In 1876 he was nominated first by the democrats and then endorsed by the republicans in convention, being thus the nominee of both parties for two successive elections. In 1878 he was elected on the republican ticket only. While holding this office he was engaged in the loan business, and placed for the Ætna Life Insurance Company of New York over $150,000 on Cherokee county farms and furnished nine-tenths of the abstracts of title to real estate in that county that were made during his term of office. He also served as city treasurer of Cherokee for two years, and as alderman for one year. On quitting the recorder's office he moved to Aurelia, in Cherokee county, where he engaged for about a year in the mercantile and implement business. While there he was elected mayor of the place, being the second mayor of the town, and held the office till he resigned it in contemplation of his change of residence. Selling out his interest there, he went to Sioux City and began buying and shipping stock, horses, hogs and cattle, mainly, however, cattle. He was a member of the firm of Williamson, Davis & Co., which during those years operated extensively in live stock, having headquarters at Sioux City. They bought largely all over eastern and central Iowa, and filled contracts to stock up western ranches. Mr. Davis spent most of his time at Sioux City, and was in charge of the office affairs there and conducted the sales and transfers. He made the first sale that was ever made in the Union stock yards at that place. This partnership dissolving, however, in the spring of 1885, he returned to Delaware county and located at Manchester. He at once purchased the abstract books, furniture and good will of his old employer, Henry Harger and began the abstract business. In 1887, he bought out Satterlee & Summers, who were engaged in the same line, since which time he has done almost all the abstract business of Delaware county, owning the only set of abstract books in the county. His business now is abstracts, real estate and loans.

He is also deputy recorder of Delaware county.

With this outline of Mr. Davis' career before us, it will be no exaggeration to say that he has led an unusually active life up to this time; and, we are glad to say, also a fairly successful one. He has especial cause to be proud of that portion of it which has been devoted to the public service. The faithfulness with which he has discharged his official duties is abundantly attested by the length of his continuance in office, and by his repeated indorsement by both political parties. In politics Mr. Davis is a republican, and has always affiliated actively with his party, but he has many warm friends throughout the state who differ widely from him in political faith. The warmth of this attachment has been effectually demonstrated. Mr. Davis is a man of a social disposition, and endowed with much of that broad charity which leads to high thinking and noble, unselfish acting. He is a zealous Mason, being a member of blue lodge, No. 165, at Manchester, a charter member of Burning Bush Chapter, at Cherokee, Iowa, and a charter member also of Crusade Commandery, at Cherokee. He belongs to Hyperion Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias, at Manchester; is a charter member and was elected district deputy when the lodge was organized and has held the office since, and was elected representative to the grand lodge in 1888–'89 and 1890. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Grand Army of the Republic, in all of which he takes much interest, contributing liberally to their support and helping by his own personal exertions to further their benevolent purposes.

On November 28, 1872, Mr. Davis married, taking to share his fortunes a young lady of Delaware county, Miss Elizabeth Heacock, who was born in Chicago, Ill., January 5, 1853, and is a daughter of William O. and Eliza (McKenzie) Heacock, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had born to them a family of five children—Roy B., born November 8, 1876; Eula A., born November 30, 1879; Homer E., born June 27, 1883; Effie, born April 19, 1874, and died April 20, 1874, and Aggie, born August 10, 1881, and died August 11, 1881.

In personal appearance Mr. Davis is of average height and weight, having a well-rounded physique and a good-sized head, a pleasant face, easy manners and a kindly nature.

JOSEPH D. KENNEDY, the subject of this sketch, is a New Englander by birth. He comes of New England ancestry for several generations and he carries in his general make-up many of the chief characteristics of the people from whom he springs. He was born in Belchertown, Hampshire county, Mass., December 28, 1827. He is a son of Joseph and Henrietta (Warner) Kennedy, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut, but passed most of his life in Massachusetts, dying in Belchertown, November 13, 1835, aged fifty-six, the latter a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Belchertown. The father was a farmer, an industrious, thrifty one, and a

useful citizen. The mother passed all her years in her native place and there died February 8, 1831, preceding her husband to the land of rest by four years. She was an intelligent, kind-hearted woman, skilled in the economies of the household and greatly devoted to her family. By the early death of his parents the subject of this notice was left an orphan at an age when he most needed the care and counsel of a father and mother. He was taken into the family of an elder sister, Mrs. Lauriston Walker, of Belchertown, and received such attention at her hands as she was prompted to bestow by a sisterly feeling. His early years were passed in the pursuits common to boyhood, his duties as a chore boy and general service hand being varied by his attendance at the local grammar schools. He continued to reside with his sister till he was fourteen years old, when, having overcome his feeling of dependence, he made up his mind to carve his own way in the world, and accordingly started out at that age to do it. The spirit of inquiry had been awakened in his breast. What education he had received had served to arouse in him a desire for more. He sought various employments and was variously engaged, keeping his mind, however, on one purpose through all his vicissitudes, that purpose being to acquire an education. He attended the academy at Belchertown for two terms, then the Williston Academy at East Hampton two terms, and then Quaboug Academy at Warren two terms. By hard study he thus became a good scholar before he reached his majority. So armed he started West in 1845 in search of a field for his talents. He made his first stop in Kendall county, Ill. That was an early day for that locality and the avenues to wealth and distinction were not numerous. With a diligence, however, that wrung success from the most adverse circumstances, young Kennedy set vigorously to work at whatever his hands found to do. He was variously engaged for several years, and although his life was of necessity of a more or less desultory nature, he managed by industry and economy to save some means from his labors, and with these his first step was to purchase a tract of land consisting of one hundred acres, mostly unimproved. Working on his farm in summer and teaching district school in winter formed the course of his life for the next few years. At each he was successful, not through luck or a combination of favorable circumstances, but through persevering industry and strict application to business. After three years so spent he secured employment as a clerk in a store at Oswego and gave his attention for the next five years to the mercantile business, selling his farm in the meantime. From the store he went into the office of the sheriff of Kendall county as deputy, which position he held about two years, having almost the entire charge of the business of the office, the sheriff residing some distance from the county seat and giving much of his attention to other matters.

Mr. Kennedy came to Iowa in 1867 and settled in Manchester about the time the town was incorporated, and here he has resided since. He has had various interests since coming to this place, having made some investments, which have paid him well, and to which in recent years he has chiefly given his attention. He has

dealt extensively in Iowa lands, having absolute confidence in the soil of this country and exhibiting that confidence by large outlays of his own means. He has contributed also to the solid prosperity of the country by inducing others to settle here and invest their means. He has done and continues to do a considerable loan business, furnishing to others from his carefully husbanded resources the means with which to develop and improve their purchases. While, therefore, he has never aspired to fill the public eye and is not known as one of Delaware county's public characters, he has, nevertheless, been a strong factor in the growth and development of the county, making a wise use of the means which have come into his hands and contributing his full share of energy to the public good. In the local affairs of Manchester, Mr. Kennedy has manifested an especial interest. He served for nine years on the public school board, and during that time he was zealous in his support of the public school interest of the place, giving to the town, in addition to the energy he was able to throw into his work, an amount of special training and a certain superiority of judgment, the result of his own early labors, which rendered his services all the more valuable. He was also a member of the town council of Manchester for a number of years and served one year as mayor. He made an efficient member of the local board, bringing to the discharge of his duties in that connection the same energy, zeal and discriminating judgment, that he exhibits in his attention to his own affairs.

In politics Mr. Kennedy is a republican. He is well read in the history of the country and in the history and traditions of the different political organizations. He is a Knights Templar Mason, and a zealous member of that most ancient of all benevolent orders.

Mr. Kennedy married in the fall of 1867, taking to wife Miss Mary L. Moore, who is a native of Burlington, Vt., and like himself a descendant of New England ancestry. He and his excellent wife are both members of the Congregational church and are liberal contributors to all charitable purposes.

J. HOAG, the subject of this sketch, is a representative of that large class of enterprising business and professional men who began to make Manchester their home, and the scene of their activities, in the latter part of the "sixties," and to whom the capital city of the county is indebted for much of its prestige and importance. Mr. Hoag located here in 1866. During all the intervening years since that date he has given the weight of his influence and the labor of his hands to the upbuilding of the interests of his adopted home, having been for ten years of the time identified with one of the chief industries of the place — the milling interests. He has never aspired to be more than an humble citizen, and his record, therefore, is the record of a man of affairs, unmixed with any entangling alliances, political or otherwise, and unembarrassed by any failures or vain striving after the unattainable — the record of a quiet, unobtrusive, successful man of business. Mr. Hoag is a native of Michigan, but comes of York

State parentage, and originally of Scotch ancestry. His father, Jacob Hago, was born and reared in New York, and there also married, moving in the early "thirties" to Michigan, and settling in Marion county. He resided in Michigan till 1865, when he came to this county, locating in Manchester, and here died in 1870, at the age of sixty-five. He was a miller and farmer, and followed both successfully at different periods in life. While he lived in Michigan he was mainly engaged in farming. After moving to this county he erected a grist-mill in Manchester, to which he gave his attention for some time, then turned it over to his son, the subject of this sketch, and Egbert Hoag, who have since owned and operated it, the latter now being the owner of the property. The elder Hoag was an industrious man and a useful citizen. He devoted the labors of a long life to his own personal pursuits, finding in these his greatest pleasure as well as his highest reward. He was greatly devoted to his family and had the success and welfare of his children always in mind, being prompted to his best exertions through a desire to leave to them something with which to begin the race of life. In this wish and purpose he was successful, for by great industry, economy and successful management he was enabled to give each a fair start. But greater than any amount of property, greater even than any special training that he was enabled to give them, was the heritage he left them of an honored name and a character distinguished for industry, sobriety and usefulness.

Mr. Hoag's mother bore the maiden name of Lydia Martin. Accompanying her husband West in an early day she stood side by side with him, helping him to fight the battles of the pioneer, bearing him a faithful and affectionate companionship for more than a quarter of a century, dying in 1857 at a time when she was just beginning to reap the reward of her many labors and hardships. She was fifty-five years of age at her death. She laid down her burden where she had settled with her husband early in the thirties in Marion county, Mich. To Jacob and Lydia Hoag were born six children, of whom the subject of this notice is next to the youngest. The eldest is a daughter, Emaline, now the wife of Rowland Burbridge, of Manchester; the second, Egbert, is a representative business man of Manchester; William B., resides at Buchanan, Marion county, Mich.; Eliza J., wife of M. I. B. Richmond, is a resident of this county, living near Manchester; and the youngest, Elmira, wife of Dr. Ross Pierce, lives in her native state of Michigan, being a resident of Buchanan, Marion county.

J. J. Hoag was born in Marion county, Mich., September 16, 1836. That was an early date for Michigan, and the boyhood days of the subject of this sketch were spent amid the primitive scenes of frontier life, and were marked more for their toil and hardships than for their advantages in the way of the refinements of polite society which they witnessed. Young Hoag grew up on his father's farm and divided his time between his labors as a farm boy and his attendance at the district schools. His educational opportunities were limited to the usual three months' term during the winter and covered the ground designated by the "three R's." He made the best, however, of these op-

portunities and managed through industry to acquire the rudiments of a good English education, finishing with a year's course at Notre Dame college, South Bend, Ind. He settled to farming on quitting school, remaining with his father and giving him the benefit of his labors for two or three years, even after reaching his majority. In 1860, however, having attained his twenty-fourth year, he started out for himself, buying, with the aid of his father, a small place in Marion county, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for about four years. He was still unmarried and therefore not tied to the soil he cultivated by any family restraints. His father moved to this county in 1865, and hither also came the son the following year. He settled in Manchester. He and his brother, Egbert, took charge of the mill his father had built, and to the business of that mill he gave his undivided time and attention for the next twelve years. With the general prosperity of the country incident to the cessation of hostilities between the North and South and the revival of trade in every industry, the business of Hoag Bros. became good and increased from year to year. Mr. Hoag made some investments, and these also yielded him good returns, so that when he decided to give up the milling business in 1878, selling out his interest at that date to his brother, he found himself in possession of considerable property, enough to employ most of his time to look after, and he accordingly has not since then engaged in any active business pursuits. He has been in the broker business for more than twelve years, operating mainly on his own funds, doing a general loan business. He is, probably, to-day, one one of the best fixed men in Manchester, and each succeeding year witnesses a corresponding rise in his fortune. Fortunate by circumstances, he has had the energy and the rare good sense to prompt him to avail himself of these circumstances. He has never sought to make a fuss in the world, avoiding even the appearance of a self-seeker and propitiator of the popular favor. He has employed his talents in the fields where they have found their best play, working along the line marked out for him by nature. The apostle of no special creed, the exponent of no great political thought, the champion of no "burning issue," he has moved easily, profitably and pleasantly along life's pathway, discharging his duties as a citizen, a neighbor and friend, and in so doing performing, in the highest and best sense, the whole duty of man.

Mr. Hoag was a comparatively young man when he came to this place. He was still unmarried, although his worldly affairs would have permitted of his taking a wife some years before coming here had he chosen to do so. He married, however, after settling in Manchester, the event occurring May 10, 1868. The lady whom he took to share his fortunes was a daughter of one of Delaware county's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, Miss Sarah J., daughter of Joseph S. Belknap, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. The fruit of this union has been three children, all sons—Harry Martin, Joseph Belknap, and William Francis. While Mr. Hoag has never sought public office nor suffered political agitations to disturb him, he has, nevertheless, taken considerable interest in matters of public note. He

is well informed on the general political issues of the day and well read in the teachings, history and traditions of the two great parties. He affiliates with the democrats, and is a stanch supporter of the principles and methods of his party. The only secret order of which he has ever been a member is the Masonic fraternity. He is zealous in his support of that order, taking more interests, however, in its broad charities and benevolent purposes than in its ritualistic tendencies.

HENRY F. ARNOLD, A. M., LL. B. Mr. Arnold was born in Newport, Johnson county, Iowa, December 22, 1855, and is a son of Cornelius and Margaret Arnold, natives of Germany. His parents came to the United States in 1839, and located near Dayton, Ohio, and in 1845 moved to Johnson county, Iowa, where the father is still residing and following his life-long vocation of farming.

Henry F. was reared on his father's farm, and schooled to all the toil of such a life, and enjoyed all the advantages of being poor. In his struggle to obtain first a common-school, and secondly a higher, education, by alternate work on the farm and in the school, he formed habits of industry and economy, and gained physical as well as mental strength. From 1873 to 1875 he was engaged in teaching and attending Western College, then situated in Linn county, Iowa.

In 1875 he entered the preparatory department of the State University of Iowa, and, pursuing a classical course, he graduated with honor to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1881. In a class of thirty-two, only three stood higher in class standing, his average standing during the five years being over ninety-nine on the scale of one hundred. He shirked no part of his duties as a student, was always prompt and regular in attendance, always prepared in his recitations, and no student stood higher in the esteem and respect of his classmates and teachers He was a member of the Zetagathian Society, and one of its ablest debators. It should here be stated that during these five years of student life he earned with his own hands the money to pay his expenses at the University.

Very soon after graduation in 1881, Mr. Arnold was elected superintendent of the public schools in Manchester, Iowa, which position he ably filled for two years. In 1883 he returned to Iowa City and entered the law department of the State University, then presided over by Chancellor Lewis W. Ross. From this department he graduated to the degree of LL. B. in June, 1884, receiving also the same year the degree of A. M. *in course*, from the faculty of the literary department of the University.

Immediately after graduation in the law, he formed a partnership with Mr. Calvin Yoran, and entered upon the successful practice of his profession under the firm of Yoran & Arnold.

June 25, 1884, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Shimmin, daughter of Mr. John Shimmin, of Pecatonica, Ill. Miss Shimmin had been associated with Mr. Arnold as teacher in the public schools of Manchester. Mrs. Arnold was highly esteemed as a teacher, and is no less beloved and admired in the

home. They have been blessed with one child, Floyd H., who was born September 24, 1886.

In politics Mr. Arnold adheres to the principles of the republican party, always voting, however, in local elections, for the candidate he deems most worthy. For many years he has been an active and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has taken especial interest and had marked success in teaching a Bible class in the Sunday-school. He is a member also of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Arnold believes that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. This is the secret of his success.

In his home he is an indulgent, kind and affectionate husband and father. He is a man of culture and literary taste. He is a man of principle, nor does he yield his principles for the sake of policy; of sterling integrity, scrupulously honest and upright in character and life, and personally as well as professionally, he is highly esteemed.

P. E. TRIEM, M. D., an active and prosperous practitioner of Manchester, Iowa, was born in Canton, Ohio, January 17, 1850. His father, Lewis Triem, is a native of Germany and was born April 12, 1823. In 1836, he came to the United States, being then but thirteen years of age, and until 1852 resided in Canton, Ohio, where he was married. In the year last named he moved to Will county, Ill., where he followed his occupation as farmer until 1869, when he moved to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where he still resides. His wife who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Huppert, was also a native of Germany, and was born July 25, 1831. Of the eight children born to these parents, the subject of this sketch is the third, as will be seen by the following list—Henry, now in Black Hawk county, Iowa, engaged in farming; Carrie, wife of W. W. Scheurer, of Mount Vernon, Iowa; Peter Ellsworth, the subject of this sketch; Philip, deceased; Lewis, a stock dealer at Laporte City, Iowa; Mary; Lizzie, wife of V. Van Bracklin, of Benton county, Iowa, and Edward, a jeweler of Laporte city, Iowa.

P. E. Triem, our subject, was reared on the parental farm until fourteen years of age, receiving a preliminary education at the district school, and then entered the Northwestern College at Plainfield, Ill.-(now at Naperville), from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1872. Being thus liberally prepared to enter upon a course of study to qualify himself for the practice of one of the learned professions, he chose that of medicine, and accordingly commenced the study with Dr. E. H. Bell, of Naperville, Ill., and subsequently read under Dr. H. H. De Pew, of Laporte City, Iowa. Entering the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, he took a full course of lectures and graduated in March, 1874. He began the active practice of his chosen profession at Laporte, and there followed it until 1879, when he changed his office to Manchester, where his skill as a homœopathic physician met with full recognition, and this has been his favorite locality ever since. With a thirst, however, for further instruction in his art, in the winter

of 1880–81, he returned to the same medical institute from which he had graduated and took a special course in surgery and gynæcology, thereby perfecting himself for practice in all departments of the science. His success has been a very flattering one, and his gentlemanly demeanor has won for him a respect that has enhanced his reputation as a physician.

In August, 1877, the Doctor married Miss Mary A. Dewey, a native of Lockport, Ill., and a lady whose amiability and intelligence render her a fit companion for her accomplished mate. Of the two children born to this marriage, Paul E., the elder, still lives to gladden the home of his parents, but the younger, Flora, is deceased. The Doctor is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of American fraternity. Both he and wife are consistent members of the Congregational church.

J. T. ABBOTT is a native of the town of Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., and is the second of a family of five children born to Nathan and Lydia (Smith) Abbott, the latter being natives of Connecticut and decendants of New England ancestry. His parents passed the greater part of their lives in New York State, but died in Iowa, the father in Fort Dodge, August 25, 1869, in his seventy-third year, he having been born December 11, 1796, and the mother in Manchester, May 25, 1872, the latter in her seventy-sixth year, she having been born June 7, 1796.

The subject of this notice was born January 2, 1824. His parents moving to Onondaga county, N. Y., when he was six years of age, his boyhood days were spent in the county except the time he was away at school. He received a good ordinary common-school training in the district schools of Onondaga county, and completed his education in the Cortland County Academy, at Homer, N. Y., where he was born. He was variously engaged for some years after quitting school, but finally decided to devote himself to one of the professions, and selecting dentistry as the one best suited to his tastes, he prepared himself for the practice under the late Dr. J. G. Ambler, of New York city, and began the practice in Cumberland, Md. After a residence there for some time he returned to Onondaga county, N. Y., settling in the town of Fabius, in 1861, pursuing his profession there till 1864. In September that year he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York volunteer infantry. Immediately on the organization of his company he was elected captain, and his regiment being ordered to take the field, he went at once to the front. The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. The corps commander was Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren, division commander Major-General Charles Griffin, and brigade commander General Joshua L. Chamberlin (Ex-Governor of Maine). The regiment was commanded first by Col. Edwin S. Jenny, of Syracuse, N. Y., and afterwards by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Gustavus Snifer, also of Syracuse. The subject of this notice followed the fortunes of the One

Hundred and Eighty-fifth through its entire service, taking part in all the engagements in which it participated till the close of the war. He commanded his company during its term of service and was discharged as brevet major, being mustered out at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1865. Returning to his profession he settled to the practice in New York city and remained there till the beginning of 1868 when having made up his mind to seek his fortunes in the West, he came, in June of that year, to Manchester, where he located and has since resided. He has devoted himself strictly to the practice of his profession, having been engaged in it now for more than thirty years, and having attained in it a fair measure of success.

Dr. Abbott married January 24, 1850, while a resident of Onondaga county, N. Y., taking as a companion Miss Frances Parmalee, a native of New Berlin, Cortland county, N. Y., born February 12, 1826. The wife of his youth abides with him yet, having borne him the companionship he sought with her hand for more than forty years. Two children, both sons, have blessed their union, both of whom are now grown and have started in life for themselves. The elder, Charles C., is a resident of Sioux City, this state, and the younger, Frank T., lives at La Grande, Union county, Ore.

Dr. Abbott has never taken any particular interest in politics, preferring the peaceful pursuit of his profession to the uncertain honors and emoluments that come from political machinations and personal intrigue. He has served his town as mayor three years, giving the citizens of Manchester a strong, clean and healthy administration. He has taken much interest in his profession and all matters relating to it. Diligent in his professional labors, he has kept fully abreast of the best thought of the day, and has been a close student of all recent methods and appliances. He has participated actively in the deliberation of all district and state conventions and associations, and has himself contributed matter for discussion in these. He is a member of the Iowa State Dental Association, which body he has served as president. He is now president of the Board of Dental Examiners of Iowa.

Dr. Abbott is an enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order at Rowlesburg, Preston county, Va., now West Virginia, in 1857. He has passed all the chairs in the subordinate and encampment branch and is past commander of Canton Delaware, No. 2, all in this county. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Iowa for eighteen years, and has passed all the chairs in that lodge. He was grand master in the grand lodge in 1883–84, and is the present representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is the brigadier-general of the 3d brigade, Department of Iowa Patriarchs Militant.

Dr. Abbott has many friends in Manchester and a large circle of acquaintances in the state. He is highly respected and justly popular. He is himself an intelligent, pleasant companion and holds his friendships with a strong grasp. He possesses a warm and sympathetic nature, capable of entering actively into the plans, purposes, hopes and aspirations of those to whom he stands in a confidential relation. Such is the respect that he inspires by his

manner and bearing that intercourse with him never drops into coarse familiarity, even among those who know him best. In personal appearance he is tall, erect, full of breast and square of shoulder, and possesses a large head, well poised and now silvered over with the whitening frost of years. An excellent, well-kept suit of whiskers, also of silken white, gives him an air of distinction and marks him as a man of strong physical temperament. He looks the soldier every inch, and yet, in his daily intercourse with his fellow-citizens, no man is kinder, gentler or more easily approached. As the old Latinist wrote of another many centuries ago, "he is a man, and as such ever seeks that which most concerns man." He is, and has been for some years, a communicant of the Episcopal church, his wife being a member of the Congregational.

WILLIAM H. NORRIS. Celtic blood has flowed in the veins of many of America's worthiest sons and most patriotic citizens. "Of Irish" and "Scotch-Irish origin," are phrases of frequent occurrence in the biographical literature of this country, as many of the readers of that literature know. The early annals of the Republic are filled with the names and accounts of the eminent services of such men as John Rutledge, Andrew Pickens, John Barry and others of lesser note, while in more recent times there is hardly a position of distinction under the government, civil or military, which has not been worthily filled by direct descendants of Irish settlers on American soil, often of the first and frequently of the second generation. Representatives of this people have also filled all of the professions, and have occupied every field of commercial activity, aspiring in less numerous instances to the arts, the sciences and to literature, rising to distinction in all of these and enriching all of them by the wealth of their genius as they have exalted them by the nobility of their characters. And this, true of this people in the higher walks of life, is eminently true of them also in those less exalted stations which have fallen to their lot along with the common run of humanity.

Prior to 1850 by far the larger percentage of foreign immigration from any one country to the United States came from Ireland, so that the people of that country, next to the descendants of the English colonists who were already established here, had the best opportunities for securing a foothold in the Western world.

To this class of citizens the subject of this sketch, William H. Norris, belongs, being of Irish descent of the first generation.

The father of our subject, Thomas Norris, was born in the town of Bandon, on Bandon river, Ireland, in 1815. At a proper age he married Miss Mary Nash, of the same place, born in 1816, and in 1850 they immigrated to the United States and settled at Stoneham, Middlesex county, Mass. There the subject of this notice was born, February 3, 1857, being the youngest of a family of six children. His parents coming to Iowa in 1861, his youth was mainly spent in this state, one year in Delaware county, the remainder in Linn county, whither his parents moved.

W. H. Morris

after their first year's residence in the state and where they now reside. He grew up on the farm, and his time, in his earlier years, was divided between his duties as a farm hand and his attendance at the district schools where he received the rudiments of an ordinary English education. He remained on the farm until he was seventeen, entering Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, at that time, 1873, where he began a course of instruction which was calculated to fit him for a profession he was destined to fill. His course in college however was not unattended by those numerous hinderances which the aspiring youth of limited means encounters in his toilsome progress to one of the learned professions. His studies were frequently interrupted and he was forced to earn by school-room labor the means with which to pay his way through college. Alternately teaching in the district schools of Linn county and attending college as his means would allow, he mastered the greater part of the curriculum of Cornell College, graduated from the Commercial College of Davenport, Iowa, and entering the law department of the State University at Iowa City in 1881 received his diploma from that institution a year later, graduating in a class of one hundred and thirty students and being selected as one of ten to represent his class on commencement day. Mr Norris took high standing in the university, not only with his fellow-students but with the teachers and regents, as is evidenced by the fact that in the fall of 1881 he was elected class president and was recalled the year following his graduation to sit as a member of the board appointed to examine students who were applicants for diplomas in the law department of the university.

In 1882 he removed to Manchester and began the practice of his profession. The next year he formed a partnership with A. S. Blair, which continued about four years, when it was terminated by mutual consent, Mr. Norris continuing in the practice alone. He was alone till 1888, when the firm of Blair, Dunham & Norris was formed, of which he is now a member and which is one of the leading law firms of Manchester as well as one of the tenth judicial district of Iowa.

It would not be proper to say of Mr. Norris, as is frequenty said of other lawyers who have reached some distinction in the professions that his "rise at the bar was rapid." It was not; he found his rise at the bar impeded by the same difficulties that all young lawyers must expect to encounter who are not born with the traditional silver spoon in their mouths, and these difficulties were often not less hard to contend with than those which he had found in the pathway of his earlier progress to his profession. But gathering strength with years and the successful mastery of opposing situations and events, he did gradually rise at the bar. In fact he can still be called a rising member of the profession and this without disparaging in the least the success he has already attained. His practice has been of that general sort which comes to the country practitioner and he has learned through usage, if not otherwise, to turn his hand with equal facility to all classes of litigation, from an ordinary suit in replevin to one involving the most complicated questions in commercial and corporation law. Mr. Norris has

been at the bar hardly ten years; he is still young and one may safely say that the greater part of his professional career is yet before him. No summary of his professional labors therefore should be attempted here. Yet, that the few years which he has spent at the bar have not been barren of results, reference to a case or two in which he has been chief or associate counsel will serve to show.

The case of Wood against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is more or less familiar to the people of northeast Iowa, who became interested in it from the attention which it attracted when it was under trial, and whose interest became permanent by reason of the rule of law which it ultimately established governing the liability of railway companies for damages to perishable personal property under certain conditions. Wood was the complainant in the lower court and the railway company defendant, Mr. Norris being of counsel for Wood. Wood sought to recover damages of the railway company on account of its failure to furnish cars at a stipulated time in accordance with an agreement made with the company's agent for the transportation of certain perishable property and by reason of which failure the property was injured. The case was twice tried in the lower courts and three times in the supreme court, the decision turning in each instance upon the authority of the company's agent to make such a contract and how far such authority was to be considered as a matter of fact to be determined by a jury, and how far as a matter of law to be inferred from his position as agent. The lower courts held, and they were sustained by the supreme court in its first two decisions, that such authority must be proved in each instance by those seeking to take advantage of it, and therefore found against the complainant Wood; but upon a final hearing in the upper court these decisions were over-ruled and the principle established that such authority might be reasonably inferred from the agent's position: that in fact a railway company by placing an agent in charge of its business at a station and empowering him to contract for the shipment of property "holds him out," in the language of the law, as possessing the authority to contract with reference to all the necessary and ordinary details of the business, he being within the range of that business a general agent, and that therefore the company is liable for damages for injuries sustained by shippers where transportation has not been furnished within the time promised by the agent. This decision has had a marked effect in facilitating the transportation of perishable personal property throughout the state, and has not been without its influence in shaping the decisions of the courts of other states.

Another case in which Mr. Norris was of counsel and which attracted more attention even than the one just referred to, as it was of vastly more far-reaching effect and involved a greater saving to the general public, was that known as a "barbed wire case," begun by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., against the "Beat-'em-all" Barbed Wire Company, of Waterloo, Iowa, seeking to close up the latter's establishment under claim of the Glidden patent, which they held and by which they had, prior to that time, con-

trolled the manufacture of all the barbed wire fences in the United States. Mr. Norris was one of the attorneys representing the "Beat-'em-all" Barbed Wire Company. This case, begun in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Iowa, is still pending in the United States supreme court, but is practically settled. It occupied most of the time for four years in trial from the filing of the suit till its final hearing in the circuit court, a large part of which time was consumed in the taking of depositions, testimony being gathered from numerous witnesses in widely scattered localities. The facts contended for by Mr. Norris and his associate counsel that the Glidden patent was void (1) on account of abandonment and (2) by reason of prior use were successfully established, and with the foundation of their claims gone the cases of the Washburn & Moen Company collapsed. This company had numerous cases pending in different states throughout the country, all resting on the Glidden patent, which cases were abandoned after the decision of this case. There were numerous smaller establishments manufacturing barb-wire which had been paying to the Washburn & Moen Company royalties on their products for years but which discontinued these tributes as soon as this case was determined. The case has doubtless been forgotten by more than half the readers who knew of it at the time, and many probably never heard of it, yet nearly every citizen of every agricultural and stock-growing community has in some way been benefited by it.

A criminal case of some moment in which Mr. Norris was one of the attorneys, and a case which he chiefly managed, was the State of Iowa against Otto Westermeir, of Dyersville, Iowa, charged with murdering his invalid wife by setting fire to his house and burning her therein, there being other offenses alleged against the defendant, but all involved in the principal charge of murder. Associated with Mr. Norris in the case was J. H. Trewin, of Earlville, Delaware county. The case was twice tried, both times in the Buchanan county district court at Independence, before Judge J. J. Ney. On the first trial the jury, after much deliberation, stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. On the second trial, after deliberating about forty hours, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. In these cases Mr. Norris won much popularity with the public and was highly commended by members of the bar for the successful part he took in each.

Expanding our view from the sphere of his professional labors to that of his political activities, it will be proper to record that the subject of this notice has occupied as conspicuous a position before the people of northeast Iowa in the politics of that section as he has at the bar, and that his labors have become quite as well known to the general public in that capacity as in the more restricted one of his profession. Mr. Norris is a republican, stanch in the support of the principles of his party and their able defender on the public platform. He stands well in the councils of his party and has been its trusted representative many times during the past ten or twelve years. He is the present chairman of the republican central committee of Delaware county, a position which he has held, with the ex-

ception of two years, since 1883. He has attended all the republican state conventions of Iowa for twelve years, and he has been an active attendant also at all the district conventions. In 1884 he was a delegate from the third congressional district of Iowa to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Blaine and Logan for President and vice-president of the United States. He is at present a member of the republican state central committee from the third congressional district of Iowa.

Being now only in his thirty-fourth year, Mr. Norris may be said to be a young man. He comes of good, sturdy stock, above the average in longevity. He is a man of steady habits. He possesses a good constitution, a well-organized nervous system, a large capacity for work; and he is not without ambition. He therefore has a future before him. As a lawyer he has many of the lasting elements of success. He has an aptitude for his profession which not all members of it possess in the same degree, and he discharges the exacting duties of his profession with an interest and a zeal that distinguishes the true lawyer from the professional accident wherever found. In the examination of witnesses and the handling of cases before juries, he is specially qualified to succeed. He possesses the breadth of thought that enables him to seize upon the strong points of a case and keep them clearly in view amidst all the entanglements of intricate cross-examination and countervailing testimony. And before a jury he has the happy faculty of bringing the most difficult questions both of law and of fact within easy range of the mental vision of the most ordinary juror, clothing his ideas in plain language and using those illustrations which, from their similarity to things known, readily carry the meaning intended to the mind of the listener. In these labors, as in all others where personal presence counts for anything, Mr. Norris holds a great advantage over the average lawyer, for he possesses a splendid physique and much of that indefinable quality which for want of a better understanding of its exact nature we call magnetism, the potency of which is acknowledged by all, but the subtle nature of which none have clothed with the language of understanding.

Mr. Norris, active as he has been in politics, has never sought the sovereign vote for himself. Politics with him, so far, has been a recreation. He has found in the associations of the assembled wisdom and strength of his party much genuine pleasure, and he has made good use of his political positions in forwarding what he honestly believes to be correct theories for governmental administration. He is an organizer of no mean ability, and a leader who can inspire confidence in his followers.

March 15, 1886, Mr. Norris married, taking to wife Miss Martha B. Toogood, a native of Manchester, Delaware county, and a daughter of Thomas Toogood, one of Manchester's earliest settlers, and for many years one of its worthiest and most highly esteemed citizens, being now deceased. A sketch of him will be found in its appropriate place in this volume. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Norris has resulted in the birth of two children, a son and a daughter, Carl Howard and Laura Marie.

Being of a social disposition and having a deep sense of his obligations to his fellowmen, Mr. Norris has from time to time connected himself with different benevolent orders until he is now a member of a number of these orders, in all of which he takes an active interest, and in which he stands deservedly high. He is a zealous Mason and has taken all the degrees in the York rite masonry up to and including that of Knight Templar. He is now the worshipful master of Manchester Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M.; he is past high priest of Olive Branch Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., at Manchester; he is past captain general of Nazareth Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, at Manchester, and its present generalissimo; he is a member of DeMolay Consistory, No. 1, at Lyons, Iowa, having taken all the degrees in the Scottish rite up to and including the thirty-second degree; and he is a member of El Kahir Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

He is also a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 149, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of Hyperion Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias, of Manchester.

In private life Mr. Norris is mentioned for his great kindness and for his regard for the rights and enjoyments of others, for his liberality and disinterestedness. He is earnest and active and never hesitates to perform his share of the work about him. The cast of his mind is practical and he has the bearing of one devoted to business; yet he rises with ease into the higher graces of life, and under his own roof and by his own fireside, where he receives from a faithful and affectionate wife that sympathy and companionship which is found nowhere but in a good wife, he realizes the best phases and the truest enjoyment of this world.

J. J. LINDSAY, M. D. A community should be prouder of its native than its adopted citizens, and, as a rule, it is. There is a reason for this. The adopted citizen stands in the same relation to his community that an adopted child does to a foster parent, while the native-born is like the parent's own. And large-minded and generous-hearted as one may be, he always finds that there is for him an interest, an amount of sympathy and a certain tender solicitude clustering about the child of his own flesh and blood that he finds nowhere else. The relations are reciprocal and the feelings of the respect and tenderness mutual. Hence, the countless bursts of patriotic eloquence which fills all speech and literature, and is perpetuated in endless song.

The subject of this sketch, a practicing physician of Manchester, Delaware county, resides within a short distance of where his eyes first saw the light of this world. He was born in Elk township, this county. He is "to the manner born," if that phrase has any significance severed from its feudal origin. He came into this world July 24, 1858. He is a son of one of the comparatively early settlers of the county. His father, John Lindsay, moved into this locality in 1849 and settled in Elk township. He came from New York City to this county, but was a native of Ireland. He was in early years a carder and spinner, and found employment first in England, having gone there when a boy, and

afterwards in this country, working in woolen-mills. He was an industrious, capable workman, and pursued his calling with a diligence and faithfulness that marked him as an honest man. His health giving way under the incessant toil and amidst the insalubrious and unscientific conditions of the factories where he was a wage-worker fifty years ago, brought him West in search of other employment, and he, in consequence, became a citizen of Delaware county. He spent his declining years on a farm and gave to his family, and through them to his adopted county, the results of his best efforts with his remaining energies in the shape of a comfortable but unpretentious farm home. He died in this county April, 1872, at the age of fifty-two.

Dr. Lindsay's mother, Mary Bailey Lindsay, who is still living in this county, is a native also of Ireland, having been born, as was the father, in the County of Kings. They were married in Delaware county, Iowa. She shared his fortunes to the date of his death, bearing him a faithful and affectionate companionship. These, John and Mary Bailey Lindsay, were the parents of ten children—Benjamin, Thomas, Jane, John, Henry, Mary, Lizzie, Samuel, George and Maggie.

The fourth of these and the subject of this notice was reared on the farm, being trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He received an ordinary common-school training, and finished with a literary and scientific course at Lenox Collegiate Institute, at Hopkinton, this county. He subsequently attended Bailie's Commercial College, at Dubuque, from which he graduated in August, 1879. In the spring of 1880 he began reading medicine under Drs. Bradley & Sherman, of Manchester, and when prepared for lectures took a first course in the medical department of the state university at Iowa City and finished at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, graduating in March, 1883. His course of reading was exhaustive, his preparation thorough. It covered the general ground gone over by all students, and, in addition thereto, private courses in chemistry, toxicology and physical diagnosis. He located at once to the practice, beginning at Greeley, in this county. Barring the difficulties and embarrassments which almost of necessity attend the first steps of the young physician, he made an auspicious beginning, and his affairs steadily prospered. He was successfully engaged in the practice at Greeley till June, 1888, when, with a desire of extending his sphere of usefulness and widening his field of observation and experience, he moved to Manchester, opening an office and entering upon the practice there. He has resided in Manchester since. He has given his time wholly to his profession since beginning it and has met with good success. His change of location involved some falling off in his business, as a change always does; but this was only temporary, and has been more than compensated for by the increased opportunities which the change otherwise has brought about.

Every member of a free commonwealth is expected to bear arms in defense of public safety when occasion demands, and every citizen must consent to fill public office when called thereto by his fellow-citizens. Dr. Lindsay is as devoid of am-

bition for popular applause as any living man, yet when called on he discharges his duties to the community in which he lives with a zeal no less earnest and an exactitude no less faithful than he brings to bear in his attentions to his own personal affairs. He has served Delaware county as coroner three years, being appointed to fill an unexpired term of another and twice elected, failing, however, to qualify on his last election.

In October, 1887, Dr. Lindsay married, the lady whom he took to wife being Miss Ella L. Cole, of Colesburg, this county, a native of the county and a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of the county, Thomas Cole. Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay have a pleasant home in Manchester and a large circle of friends in whose society they find not the least of the enjoyments of this life. They are both members of the Methodist church and zealous in all church work. The doctor belongs also to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he takes much interest in these societies, giving them not only in their secret workings his earnest support, but yielding to their broader plans and more philanthropic purposes the loyalty of a sincere and humane nature.

HA. DITTMER, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon of Manchester, Delaware county, is a native of Iowa, having been born in Clayton county, March 5, 1858. He is the third of a family of nine children born to Ernest J. and Mary (Reddingshaffer) Dittmer, natives of Germany, the father immigrating to this country in 1849, and settling in Clayton county, this state, in 1850. The mother came to the United States in 1848. The parents were married April 19, 1852. They subsequently moved to this county, taking up their residence in Colony township, where the mother died in February, 1877, and where the father continues to live. Their children are all grown and most of them have selected their callings and are settled off in life. The two eldest, John and George, are farmers and reside in Colony township, this county. The only daughter, Mary, is the wife of Dr. J. P. VonBerg, of Albert Lea, Minn. The next, Martin, is a physician, residing at Sioux Falls, Dak. Charles is preparing himself for a pharmacist, being now in the college at Chicago. Edward is at home with his father. Ernest is principal of the public schools at Hartford, Dak., and the youngest, Benjamin, is deceased.

The subject of his notice was reared in Clayton and Delaware counties, growing upon his father's farm and receiving an ordinary common-school training. He finished his education at the German-English college at Galena, Ill., graduating in 1881. Having selected medicine as a profession he began at once to read under Dr. E. Walther at St. Paul, Minn. When prepared for lectures he took one course at the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis and a second course in the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1884. The same spring and immediately after graduating he married, located at Manchester and began the practice where he

has since continued. Like all young physicians entering upon their professional career, his start was made in a modest way and it was not unaccompanied by some difficulties and embarrassments. But he brought to the discharge of his professional duties as thorough preparation as the schools could give, a large capacity for labor and a strong desire to succeed; and these have borne their natural fruits. Each year has witnessed an extension of his patronage and a gradual rise in his fortunes. It is doing no violence to truth nor offering a suggestion of discourtesy to others to say that there is not a young man of the medical fraternity in Delaware county who has made more rapid progress since entering upon the practice than he has, nor whose career gives promise of greater usefulness and distinction than his does. He is blessed with strong physical and mental vigor and he has the will to do. He is enamored of his profession and pursues it with enthusiasm. He is a thorough student and keeps fully abreast of the best thought of the day. He realizes that in the science of his profession, as in all progressive sciences, there are but few axioms, the perfection of the known and the discovery of the unknown being the constant ends in view; and he feels, as but few young men of his profession do, that in the application of the infinite variety of means to these ends the realm of *materia medica* unfolds and discovers to the eye of the student and practitioner an ever widening field of research and labor, so that he who has selected this line of endeavor for his life-work is not privileged to rest his knowledge on the teachings of the curriculum and the dicta of the books; but must read, investigate and think for himself, failing in which he commits a crime against his race and one which will soon or late return to plague him in his professional career. Dr. Dittmer is endowed with a large share of that subtle sympathy which makes the whole world akin and this of itself makes his presence in the sick room a benefit. Cautious in the steps by which he proceeds his first efforts are directed to the task of securing the confidence of his patient, then an understanding of the ailments and an application of the resources of his art to the trouble in hand. With such methods reinforced by a rare natural and professional acumen, he does not often fail of a cure when called in time, and where from neglect of proper precautions at the outset, or from a dissolution of the forces of nature, restoration to health and vigor is beyond the reach of his skill; with a frank acknowledgement of this to himself and a discreet intimation of the fact to the friends and relations of his patient, he plies his utmost care to lengthening the feeble span of life for his unhappy sufferer and to robbing the death-bed of at least its physical agonies.

As stated above, Dr. Dittmer married in the spring of 1884. The lady whom he selected to bear him companionship was Miss Maggie L. Holbert, a native of Colesburg, this county, and a daughter of one of the first settlers of the county, Joseph Holbert, now residing at Hopkinton.

Dr. and Mrs. Dittmer have one of the handsomest residences and most pleasant homes in the town of Manchester, an elegant place situated on south Main street, with spacious and tastily kept grounds and complete in its appointments inside and out, a home from which they dispense a

A. S. Blair

generous hospitality to their nearer friends and acquaintances and one where the stranger meets with a kind and gracious welcome.

AS. BLAIR, attorney-at-law of Manchester, Delaware county, is a native of New York, having been born in the village of Perry, Genessee (now Wyoming) county, August 24, 1831. He is the second child and eldest son of David J. and Margaret (Rockfellow) Blair, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter a native of New Jersey. His parents were married in New York late in the "twenties" and resided there till 1835, when, joining the great tide of immigration then streaming through western New York and Pennsylvania towards the rich forest lands and broad prairies of the trans-Alleghany country, they moved to Ohio, settling first in Loraine and afterwards in Huron county, where they resided till 1855. At that date they came to Iowa, locating in Manchester, Delaware county. Here the father died in 1861, aged fifty-one, the mother still surviving. These passed their maturer years in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, leading the industrious, useful lives common to their calling. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom reached maturity and all but two of whom are now living, the full list now comprising seven boys and two girls, by name and in the order of their ages as follows—Jerusha B., Amos S. (our subject), Abram V., Charles H., Ira, Emoret E., John L., Carrie M. and Miles E.

The subject of this notice was about four years old when his parents moved to Ohio. He was therefore mainly reared in Loraine and Huron counties, that state. He grew up on his father's farm and his earlier years were spent amid the scenes and marked by the activities characteristic of the average farm boy's life. He went from the district schools of Huron county to Oberlin college at Oberlin, Ohio, and thence to Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, where he finished a more than ordinarily thorough literary education. Having previously determined to devote himself to one of the liberal professions he selected law as the one best suited to his tastes, and began reading in 1852 with John R. Osborn of Norwalk, Ohio. He read law for two years, continued his other studies of a more general nature, taught school to pay his way along and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1854 at a session of the supreme court of the State of Ohio, held at Berrysburg, Wood county. He continued teaching for a year after he was admitted, filling the position of superintendent of the public schools at Lexington, Ohio. In the spring of 1855 he started for the new Northwest and located in Prairie Du Chien, Wis., in July, that year, where he at once began the practice of his profession. He continued there successfully engaged in the practice till 1858 when, having married in the meantime and his father having moved to Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa, he decided on a change to the latter place himself and made it in October that year. He has since resided in Manchester, being now one of the oldest members of the Manchester bar as he has always been one of the most active and

successful. Mr. Blair is a lawyer by nature as well as by adoption. He has devoted his whole life to his profession and he still pursues its arduous duties with the enthusiasm of youth. He has never held public office except a few positions of a local nature such as every good citizen is expected to fill, the onerous duties of which far exceed the honors connected with them. But he has been active in politics notwithstanding, and he has generally succeeded in making his influence felt. He is an ardent republican and has done his party good service for many years both in council and on the public platform. Up to a few years ago when he, in a measure, retired from politics, he had not missed a party convention of any consequence, whether county, district or state, for twenty-five years and he had been the able champion of the principles of his political faith on the public platform in all the campaigns, local or state, where those principles were involved. He is a ready debater, strong, and forcible, and being well-grounded in the political history of the country and a stanch believer in the doctrines of his party he is a formidable antagonist in the discussion of political issues before the people. He possesses also the acumen of the politician, the ready genius for combining dissimilar forces, reconciling opposing ones and accomplishing through the cementing of these, things apparently impossible of accomplishment. He has a large circle of friends and political acquaintances made in this way and it is probably from a love for the society of these and from a stronger love for the keen, intellectual delights that flow from association with them that he has taken the part he has in politics. Certainly for one of his tastes and his ideas of his professional obligations, he has been exceedingly fortunate in the use he has been able to make of the political machinery of his county and state, making it as he has the means of furthering his political beliefs, and gathering from its associations its friendly rivalries and its more serious contests, some of its highest social and intellectual pleasures, while at the same time he has escaped what has too frequently proved to others its fatally fascinating power. But as already stated it is as a lawyer that Mr. Blair has done his best work. It is as a lawyer that he is best and most favorably known. In his profession he has labored long and earnestly and it is but simple truth and justice to say that his labors have met with the success that they have well deserved. He has always had a large practice, more extensive possibly in early years when the custom was in vogue of "traveling around the circuit" than now, but not so lucrative nor were the cases of such magnitude. Being a country practitioner he has had to deal with every conceivable form of ligitation, and whatever his tastes at first may have been or his special aptitudes for particular branches of the profession, he has of necessity and from long practice developed into what is usually known as an "all-round lawyer." The limits set to this article will not admit of even the most general summary of his professional career, extending now over more than a third of a century, and such a summary is possibly not advisable at this time; yet mention may properly be made of two cases in which he has been counsel in recent years and which illustrate no less

his methods than they show the value his services have been to the public as well as to his clients. These cases are Wood vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, reported in the 59th and 68th Iowa supreme court reports and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company and others vs. the Beat-'em-all Barbwire Company and others, tried in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Iowa and reported in volume 33, of the *Federal Reporter.* The former of these attracted no little attention at the time it was under trial and it established a rule governing the liability of railroad companies as to contracts made by their agents for transportation for shipping purposes, which has since been followed, not only in this state, but in other states as well. There were two trials in the lower court and three in the supreme court, Mr. Blair and his associate counsel winning the case for their client upon a rehearing in the upper court, in which the court reversed its opinion, rendered twice theretofore on the same state of facts, establishing a doctrine at last precisely the opposite of the one announced in the two previous decisions. The question in controversy was as to the liability of a railroad company for damages for injury to perishable personal property by reason of the company's failure to furnish cars for the transportation of the property at a stipulated future time, in accordance with the company's agent's promise that they would be forthcoming at that time. The supreme court held in its first two decisions that whether or not an agent had authority to make such a contract was a matter of fact to be determined in any given case by a jury; but they finally overruled this decision and established the doctrine, more in accordance with public policy and sound judicial discretion, that a railway company by placing its agent in charge of its business at a station and empowering him to contract for the shipment of property holds him out as possessing the authority to contract with reference to all the necessary and ordinary details of the business, he being within the range of that business a general agent, and that therefore the company is liable for damages for injuries sustained by shippers where transportation has not been furnished within the time promised by the agent. Even the unprofessional reader can see the importance of this ruling to the shipping public and the possible saving it involves to all shippers of perishable property. In the other case the issue was as to an alleged infringement of patent by the "Beat-'em-all" Barb Wire Company, then of Waterloo, Iowa, the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., claiming the exclusive right to control the manufacture of barb wire fences under the Glidden patent, and seeking by injunction to close up the enterprising "infant industry" of Iowa, the latter being Mr. Blair's client. The Washburn & Moen Company had, before the trial of this case, controlled the manufacture of all the barb wire fences in the United States. They had many lawsuits throughout the country growing out of attempts of other companies to enter the field as manufacturers of barb wire fences, all of which suits they had won, thus forcing these companies to pay them a royalty on every foot of fence manufactured by them. But the fact was successfully established in this case that the Glid-

den patent held by the Washburn & Moen Company was void by reason of prior use; the claims of the Washburn & Moen Company to protection by reason of their patent were thoroughly elucidated and the way thus cleared up for the entry of other manufacturers into the large and lucrative field in which they had long held exclusive privileges under their alleged patents. This case, although still pending on appeal in the United States supreme court, has already been the means of saving to the manufacturers of barb wire fences and through them to the farmers of the country between two and three millions of dollars by reducing the tribute which these manufacturers were compelled to pay the Washburn & Moen Company for the use of the supposed patent held by that company. In these two cases Mr. Blair displayed to good advantage two of his most marked characteristics as a lawyer; his indefatigable industry and his unswerving tenacity of purpose. Convinced that his clients had good cases, he brought to bear every resource of the law as well as every fact within his reach necessary to establish the legality of their claims and his final success was no less a tribute to his persistent labor than it was to the knowledge that enabled him to perform that labor. In these cases, as well as in many others of lesser note, he achieved popularity before the courts, and won reputation as an advocate and trial lawyer.

Speaking of Mr. Blair, generally, it may be recorded that what success he has attained has been reached by the manner in which he has handled his cases throughout the entire course of their litigation, and it would be hard to say at what stage in the handling of a case he is most at home or has achieved the best results. In accepting cases he is deliberate, exacting sincerity from his clients; in the preparation and conduct of causes on trial he is conscientious and diligent, courteous to adverse counsel, circumspect to the court, logical, clear, compact and convincing to the jury; and in the discussion and analysis of questions of law to the court, he is sound, forcible and cogent, possessing that skillful generalization which readily seizes upon the strong points of a subject; that happy condensation of thought which at once extracts the substance of an opponent's argument, and that clear foresight and comprehension which immediately grasps the angularities of the most intricate legal problems. And in all things is he plain and easy of understanding, making manner subservient to matter and subduing that manner to pleasant speech, whether upon the public platform, before a meeting of political delegates, a jury or in ordinary intercouse.

Mr. Blair has a family consisting of a wife and three children. He married, May 5, 1856, taking to share his life's fortunes a lady whom he met while teaching in the public schools at Lexington, Ohio, and one who was well qualified to bear him the companionship he sought with her hand. His wife's maiden name was Laura Bloomer, a daughter of Coles A. Bloomer, then of Huron county, Ohio, she being a native of that county. The children of this union are—a daughter, Effee M.—now wife of George W. Dunham, attorney-at-law and postmaster, at Manchester—and two sons, Charles L. and Frederick B.

While Mr. Blair has never courted

popularity, being content with the measure of public praise accorded him for the faithful discharge of his professional obligations, he has nevertheless not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen. He has kept abreast of the general progress of affairs in his community and has lent a helping hand to every worthy enterprise that has sought favor there, and has given the weight of his influence, and, when occasion has demanded, his own personal exertions to the upbuilding of the public schools, churches, societies and other helpful factors which have contributed to the healthful growth and development of his adopted home. He is a member of a number of the benevolent orders and his charitable impulses frequently take the practical turn inculcated by these.

DR. CHARLES C. BRADLEY, physician and surgeon of Manchester, Delaware county, is a native of Allegany county, N. Y. He comes of old "York State" stock, his ancestry running back into the early settled families of the state. His parents, Collins and Caroline (Vanvalkenberg) Bradley, were born, reared, married and passed all their years in that state, the father dying in 1869 at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother in 1889, at the age of seventy-five. They belonged to the staple stock of their locality, and spent their lives in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom reached maturity, and seven of whom are now living. There were nine sons and two daughters. Of the sons, five served in the Union army during the late war, all surviving the conflict, and at the close settling down to the several callings which they had already selected or shortly afterwards chose for life. There were in the family three professional men; two lawyers and a physician, the remainder following different occupations. The full list in the order of their ages is as follows—William, Solomon, John, Helen, Lemuel, Charles C., Edward (who died in infancy), Edward, Edgar and Carrie M.

The subject of this notice is the only one of these who is, or has ever been, a resident of this state. He is the one whose record this article is designed to perpetuate. He was born May 5, 1841. He was reared in his native place. He received a good common-school training and finished with an academic course at Rushford Academy, Rushford, N. Y. He selected medicine for his profession and began its study at the age of sixteen, under Dr. O. T. Stacy, then of Rushford, now of Rochester, N. Y. He was so engaged when his studies, as was the case of thousands of others of his age, were brought to a sudden end by the call for volunteers to save the Union. He went in June, 1862, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York volunteer infantry. He entered as a private, but was at once assigned to duty as hospital steward. His regiment enlisted for three years. It marched immediately to the front and was placed in the army of the Potomac. After a year's service there, it was transferred to the armies in the Southwest, beginning its first active operations in the Southwest in the vicinity of Chattanooga. It was in the en-

gagements in that locality, then the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and the campaigns through the Carolinas up to the close of the war, being present at the surrender of Johnson's army at Goldsboro, April 26, 1865. The subject of this notice followed the fortunes of his regiment throughout its entire term of service and was discharged at the general muster-out, June, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Returning home, he at once resumed his studies in medicine, and applied himself earnestly to the task of acquiring the theories for much that he had already seen and done in practice. He entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the fall of 1865, where he took the courses required for graduation, receiving his diploma in the spring of 1867. He had already decided on locating at some point in the West, and he came at once to Iowa and cast his fortunes with the then rising village of Manchester, Delaware county. The country was still comparatively new at that time, and the population was being steadily increased by accessions from the East. The professions were full, as they always are, whether East or West, but Dr. Bradley hit upon what he believed to be a favorable location; and he went resolutely to work to establish himself in his profession. He was a beginner and in a new country, and his first efforts towards securing a start were not without their embarrassments and difficulties. But he had courage, patience, endurance, and an immense capacity for labor, and he drew on these, and fortunately his drafts, though frequent and heavy, were never made in vain. Increasing years brought increasing business and his well directed labors met with their proper reward. He is to-day, in point of residence, the oldest regular practicing physician in Manchester and the second oldest in Delaware county. It is no flattery to him, nor disparagement to other deserving members of the profession, to say that he is in point of practice the first physician of the county. His business is not confined to the locality where he lives; it extends for miles, and has for years. He has given his time solely to his profession, and in that profession he has labored and continues to labor with a zeal amounting almost to enthusiasm. He has made his best reputation as a surgeon, but his practice, from his location, has, of necessity, been of a general kind. His professional duties have been of a too absorbing nature to permit of his doing anything, even in his profession, beyond rigid routine work. He affiliates, however, with the several medical societies within his reach, and participates in their meetings, contributing his share to their usefulness. In politics he takes no part beyond the exercise of his franchise at elections. He supports the democratic ticket on state and national issues; local men and measures he votes for according to merit. He is an enthusiastic Mason, and has found a pleasant relaxation from the exacting labors of professional life in the workings of this order. He has taken all the degrees of the Ancient York Rite, being a Knight Templar. Being an old soldier, he naturally has a warm place in his breast for his old comrades and freely seconds all legitimate efforts made for their welfare. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and was appointed by the legislature as a member of the commission to

locate the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, Iowa.

Dr. Bradley married September 4, 1867, taking to share his life's fortunes a young lady whom he had known from childhood, being an old school-mate, Miss Cornelia L. Merritt, daughter of Sydney and Nancy Merritt, of Cuba, N. Y. Coming West with him immediately, she settled in her new home in Manchester and shared with her husband his early toils, entering actively into his plans and purposes with that subtle sympathy and natural insight characteristic of her sex, bearing him the companionship he sought with her hand for nearly twenty-two years. She died June 15, 1889. She left surviving her, besides her husband, a son and daughter, both now grown. Her loss was a sad one to the community of Manchester and to her husband, whose best hopes and ambitions he had seen blossom into the richest fruitage under her warm and sympathetic smiles; it seemed like the cruelty of fate. He has found his only relief from the blow in an increased devotion to his profession and in a closer companionship with his son and daughter. Around these his interests, sympathies, hopes and purposes cluster nearer and nearer. He is fitting his children for usefulness, giving them the benefit of the best training that the schools afford, the son having only recently graduated at the Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.

In personal appearance, Dr. Bradley is the impersonation of human energy, possessing a strong physical temperament and a well-developed nervous organization. He is above the average height and weighs about two hundred pounds. He is compactly built and closely knit. He is plain in address, hearty in manner, pointed in conversation and short and direct in his methods. To strangers he sometimes seems blunt in speech and the least bit gruff in disposition, but this immediately disappears on a nearer approach. No man could be more genial or companionable and none could have a warmer or tenderer nature. A man of large mould, his mind offers a generous hospitality to the thoughts of others and his heart beats in unison with the best impulses of the age.

CUMMINGS SANBORN is a New Yorker by birth, but a descendant of New England ancestry. His people have been New Englanders for generations, being originally of English extraction. The line upon his father's side, at least, has been preserved unbroken for nearly three hundred years, running back to the first one of the name who ever set foot upon American soil. The line is as follows—Cummings Sanborn, the subject of this notice, born in the town of Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 7, 1824, a son of Ebenezer S., born in North Haverhill, N. H., July 28, 1789, and died at Louisville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 14, 1848, being a son of John, who was born at Hampton Falls, N. H., November 23, 1747, who was a son of Ebenezer, born at Hampton Falls, N. H., July 25, 1712, who was a son of Enoch, born at Hampton Falls, N. H., in 1685, who was a son of John, born at Hampton Falls, N. H., in 1647, who was a son of Lieutenant John, born at Hampton Falls, N. H., in 1620, who was a son

of John Sanborne, born in Derbyshire, England, in 1600. Mr. Sanborn's mother's maiden name was Hannah Morey, a daughter of Israel Morey, a native of New Jersey. She, however, was born at Orford, N. H., April 25, 1792, and died in Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, N, Y., November 4, 1854.

Ebenezer S. and Hannah (Morey) Sanborn were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this notice is the fifth, the others being—John, born at Percy, N. H., October 16, 1813; Susan, born at Percy, N. H., March 22, 1815; Israel M., born at Norfolk, N. Y., December 2, 1818, and died April 25, 1846; Ebenezer, Jr., born at Norfolk, N. Y., October 24, 1821; Elizabeth H., born in Norfolk, N. Y., May 28, 1826; Moody M., born at Norfolk, N. Y., April 28, 1829, and died at Ludington, Mich., November 13, 1879, and one that died in infancy. Only two of these are now living, John, the eldest, and Cummings, whose name heads this sketch. Most of them, however, reached maturity, married and died leaving families. It is worthy of note that the eldest sister, who was married to Samuel Shoen, became the mother of eighteen children and furnished to the Union army during the late war seven sons, three of whom gave up their lives on the battle field.

Cummings Sanborn was reared on his father's farm in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and received the rudiments of an ordinary English education from the neighboring district schools, spending the greater part of his time, however, in the arduous labors of the farm, attending school only about one or two months out of the year. He followed farming till he was twenty-five years of age, quitting it in 1852 on account of a failure of health and going at that time to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where some time afterwards he was appointed manager of the Saratoga Water Cure, and remained there till 1861. Having married in the meantime, and being desirous of settling in a new country, he resigned his position at the "Springs" and came that year to Iowa, locating in Earlville, Delaware county. He has been a resident of this county since, residing first at Earlville and afterwards at Manchester. He has been variously engaged, and has been the incumbent of a number of public offices. For the first two years after settling in Earlville he was engaged in the hotel business. In the meantime he was elected justice of the peace of his township, then township supervisor, and in 1864 received the appointment of postmaster. In 1867 he was elected to the State legislature from Delaware county, and re-elected in 1869, serving two terms. In 1870 he bought the *Sun* office at Earlville, and the following year moved it to Delhi, then the county seat, and changing the name to that of the *Delaware County Recorder* operated it there for two years. Selling out the *Recorder* office in 1872, he moved to Manchester, and in July, 1873, bought the *Manchester Press*, which he conducted for two years, selling it in July, 1875. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace for Delaware township, an office he has held now for more than fourteen years, having been re-elected regularly every two years. He was mayor of Manchester for four years. For some years past he has been engaged in the real estate, collection and insurance business. Mr. Sanborn has been fairly

Geo, Acers

successful in his business pursuits, the chief drawback to his complete prosperity having been his disposition to give to the public service the benefit of a larger share of his time and efforts than is consistent with the full measure of success in a worldly way. While connected with the press he labored long and earnestly in the interest of his adopted county, displaying its advantages to the outside world, inducing immigration, encouraging the influx of capital and the starting of new industries, not to mention the chronicling of the daily and weekly doings, local, state and national, and performing the thousand and one other labors that fall to the lot of the country editor. He has been no less active and no less conscientious in the discharge of the duties of the several offices which he has filled, displaying in these the same superior sense of duty and the same thoughtful solicitude in meeting the obligations imposed on him as a citizen and as a public official. His retention in some sort of public office almost continuously since locating in the county is the best evidence of the indorsement his public career has met with at the hands of his fellow-citizens. In politics he is a republican, having cast his fortunes with the great war party on its organization, and having steadily adhered to its teachings since.

Mr. Sanborn has been twice married, marrying first, February 28, 1860, while a resident of New York, taking as a companion Miss Martha A. French, who was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vt., October 25, 1822. This lady graduated in the first class of ladies that ever graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced her profession for fifteen years prior to her death. After the death of his first wife, he married again November 4, 1875, his second wife being Mrs. Ann M. Dunham, widow of Francis W. Dunham, she being a native of Bakersfield, Vt., born December 17, 1835. To the latter has been born one child, a son, who died in infancy. No children were born to the former union.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn are zealous members of the Congregational church, and active in all church work, and generous contributors to all charitable purposes.

GEORGE ACERS. The early records of Delaware county make frequent mention of the name of Acers. In talking with old settlers concerning events of an early day in the county the time or place of a given transaction is often fixed by referring it to the starting of the Acers' settlement or the building of the Acers' mill or the founding of the old town Acersville, and so on. One of the handsomest shafts in Manchester's city of the dead bears in large letters the name of Acers. The stranger is naturally led to suppose from these things that among the men who sought homes in this locality at an early date and who were actively identified in some way with the upbuilding of this community there must have been some strong-armed and strong-hearted pioneers by the name of Acers. And this, on investigation, proved to be true. There were three brothers of that name—John, Henry and George, who cast their

worldly fortunes with the scattered settlers of that locality early in 1850 and labored long and arduously with them in their efforts to subdue the wildness of the country and render it fit for the arts and industries of civilization. Of these three brothers only one now remains a resident of the county, that one being the youngest, George, a brief biographical sketch of whom is here inserted, preceded by some more general facts concerning his ancestry for the benefit of those of his name who may come on in after years to read this record.

The name of Acers is traced in this country to Massachusetts. It is an English name, and probably the first one bearing it in America was among the early settlers of the Old Bay State. William E. Acers, the father of George Acers, was born there. This was more than a century ago. He started the name West when a young man, going when about thirty years of age to Herkimer county, N. Y. He married a young lady of Alamont, Grand Isle county, Vt. He was always engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. There was nothing remarkable in his personality or his history. He was a man of plain tastes and quiet habits, led an active, industrious and fairly successful life, dying in the home of his adoption, a place in which he always took much interest and for which he always exhibited much attachment. His first wife bore the maiden name of Atta Scott. She was a daughter of Henry Scott and was born in Grand Isle county, Vt. She died in Herkimer county, N. Y., in the year 1828. The seven children of this union are—Elliott, now deceased; John, well and favorably remembered by the citizens of Delaware county as Dr. Acers, being now a resident of Clay county, Tex.; Christiana, formerly wife of Orso Inglis, being now deceased; Henry, whose remains now rest in the cemetery at Manchester, he having spent the greater part of a long and active life here; George, whose name heads this notice; William, a resident now of Clay county, Tex., and Allen, living in Port Byron, N. Y. William E. Acers, father of our subject, married, the second time, a sister of his former wife, Margaret her christian name, she having been born in Grand Isle county, Vt., who died in 1852, leaving one child, a daughter, Atta, who died in Herkimer county, N. Y., at the age of nineteen, in 1847. His last marriage was to Caroline Duel, who was a native of New York and who died in 1884. The issue of this union was one son, Frank, now residing in New York.

George Acers, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 23, 1818. He was reared on a farm and resided in his native place till 1850, when in company with his two brothers and his and their families he emigrated West, coming direct to this state and making his first stop at Ead's Grove, Delaware county, June 7, that year. In the latter part of the same month he made a selection of a homestead and settled where the town of Manchester now stands, before, however, Manchester had an existence. He resided there till October, 1852, when with a desire of getting nearer to timber and water, and combining with this as much prairie land as possible, he moved further up the river and located on the place where he has since resided. In se-

lecting homesteads in those days the settlers found themselves very much like our first parents, " with all the world before them where to choose a place." A magnificent body of land of more than a thousand acres lay around the spot where Mr. Acers erected his primitive dwelling, and this he might have had under the liberal laws of that date had he so desired. But land was then almost as free as air and water, and the large-hearted settlers never thought of the crowding for elbow-room, which a few years would bring. He contented himself with a small patch compared with what he might have had. Locating near the river and in the timber for the benefit of wood and water, his farm started out from that point towards the prairie, and as the land had to go through the painful stages of clearing, grubbing, burning and breaking, the more desirable prairie land was mostly seized upon by the incoming settlers before his farm reached the prairie in its outward growth. He had to finally content himself with a tract of about two hundred and eighty acres. It was and is, however, one of the finest bodies of land in the county. Mr. Acers has reduced nearly all of it to cultivation, clearing and grubbing out nearly half of it with his own hands. Beginning, as all did, with a small frame dwelling, fifteen by twenty, and a small truck patch, his homestead grew from year to year, the log, pole and small frame buildings being replaced with frame ones and the small clearing in the timbers widening, until now his farm is one of the best improved and truly most desirable places in Delaware county. Mr. Acers has certainly been a builder if nothing else. His place shows this. His neat and substantial dwelling and his large and conveniently-arranged barns and outbuildings tell at once to the passer-by of the years of patient toil and planning, and the gradual but steady steps by which his place has come to be what it is. Like a wise husbandman Mr. Acers has put the accumulations from his farm back into the soil from which they came. He has given all the years of a somewhat long and active life to his farming pursuits, and he has succeeded far beyond the average man. Mr. Acers knows something of pioneer life. When he settled in Delaware county the county was almost as it was when it came from the hand of the Maker. It is true that the settlers had no savages to contend with as did the early pioneers of the central and southern states, but the wildness of nature, the savagery of the elements, the distance from markets, the inconveniences of the modes of transportation, the bountiful lack of the necessaries of life, the incessant toil and the thousand other trials of the first settlers proved greater impediments to the settlement, growth and development of the country than the savages could, had they been here even in considerable numbers. All these early trials Mr. Acers went through with, bearing his part courageously and discharging his whole duty as a citizen with faithful exactitude, never aspiring to be more than an humble citizen, his life having been singularly free from any evidences of that grasping, overreaching spirit by which many men are prompted in seeking a foothold in a new country. In the labor of making for himself a home out of the rude and inhospitable elements of the West Mr. Acers has been ably

assisted by his faithful wife, and this record would fail of one of its chief purposes if it did not preserve this fact in connection with his history. Mrs. Acers accompanied her husband to this country, and she has stood by his side helping him in all his struggles since, having borne him the companionship he sought with her hand for more than forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Acers were married in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 23, 1848. Mrs. Acers was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., July 6, 1828. She is the eldest child of Jesse D. and Hannah (Tallman) Scott, both of whom were also natives of Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., the former born there May 31, 1806, and the latter March 10, 1810. These were also early settlers of this, Delaware county, coming here in 1853. The mother died here May 5, 1858, an industrious, pious, good woman. The father is still living, being at present a member of Mrs. Acer's household. Although in his eighty-fifth year, he is still in sound health, vigorous in body, and his mind is as bright and his spirits as elastic as when he was a youth, a condition which he ascribes to his temperate habits, the outdoor life he has led, and his simple democratic ways in all things. Mr. Scott passed his maturer years in farming. He has lived an easy and in many ways an eminently satisfactory life, one that has been as free from disappointments and petty annoyances as that of the average man, albeit it has had its heavier shadings, not the least of which was the loss of his companion many years ago. Mr. Scott is an ardent democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828, and he has voted the democratic ticket steadily since. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had born to them a family of thirteen children, of whom Charlotte (Mrs. Acers) is the eldest. The second, Melissa, now wife of Charles Sanders, resides at Rockford, Ill. Rebecca, who became the wife of William Hosnell, died in this county. John is living in Manchester, this county. Matilda is the widow of Albert Raymond, a former well-known citizen of this county. She resides in North Manchester. Austin married and settled in New York and there died. Eliza Ann became the wife of Henry Edmunds and died in this county. Cornelius lives in Manchester. Aristides lives near Earlville, this county. Sonoma was married to David Saulspaugh, of Chicago, and is now deceased. Allen went to southern Kansas in the early "seventies," and it is believed became a victim of the treacherous Bender family. Demosthenes resides in Harrison county, Ohio, and Margaret, the youngest, is the wife of Charles Uttley, of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Acers are the parents of four children, all of whom are grown, married, and themselves the heads of families. Attie M. was first married to Captain James M. Noble, who was one of Delaware county's best citizens and faithful soldiers in the late war. After his death she became the wife of Chauncy Sager, and now resides with her husband in Milo township, this county. Mary is the wife of Luther Sly, of Delaware township, this county. Owen lives in Concordia, Nebr. Albert C. lives near the old home-place and is engaged with his father in farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Acers have a pleasant home and are surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life. In that home friend and stranger alike find welcome, both preserving much of the old-time hospitality and being of that generous, open nature that renders them keenly alive to all those social amenities that go to sweeten life and make it worth living. They are both home people, being very domestic in their tastes and strictly attentive to their own affairs. Mr. Acers has never been in public life to any extent, restricting his attentions in this respect to the exercise of his franchise as a citizen. He is a republican in politics, being in former years a whig. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and he voted the whig ticket as long as that party was in existence, and after the rise of the republican party he has steadily adhered to its teachings. Although past his seventy-second year he is still active and works every day on the farm. He is pleasant in manner, genial and companionable, a good neighbor, and, as this sketch will show, a valuable citizen.

H. C. HAEBERLE is a native of Germany, having been born in the town of Goeppingen, Wurtemberg, February 8, 1847. He comes of German ancestry, his father, John Haeberle, and his mother, Barbara Kaiser, both having been natives of the same place and descendants of the ancient stock of Wurtemberg. These immigrated to the United States about 1849 or '50 and settled early in the "fifties" in Dubuque, this state, where the father died in 1860, at the age of forty-three, and the mother in 1869, at the age of forty-nine. They were the parents of fifteen children, only two of whom, however, now survive—the subject of this sketch and a sister, Emily, now wife of Rev. George Goebel, of St. Charles, Mo.

Our subject was quite young when his parents came to America. He grew up mainly in Dubuque. He received the rudiments of an ordinary English education in the public schools of Dubuque, quitting school, however, at the age of eleven, when he started out to make his own way in the world. At the age of thirteen he entered the banking house of Gelpke & Co., of Dubuque, as a teller, which position he held till the opening of the Civil war. At that date most of the banking institutions of the country were closed in consequence of the beginning of hostilities between the sections, and Gelpke & Co. closing their house, young Haeberle was again turned adrift to seek his fortunes wherever and at whatever his hands might find to do. Taking a practical view of the situation he decided that the best thing for him to do was to learn a useful trade and he accordingly set about to do it. He entered a harness shop in Dubuque, served his time and received his credentials, after which he took employment as a journeyman and worked at his trade in Dubuque and a number of other towns in northeast Iowa. In 1870 he opened a shop of his own in Delhi, Delaware county, continuing there two years. In 1872 he quit business, and, accepting a place in the office of J. B. Boggs, county auditor, worked in the auditor's office till January, 1873. He then received the

appointment of deputy county clerk of Delaware county, which he filled for two years. Taking a position in the abstract office of Henry Harger, at Delhi, he discharged the duties of clerk in it during the year 1875. In January, 1876, he became deputy county treasurer, a position he held and the duties of which he discharged for eight years. In November, 1883, he was elected treasurer of Delaware county, which office he took charge of the first of January, 1884. He has held this office since, having been re-elected for three successive terms.

Mr. Haeberle is one of the most efficient officers Delaware county has ever had. Avoiding the feverish haste with which too many men rush into public life, he did not seek the position he now holds until he was thoroughly qualified to fill it, having familiarized himself with all the details of the position and established himself in the confidence of the people. He is attentive to the duties of his office, giving them his own strict personal attention, is careful and painstaking in his work, turning it off with neatness and dispatch, and is withal kind and accommodating, exhibiting that thoughtful solicitude in respect to the wants of the public that insures every man having business in his office a gentlemanly reception and such assistance as he is able to render. He has been prompt in the settlement of his accounts and has faithfully accounted for all public moneys which have come into his hands. In politics Mr. Haeberle is a republican, being a strong believer in the principles of his party, and possesses considerable influence in its councils. He has many warm friends, however, outside of his party, and while he has been elected on the republican ticket in all his races for county treasurer, he has nevertheless received some support from these friends.

Coming to this county when a young man, Mr. Haeberle married here in 1875, taking to share his fortunes a young lady who was born and reared here, Miss Clara P. Heath, a daughter of James Heath, an old settler of the county, having been for a number of years a resident of Delhi. He is well and favorably remembered by the citizens of Delhi and vicinity, where he was unfortunately killed, in 1868, by a fall from a bridge while going from his residence to his store at night. Mr. and Mrs. Haeberle have had born to them four children, three of whom are now living, the full number being—Fannie E., Louis H., Clara N. and Charles E. (the last now deceased).

Mr. Haeberle is a man of an exceedingly sociable disposition and possesses the most charitable impulses. Few men of his age exceed him in the part he has taken in the different benevolent organizations. He is an enthusiastic Mason, having taken all the degrees up to and including that of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, being the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He is a member of Square Lodge, No. 286, Earlville, Iowa, A. F. and A. M.; Olive Branch Chapter R. A. M., No. 48, Manchester, Iowa; DeMolay Consistory, No. 1, at Lyons, Iowa, and El Kahir Temple, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, being the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Delhi Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment of Odd Fellows, at Greeley, Iowa. He is a charter member of Hyperion Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias; Olive Camp, No. 89,

Modern Woodmen of America, at Manchester, Iowa, and Delhi Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of the last named.

GEORGE H. MORISEY, the present recorder of Delaware county, was born in the county of Waterford, Ireland, September 20, 1832. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Powers) Morisey, natives also of Ireland. His parents never came to America, but always lived in their native country, and there also died, the father in 1853, aged seventy-six, and the mother in 1856, aged sixty-six.

The subject of this sketch grew up in the place of his birth, coming to the United States in 1850, when a lad of eighteen. He made his first stop in this country, in Erie county, N. Y., and found his first employment as a farm hand in that county. In the fall of the same year, he came West, and took up his residence at Dubuque, this state, where he engaged in civil engineering and government surveying. The following year, he secured a position in the general store of John Bell & Co., at Dubuque, and remained with that firm, and its successors, for six years. In the spring of 1857, he entered into a partnership with Thomas Coats, and embarked in the general mercantile business at Dubuque, but this partnership continued only a short time. Mr. Morisey sold out his interests to his partner's brother and moved to Dyersville, in the western part of Dubuque county, where he opened a general store of his own. He was engaged successfully in business at the latter place till March, 1861. At that date he sold out with a view of locating at Fort Dodge, but soon abandoned the idea on account of the unsettled condition into which the business of the country was thrown by reason of the opening of the Civil war.

Mr. Morisey was among the first of his state to offer his services to the Union when the call was made for volunteers. He entered the army in September, 1861, enlisting in Company H, Twelfth Iowa infantry. His regiment was mustered into the United States service in November, 1861, at Dubuque, at which time he was appointed and commissioned sergeant-major of the regiment. The latter part of the same month the regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where it remained till February, 1862. It then joined the forces under Grant for the attack on Fort Henry, at the surrender of which the regiment was present but not engaged. After the surrender of Fort Henry, February 6th, the Twelfth accompanied Grant in his expedition against Fort Donelson. Arriving there February 12th, it took part in the three days' siege, participating in the assault and displaying much gallantry for which it was at the time commended. The Twelfth, then fighting in the Third Brigade, lost one man killed and twenty-seven wounded. The following paragraph is taken from Byers' "Iowa in War Times," from which book the writer of this sketch has gathered most of the information relating to the subject's war record:

"Lieut.-Col. Coulter, Maj. Brodtbeck, Sergt.-Maj. Morisey and Color-Sergt. Grannis were complimented for gallantry in Col. Wood's report; also for faithful

duty Lieutenants Duncan and Dorr, and Surgeons Parker and Finley."

After the surrender of Fort Donelson the Twelfth marched to Metal Landing, on the Tennessee river, where it took transportation with Grant's army for Pittsburg Landing. It participated in the memorable battle of Shiloh on April 6, in which the regiment was engaged all day, its position being in the "Hornet's Nest." On the evening of the 6th, the Twelfth, with other forces, was overpowered and compelled to surrender. Sergeant-Major Morisey was taken from the battle-field to Corinth, Miss., thence to Memphis, Tenn., Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., being confined at the latter place for six weeks in a cotton shed; thence to Macon, Ga., and thence to Richmond, Va., where he was confined a short time in Libby Prison and was finally paroled and sent to Akins' Landing on the James River where he was received by the United States commissioner of exchange and taken from there by United States transport to Annapolis, Md., and thence to St. Louis, Mo., where he secured a furlough and returned home, reaching there in November, 1862, much impaired in health. While at home an exchange of prisoners took place, and, having partially regained his health, he reported for duty January, 1863, at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo. The Twelfth Iowa was reorganized at that date and was placed in Grant's army in its movement against Vicksburg, participating in the engagements at Jackson, Champion Hills and Big Black, reaching Vicksburg May 18, 1863. It took part in the battles before Vicksburg on the nineteenth and twenty-second of May and was in the forty-six days' siege of that place. During this time Sergeant-Major Morisey received his commission as first lieutenant and quartermaster, dating from May 29, 1863. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the Twelfth, with Gen. Sherman's corps, was in the pursuit of Johnston's army and took part in the second engagement at Jackson, in which Lieut. Morisey was captured July 12, 1863. He was taken to Richmond, Va., where he was confined for eleven months in Libby prison, being taken thence in May, 1864, to Danville, Va., where he remained a month; thence to Macon, Ga., and thence to Charleston, S. C., where with five hundred other Union prisoners he was placed under fire of the Union batteries on Morris Island and Fort Wagner. In October, 1864, he was sent to Columbia, S. C., from which place he escaped with Captain W. F. Conrad on November 29, 1864. If his previous fate had been hard, what now followed was doubly so. He was an escaped prisoner of war in the enemy's country, many miles from his own forces with a wild country, traversed by several mountain chains and precipitous streams intervening. Taking a northwest course, he and his comrades crossed the Saludi mountains in South Corolina, the Green mountains in North Carolina and Paint mountains in east Tennessee, striking the Federal pickets near Strawberry plains, sixteen miles east of Knoxville, January 7, 1865, walking the entire distance between the hours of ten o'clock at night and four o'clock in the morning, and making the trip in thirty-nine days, a distance of four hundred miles. His health was badly shattered and to regain it he obtained a thirty days' leave of absence with permission to apply at the war department

for an extension of thirty days. The war being about over, he forwarded his leave of absence to the war department, asking for an extension and that the department muster him out, as he could not hope to recover in time to render any service before the close. He was mustered out, receiving his discharge from the war department at Washington, dating from February 14, 1865.

Returning to Iowa, he settled at Earlville, Delaware county, where in the summer of 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing at it till March, 1877. At that date he accepted a position as traveling salesman in the employ of Pitkin & Thomas, of Philadelphia, and went on the road. In the summer of 1878, he was nominated by the republicans for recorder of Delaware county, and was elected at the ensuing election in November. The nomination came to Major Morisey without solicitation on his part and indeed unexpectedly to him, and his election was equally as much of a free-will offering from his fellow-citizens, for he never relinquished his duties as traveling salesman, but continued on the road until after the election. He took charge of the recorder's office in January, 1879, and has held it since, having been re-elected regularly every two years. He resided formerly at Earlville, but moved to Manchester in December, 1880, after the location of the county seat at that place. His repeated re-election to the office, which he was first called to fill nearly twelve years ago, is the best evidence of the faithfulness with which he has discharged his public duties and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He has met every expectation of his friends, and has fulfilled every promise made by them in his behalf. He has given his attention strictly to the duties of his office, allowing no pursuits or diversions to interfere with these. In politics, Major Morisey is a republican. He is well grounded in the doctrines of his party and when occasion demands becomes their able exponent. He is a public-spirted citizen, progressive in his views, and encourages, to the extent of his means and ability, all enterprises of a public nature. He is a zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of W. A. Morse Post, No. 190, at Manchester. He naturally has a warm place in his bosom for old soldiers and no man would go farther or do more to help an old comrade than he. He is also an efficient worker in the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Major Morisey married June 14, 1860, uniting his life's fortunes with Miss N. C. Moreland, a native of Rockford, Ill. To this union have been born four children—Jacob M., David D., George T. and Mary L., only the two older of whom are now living, the former being the assistant traveling passenger agent of the Illinois Central railroad and the latter a resident of Helena, Mont.

Major Morisey and his estimable wife are zealous members of the Congregational church and liberal contributors to charity.

CALVIN YORAN, attorney-at-law, of Manchester, Delaware county, is a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., a son of Jacob and Mary (Timmerman) Yoran, and a descendant of old York State ancestry, originally of

German extraction. His parents were both natives also of Herkimer county. His grandfather, whose christian name was Jacob, was a New Yorker by birth, being a son of the first ancestor of the name of Yoran on American soil, the last-named being a lad who, as family tradition has it, came to this country about 1750, and settled in the Mohawk valley of New York. Mr. Yoran's mother was a daughter of John Timmerman, who was also a native of New York, but his father a native of Germany. Jacob Yoran, father of the subject of this sketch, was born March 25, 1801, and died September 4, 1876. He was a farmer, an industrious, useful citizen, one who, having inherited the strong, sturdy elements of the thrifty German stock from which he was descended, devoted his life strictly to the pursuit of his own personal affairs, in which he was reason ably successful. Mr. Yoran's mother was born August 22, 1806, and died July 1, 1870. She was a frugal housewife, diligent in her labors, devoted to her family, a pious, exemplary woman. There were nine children in the family to which Calvin Yoran belonged, he being the youngest of the nine, the others, five girls and three boys — Armenia, Elmira, Kate, Maggie, Silas M., Amy, Oliver and Enos.

Calvin Yoran was born June 5, 1844. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving a good common-school education, and being trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. Quitting the farm at the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Little Falls, N. Y., from which he passed to Fairfield Seminary, at Fairfield, N. Y., and thence to the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated in 1866, and returning to Fairfield Seminary, finished his education there, serving also as professor of the commercial department of that institution during the last year of his connection with it.

Having determined on a professional career, his mind turned to the great West, as the land of promise and the best field for his talents, and he came to Iowa in 1867, settling in Manchester, Delaware county, and at once entered the law office of Griffen & Satterlee, where he was prepared for admission to the bar. He was admitted the next year, and in 1870 began the practice, since which time he has continued actively at it. Mr. Yoran is a lawyer in the strictest sense of the word. He has never aspired to public office and has never filled any public place beyond a few unimportant local ones, the onerous duties of which far exceed the honors connected with them. But in his office, among his books, and in the preparation of his cases, he is thoroughly at home, and finds work which to him is most congenial. He is a student, diligent in his labors, and faithful in the discharge of his duties to his clients. Yet happily the citizen is not lost in the lawyer, and while he meets his professional obligations with conscientious exactitude, he is equally alive to the claims of his community upon him for a reasonable share of his time, talent and labor, and it can be recorded without a suspicion of flattery to him, or a suggestion of discourtesy to others, that no one in the community where he lives exceeds him in the part he takes in promoting the social, educational, moral and religious interests of that community. He has labored with

tongue and pen, and has contributed otherwise, by his personal exertion, to the fostering of a spirit of liberal education for the youth of his adopted home, having served frequently on the school board and advocated at all times a high standard of scholarship, with corresponding rewards of merit for the diligent, as well as strong measures to secure strict attendance from the slothful and incorrigible. On the great question of intemperance, concerning which Iowa has taken stand in the forefront, Mr. Yoran possesses decided views, having been for years one of the leaders against the liquor traffic in his county. He took sides with the prohibitionists at the outset, and he has since fought their battles in council, on the public platform, and through the press in every campaign, local and state, where the liquor issues were either directly or remotely involved. Delaware is a strong prohibition county, and it owes its strength of sentiment in a considerable measure to Mr. Yoran and a few other stout-hearted and ready-tongued citizens who have taken on themselves to stamp out, so far as they can by public speeches and by the influencing of popular votes, the iniquitous liquor traffic. For the cause of christianity and the upbuilding of the church's interests, regardless of denomination, Mr. Yoran has been no less zealous than he has in his advocacy of temperance, sobriety and the purification of the moral atmosphere. He has been almost a life-long member of the Methodist church, in which for a layman he has borne a conspicuous and efficient part not only in the church's ministrations but all subsidiary labors. He has been superintendent of Sunday-schools in his church for the past twelve years, still occupying that position. He is a strict observant of the social amenities, and being of a genial, affable disposition, he has a large circle of friends, in whose society he finds a great deal of the pleasures of this life.

Mr. Yoran has a pleasant home and a family composed of himself, wife and two children. He married August 10, 1870, taking for a life companion Miss Phrone Chase, a native of Middleville, Herkimer county, N. Y., and a daughter of Melvin A., and Elvira (Carpenter) Chase, natives also of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Yoran have two children, both sons, Melvin J. and Clarence G., around whom their chief interests, sympathy, and affections naturally cluster, growing closer and closer as the years roll by. Perhaps it is in no small measure on account of these that the name of Calvin Yoran stands pledged for the help and encouragement of all that goes to build up schools, churches, home and society, and is itself a tower of strength to weaker natures which find in its friendly shelter the protection so necessary to their healthful and efficient action.

MAX BEEHLER. Since the days when the adventurous Captain Henry Hudson first pushed his explorations up the romantic stream which has since borne his name, and on the banks of that stream planted the seeds of one of the thriftiest colonies on this continent, down to the present time, the nation under whose flag he sailed, Holland, and the more populous and stronger nation, Germany, which he may be said in some

measure to have represented, have furnished to this country a large proportion of its people, and what is better, some of its sturdiest, thriftiest, most intelligent and best citizens. These two countries have sent to the new world representatives who have illustrated, both in war and in peace, the characteristics of their people, being no less distinguished for their valor in one than for the triumphs of their genius and industry in the other. And it can be said without disparagement to the numerous other worthy peoples represented in the American body politic, that those communities, where the Dutch and German settlers predominate, are without exception in national faith and unity the soundest, as they are in the common affairs of life in the healthiest and most prosperous condition.

The subject of this notice is a native of Germany and comes of the strong German stock here referred to. He was born in Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, April 10, 1853, and is the youngest and only surviving child of Leopold and Frances (Rosenbaum) Beehler, both natives of the same place. The parents never came to America, living always in the place of their birth and there also dying, the mother on April 1, 1881, and the father on Thanksgiving Day in 1882. Their only other child, a son, Louis, died in Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 1873, with yellow fever, during the well-remembered epidemic of that year. Max, now the only representative of his name, came to America in May, 1871, landing at New York on the seventh of the month after a voyage of ten days. His brother was then living at Memphis, engaged in business, having preceeded him to this country a few years. Max went at once to Memphis on a visit and after remaining there a short time returned East as far as Chicago, where he secured a place as special agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company and in this capacity began his career in America. He traveled out from Chicago for four years, engaged in the discharge of the various and somewhat exacting duties of an adjuster of losses, inspector of risks and supervisor of agencies, after which he started further west in pursuit of a more settled as well as a more independent calling. After a year spent at Rock Island, Ill., he moved to Manchester, Delaware county, where he embarked in the mercantile business, opening a general clothing house which he has since conducted and where he has since remained. He has done a steadily increasing business from the first, and he now has a store and a trade which are a credit to his industry and good management. Mr. Beehler is also interested in the First National Bank of Manchester, having helped to organize it, being a considerable stockholder in it, a member of its board of directors and its second acting vice-president. In addition to his other interests he does a very creditable immigration business, acting as agent for steamship lines, railroads and other transportation companies, and locating homeseekers from his native country. He has displayed a commendable public spirit in assisting those of his countrymen desirous of coming to America, who have either sought his services or whom he could reach by legitimate advertising, and laying before them the advantages of the various localities, offering the best inducements to settlers. He is a progressive, wide-awake

citizen, thoroughly alive to the best interests of his locality and active in the promotion of those interests. He has never sought to be a man of any public note, having devoted his entire energies and talents to his own personal affairs and to the discharge of his duties as a citizen.

Mr. Beehler came to America a single man. He married in Chicago, October 31, 1874, taking as his wife Miss Amelia Loeb, who was born in the same place as himself, but who was reared mainly in Chicago, having been brought to this country by her parents in infancy. She is a daughter of Morris and Frances (Gumprich) Loeb, of German birth and ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Beehler have a family of five children, two girls and three boys—Henrietta, Louis, David, Charles and Frances. They have one of the handsomest residences in Manchester and a large circle of friends. Mr. Beehler is a man of strong social instincts and a member of a number of the secret orders in whose ancient, mystic rites and ceremonies he has taken much interest as well as entering actively into their broad charities and humane purposes. He is an enthusiastic Mason, having taken all the degrees up to and including the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which is the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He belongs to Manchester Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M. He is the present high priest of Olive Branch Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M. He is past captain general of Nazareth Commandery, No. 33. He is a member of DeMolay Consistory, No. 1, at Lyons, Iowa, and of the Mystic Shrine El Kahir Temple, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Besides his Masonry he is a member of the following other fraternities—Germania Lodge, No. 86, I. O. F. S. O. I., Hyperion Lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias, and Island Lodge, No. 109, I. O. B. B.

Having been born and reared in that country which is said to eclipse all others in its splendid facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, and having enjoyed the best of these advantages in his youth, Mr. Beehler is the master of a thorough education, broad, accurate, and, to whatever branch it extends, critical. He received his mental training in "Hohere Burger Schule," Karlsruhe, graduating in 1869. Since moving to Manchester he has taken an active interest in educational matters of his adopted home, having served for a number of years as a member of the Manchester school board.

MR. LEROY, was born in the town of Manchester, Dearborn county, Ind., January 16, 1850. He is one of the two surviving children, out of a family of six, born to David and Lydia A. LeRoy, the other being a sister, Mrs. Jennie T. Updike, wife of A. R. Updike, of Remington, Ind. Mr. LeRoy comes of Scotch and English ancestry and of New York State and Indianaborn parentage. He is of Scotch extraction on his father's side, the name having been originally Roy, but becoming LeRoy by a strange confusion of Mr. LeRoy's father's christian name Lee, with the family name Roy. The father, Dr. David LeRoy, who was also for some years a citizen of this (Delaware) county, being now a resident of Streator, Ill., was born and reared in Cattaraugus

county, N. Y., moved to Indiana when a young man, where he married and lived for some years, moving thence to Grundy county, Ill., and still later to Delaware county, Iowa, being now as above stated a resident again of Illinois. Mr. LeRoy's mother, who bore the maiden name of Bowers, was born and reared in Ripley county, Ind. She died in 1860 in Grundy county, Ill.

The subject of this notice was reared in his native place and in the town of Morris, Grundy county, Ill., whither his parents moved when he was young. He received a good common and high school education in the public schools of Morris, Ill., taking also a commercial course in the commercial department of Clark's Seminary, of Aurora, Ill., completing his collegiate education at Moore's Hill College, at Moore's Hill, Dearborn county, Ind., graduating from the latter institution with the degree of "Bachelor of Science" in the spring of 1869. His father had moved to Manchester, Iowa, a year or two previously, and the son had also in the meantime visited the place and decided on taking up his residence there. He was desirous, however, of getting the benefit of the acquaintance with Western men and methods which a course in a western institution would afford him, and having selected law as a profession, he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, in 1869, from which he graduated in June, 1870, with the degree of LL. B. and the right to practice in all the courts of the state. He was then under age, but located at Manchester and soon afterwards entered on the practice, beginning alone. On November 5, 1873, he formed a partnership with Charles E. Bronson and was engaged in the active practice of his profession under the firm name of Bronson & LeRoy for several years. Mr. LeRoy became interested in the banking business soon after locating in Manchester, and the handling of funds, collections, and other business of a quasi-banking nature, both for himself and others, accumulated on his hands to such an extent that he was induced to relinquish the practice of law about three years ago, and, having accepted the management of A. R. Loomis' private bank at that date, he has since devoted himself entirely to banking. On the organization of the First National Bank of Manchester in February, 1890, which was the successor of Mr. Loomis' bank, Mr. LeRoy was elected cashier and now holds that position. Outside of his bank stock and some minor local investments Mr. LeRoy's interests are largely in Illinois. He is, however, thoroughly identified with the growth and development of his adopted town and county. He is liberal, progressive and public spirited. He gives cheerfully of his means and works with willing hands for the promotion of not only the material, but the social, educational and moral interests of his community. Mr. LeRoy has never aspired to fill the public eye, politically or otherwise. He is a plain citizen of modest pretensions. His efforts for the public good have been exerted chiefly in behalf of the educational interests of his town. He has been a member of the school board of Manchester almost continuously for fifteen years, a large part of which time he has been secretary of the board.

June 2, 1874, Mr. LeRoy married Miss

Jennie P. Loomis, daughter of A. R. Loomis, of Manchester, a lady eminently qualified to bear him the companionship he sought with her hand. This union has been blessed with a family of three children—Dora M., Alma M. and Allan R.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy have a pleasant home, owning one of the handsomest residences in the town of Manchester, complete in its appointments and in the comfort and elegance of which, surrounded by their children, they find the chief joys of this life.

Mr. LeRoy has taken great interest in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and occupies an eminent position in that fraternity. He now occupies or has held at one time and another the following offices in this order—P. G., Manchester Lodge, No. 149, of Manchester, Iowa; P. H. P. and P. C. P., Azur Encampment, No. 37, of Manchester, Iowa; Past Commander Canton Delaware, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, Department of Iowa, and Major and Assistant Inspector General, First Brigade of Iowa of the Patriarchs Militant.

HENRY B. BROWN is a native of Somersetshire, England, and comes of English ancestry as far back as anything is known of his antecedents. His father, George, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Susan Baker, were both born and reared in Somersetshire, England, and there the father still resides, the mother having died there in 1843 in middle life. The father is well advanced in age, being now in his nintieth year. Reared a farmer, and trained to the habits of industry and sobriety which everywhere mark the life of the farmer, he has passed all his years engaged in those pursuits wherein he has found the greatest usefulness for his talents, and which, at the same time, have been most conducive to long life and the most rational enjoyment of life. Eight children were born to George and Susan Baker) Brown, one of whom died in infancy, and the remaining seven, of whom two daughters and five sons are still living, each now the head of a family. The eldest two, both daughters, Jane and Eliza, are residents of Somersetshire, England, the former the wife of John Guy Baker, and the latter the wife of Albert Byrt. All of the sons are residents of Iowa, John and George being citizens of Poweshiek county, Seth and Henry B., citizens of Delaware county, and Edwin of Linn county.

Henry B., whose personal history here follows, was born March 15, 1839. He was reared in his native place, growing up on the farm. He came to America at the age of seventeen, in company with his eldest sister, Jane, and located at Kenosha, Wis. He resided there for sixteen months, when he came to Iowa and settled in Poweshiek county, where he was engaged for nine years in farming. Jane returned to England in 1864. In 1868 he came to Delaware county and bought sixty acres of land north of Manchester, in Delaware township, on which he settled, and on which he has since resided. He added to this by a purchase of forty acres more, and now owns one hundred acres, most of which he has reduced to cultivation. He has also placed on it all the improvements, these consisting of

the usual farm buildings and conveniences. He has a neat and comfortable residence, and barns and out-buildings sufficient for all practical purposes. Mr. Brown is a public-spirited citizen and takes much interest in everything related to the welfare of the community in which he resides. As a member of the Grange he has given much serious thought to the questions which confront the farmers of the country, and he has contributed his best efforts to an equitable and satisfactory settlement of these questions, so far as his own community is concerned.

September 1, 1863, Mr. Brown married, uniting his life's fortunes with a young lady then residing in Grinnell, Iowa, Miss Jane Howell, who, however, is a native of Somersetshire, England. She was born July 26, 1844, and is a daughter of Samuel P. and Susan P. Howell, natives also of England, who came to America in 1853. Samuel P. Howell died at Grinnell, November 3, 1876, in the sixty-third year of his age. Susan P. Howell died at Grinnell, April 8, 1887, aged sixty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had born to them four children, as follows—an infant that died unnamed; Effie A., born April 1, 1870; Annie E., born January 14, 1874, who died at the age of four, and Arthur G., born October 23, 1881.

RODNEY W. TIRRILL is a native of Stewartstown, Coos county, N. H., and is a descendant of old New England ancestry, his parents both having been natives also of the "Granite State." His father's christian name was Timothy and his mother's maiden name was Mary Drew. These were married in New Hampshire and resided there some years after that event, but moved, in the fall of 1850, to Wisconsin, settling at Lodi, where they spent their remaining years, the mother dying there in 1866 at the age of fifty-six and the father in 1880 at the age of seventy-eight. They were plain, substantial people, of the staple stock of New England. They passed their lives in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and reared to maturity a large family of children, to whom they transmitted the habits of industry, thrift and self-reliance in which they had been schooled from their childhood. In addition to his farming pursuits the father possessed considerable outside interests. He was a man of some public note and a legal adviser of no mean ability. He was fortunate enough to receive a very thorough education in his earlier years, being one of the best linguists in his native state. He had fine talents for administration and possessing also a sound sense of justice and equity, he became by common consent the "people's chancellor" and was not more admired for his knowledge than he was respected for the just and generous use he made of it. He was very little in public life because he was on the unpopular side, politically, in the communities where he lived. He was an old-line whig, a stanch supporter of his party and the able champion of its principles and methods on the public platform and at the polls. He even exceeded his party in the breadth of his principles and advocated some measures at the time unpopular, but the correctness of which has since been demonstrated by the logic of events. He was a *strong anti-slavery* man

R. W. Tinnin

and *foremost* among those where he lived in denouncing the iniquities of the institution. An illustration of the interest he took in the promulgation of anti-slavery doctrines is preserved in the instance of his once driving forty miles after Fred Douglass, soon after he was freed, and taking him to give a lecture in the community where Mr. Tirrill lived, it being the second lecture Douglass ever delivered. Sixteen years ago Fred Douglass was in Manchester, and the subject of this notice called on him, and on introducing himself received from the lips of the distinguished freedman the statement, made with considerable emotion, that Timothy Tirrill was one of his first benefactors and one of the best friends he ever had.

Timothy and Mary (Drew) Tirrill were the parents of nine children, five girls and four boys, the subject of this notice being the third child and eldest son. He was born December 22, 1835, and was reared in the town of Colebrook, in his native county, in New Hampshire, remaining there to the age of fifteen, when he came West with his parents to Wisconsin, in 1850. He received a good common, high school and scientific education, finishing his literary course at the State University at Madison, Wis. He had previously begun to read law under his father, and, continuing his studies, he completed all the books necessary to secure admission to the bar, and would have been admitted but for the fact that he desired to take a course in a law school, and had just prepared to enter the Albany Law School of Albany, N. Y., when the war came on and he, like hundreds of other patriotic young men, tendered his services for the defense of the Union, thus for the time changing all his plans for the future. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company F, Twelfth Iowa infantry, being at the time a resident of this state. He went immediately to the front and saw his first active service at Fort Donelson, followed by the more serious engagement at Shiloh. He was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, by a shot in the left thigh and taking a furlough returned home in the hope of being able in a short time to rejoin his command. But his wound proved to be more serious than was at first apprehended, and when all hope of recovery within time to return to the service was abandoned by his physicians, he was honorably discharged January 15, 1863. He went on crutches three years from the time he was wounded. Settling down permanently in Manchester he at once turned his attention to looking after the claim of the soldiers, and their heirs. At the same time he began to handle real estate and insurance and later on to negotiate loans, and these pursuits he has followed since with a steady increase in business. Mr. Tirrill's start was unpretentious enough, having been, as he relates, too poor to buy so much as a desk and in the absence of anything better making one out of a dry goods box, which, with a commendable pride in his workmanship and a juster pride in his energy and self-reliance at that date, he continues to use to this time, it being an article of much utility, and to him a valuable souvenir. He has also occupied the same office from which he solicited his first case as claim agent more than twenty-seven years ago.

It has been one of the settled rules of Mr. Tirrill's life to "mind his own business," and not to sacrifice the substantial fruits of his labors for cheap notoriety or the uncertain honors of a public career. And yet it could hardly happen that a man of his talents, industry and business qualifications should not have been called on to fill some positions of public trust. He was a member of the school board of Manchester for twenty-one years, and has watched the development of the school interests of his adopted town with marked solicitude, having in no small measure contributed to the development of that interest by his own personal exertion. He was superintendent of public instruction for Delaware county from 1864 to 1868, and in this capacity also rendered the cause of education signal service, his own early training, his talent for administration and his taste for the details of office work, making of him a most efficient public officer in the position he was called to. In 1880, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated by acclamation, a compliment never before tendered any person for that position in the history of Delaware county, and without effort was elected to the state senate for the senatorial district, composed of Delaware county, and filled the position for four years, retiring in 1884. He was tendered the nomination a second time, but refused it outright, having no desire to fill the place for the honor connected with it, and believing that the four years' service which he had already rendered as sufficient to relieve him from further obligation as a citizen. While a member of the senate he was watchful of the local interests of his district, as well as zealous in the service of the state at large. Representing a section of the state where the dairying interests had reached considerable proportions, his mind was early drawn to the necessity for the passage of certain measures for the benefit of that interest, and one of his first acts was to draw up a bill, which he succeeded by his own personal exertions and influence in getting through both branches of the legislature, requiring all packages of oleomargarine in the state to be marked and branded as such. This bill, which was not perfected as a law without much persistent labor and the careful handling of what was considered several conflicting interests, is certainly the first measure ever passed in this state in reference to oleomargarine, and it is believed to have been the first ever passed in any state in the Union. In this state it has been of great advantage to the dairying interests, not to mention the incalculable benefit the public has reaped from it. There were two other bills before the senate of special significance in which Mr. Tirrill, although he stood not in the relation of sponsor to but one of them, nevertheless, took an active part in the discussions which led up to both as well as in securing their ultimate passage. These were the bills to embody prohibition in a constitutional amendment and to re-district the state into congressional districts. The former was not only of state, but in a measure of national, interest, as many other states then grappling with the evils of the liquor traffic were watching the proceedings in the Iowa legislature with absorbing interest. The bill to re-district the state was one of considerable importance in its political results, and in this he took the lead in

ELIZA J. TIRRELL.

debate. He served on the usual number of standing and special committees, among them being schools, congressional districts, insurance, suppression of intemperance, fish and game, and the re-location of the girls' department of the state reform school. He discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity, and he received the flattering testimonial of a tender of another term, but refused to serve longer under any circumstances. He has been solicited frequently at different times in life to become a candidate for other offices, but preferring the paths of private life—the duties which his own personal affairs impose on him and the pleasures of his own fireside, to those of a public nature, he has succeeded fairly well in keeping out of politics.

Mr. Tirrill married December 30, 1860, taking as a companion, Miss Eliza J. Weeks, then of Delaware county, this state, but a native of Northampton, Mass., being a daughter of Samuel Weeks, and a descendant of "Old Bay State" ancestry. She was born October 6, 1836. The fruits of this union were two children, a daughter and son—L. Claire and John R. W., both of whom died in 1878 of diphtheria, the former aged eleven and the latter seven and a half. Mr. and Mrs. Tirrill are members of the Universalist church and liberal contributors to charity. Mr. Tirrill is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar. He is also an encampment member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he affiliates with the republicans, having cast his political fortunes with that party on its organization, and in the fall campaign of 1856, at twenty years of age, he canvassed several counties in Wisconsin, speaking over thirty times in the interest of the "Old Pathfinder"—Col. John C. Frémont—and has never since had cause to waver in his adherence to its teachings.

A. R. LOOMIS. An importance attaches to the life and an interest to the personality of A. R. Loomis not met with in the personal histories of many of the old settlers of Delaware county. This importance and this interest do not grow out of his environments so much as out of the individuality of the man. An heir to no fortune, a cion of no family of influence, a graduate of no school, he yet reckons his wealth among the hundreds of thousands, he occupies a position of honorable distinction, socially and otherwise, and he is the peer, in sound sense, discriminating judgment and correct business methods, of any college-bred man not only of his community, but of his state. Mr. Loomis has been a resident of Iowa for nearly forty years, during which time he has had business interests in many localities of the state and business connections with many of Iowa's foremost men, to most of whom he is well known, and to whom, we may add, the pen picture here given of him as one of Delaware county's pioneer citizens, will form an interesting and valuable souvenir.

A. R. Loomis was born in the town of Milton, Chittenden county, Vt., on the twenty-eight day of June, 1823. He is the younger of two sons born to Reuben and Rhoda (Johnson) Loomis, both natives

also of Vermont. He comes of New England ancestry, being a descendant of that plain, sturdy, thrifty stock by which the northeast Atlantic coast states were mainly settled, and which has made that sterile region blossom with the best fruits of an advanced civilization. To that stock Mr. Loomis owes the simple debt of heredity. He received from it as his birth portion the germs of that character, the development and perfection of which his own labors have wrought. The fostering care and tender solicitude of a father he never knew. That parent died before the subject of this notice was born. It is true his earlier years were watched over by a kind and prudent mother, and all that a mother's love and affection could do for a son was done for him; but in that large knowledge of the world which comes from actual contact with men in the practical affairs of life, she had never been drilled, and she could in the nature of the case render her son but little assistance. It was all she could do to give him the rudiments of an ordinary English education, and had she lived elsewhere than in New England she probably could not have done that. Young Loomis started out while still a lad to make his own fortunes in the world, beginning the race of life, he says, "as a yankee peddler." He traveled for years in his own and adjoining states, supplying the country folks and villagers far and near with such commodities as he had for sale. By industry, thrift and economy, he gradually accumulated some money, and in 1851, having decided to give up his business as a peddler for one of a more settled nature, he immigrated West and settled in De Kalb county, Ill. There he purchased a large farm and for two years and a half devoted himself to farming. That was a comparatively early date for that locality, but having seen something of the West, and knowing the advantages it offered to young men of energy and determination, he made up his mind to push on towards the frontier and cast his lot with the rising fortunes of those sturdy settlers who were then peopling the prairies of the trans-Mississippi. He came to Iowa, locating in Delaware county, July 8, 1853. He brought with him a number of Mexican land warrants and he laid these in the county in different localities, taking up several hundred acres. He made his first permanent settlement near the old Quaker mill, about two miles north of the present town of Manchester, on the Maquoketa river, there opening a small store and beginning traffic with the settlers of that locality. After the expiration of about a year, a strong feeling spread throughout the community that something of a town should and would be built where Manchester now is. Mr. Loomis added strength to this feeling by at once moving on to the new town-site and erecting the first dwelling that was put up in the place, and starting one of the first store buildings. He engaged in the mercantile business in the new town as soon as he could be accommodated with suitable buildings, and he was engaged from that on for several years in selling goods, first alone, then with H. M. & E. R. Congar, and still later, alone again. The country being new, and settling up rapidly, trade was prosperous, competition not so close, and profits better than now, so that each succeeding year marked a steady rise in Mr. Loomis' fortunes. But with that energetic, aggressive disposition

that has characterized his whole business career, he did not confine his attention exclusively to his mercantile interests. He has been from the beginning, a heavy investor in real estate, particularly in Iowa lands. In addition to the lands he took up under warrants, he made extensive purchases of government lands, paying the ruling price then of $1.25 per acre. Many of these purchases he held as permanent investments, and, by reason of his landed interests so acquired, he is now probably the heaviest real estate owner in Delaware county. He owns several thousand acres lying around Manchester, all in a good state of cultivation, and, under his careful supervision, yielding him annually handsome returns. Mr. Loomis has also been extensively interested in real estate in southern California, particularly in the city of Los Angeles, where he operated from 1874 to 1885 on a considerable scale, and where he made a large amount of money by his judicious investments. He has been interested for a number of years also in banking, being in fact the pioneer banker, as he was the pioneer merchant of his town. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Dubuque more than twenty years ago, taking $25,000 stock in it, and becoming a member of its board of directors, a position he has since held. He held an interest at an early date in the Delaware County State Bank; he, however, has disposed of that; but he has been engaged in lending money for more than twenty-five years in Manchester, and he has had, at two different times, private banks in that place. The present First National Bank, which was organized in February, 1890, and of which he is president, is the heir and successor to his local banking interests in and about Manchester. He assisted also a few years ago in organizing the First National Bank at Dell Rapids, Dak., and is a stockholder in that institution now. With these manifold and diversified interests, each of an engrossing nature, it is needless to add that Mr. Loomis' life has been an active, not to say laborious, one. He is in fact a hard worker, and he is now, as he has always been, devoted strictly to business. He has never aspired to public position, and with one single exception, has never filled public office. He was the first mayor of Manchester, having been elected to that position in 1866 on the organization of the town, and re-elected in 1867. It is proper to mention, however, that Mr. Loomis has been foremost as a citizen in encouraging enterprises and developing the best interests of his town and county, and to the teaching of a sound doctrine he has added the great weight of his example, living and being more as an industrious, useful citizen, than he has ever by precept enjoined on others to be. A man of remarkable vitality, he has passed all the years of a long life engrossed in the work which his busy brain and hands have found for him to do; and he still, at the advanced age of sixty-seven, prosecutes with unflagging interest, these same pursuits. Rising at five o'clock in the morning, he sets about the duties of the day with the regularity of clockwork, and follows them up oftentimes to the late hours of the evening. To everything within his reach he gives his own personal attention. Possessing a mind in which the constructive are happily blended with the analytical powers, he projects plans

and lays out work for others and then sees that his directions are followed to the minutest details. His brain is a perfect repository of practical knowledge. He knows the quality, value and selling price of every marketable commodity from a pound of butter to the bank stock of the latest made national bank, and he rarely ever forgets anything. His judgment of men is almost unerring, and his ability to divine the practical turn which events will take in a given case amounts almost to prescience. One of his most marked characteristics is what may be called his mental litheness. As an operator with capital he is like a trained athlete; when foiled at one point with consummate tact and skill he rallies his energies and attacks a weaker place, and, by dint of perseverence and natural alertness, he succeeds where hundreds of others would give up in sheer disgust and despair. Mr. Loomis having been trained in the practical affairs of life, is plain in manner, pointed in conversation, short and direct in his business methods and matter of fact in all things. Fortunate by circumstances he has been blessed with the ability to see and the energy and determination to avail himself of his opportunities, and what he is and what he has, he owes mainly to these qualities.

In his domestic relations he has been as happy as he has been prosperous in business. He married while still a resident of his native state, taking to wife, on December 23, 1845, Miss Phedora H. Parmalee, a daughter of Rufus Parmalee, of Colchester, Vt., his wife being a native of that place, and, like himself, a descendant of New England ancestry, coming on the Cushman side of her house from the Mayflower pilgrims. She, whom he took to share his fortunes, now near forty-five years ago, still abides with him, having borne him during all these years the companionship he sought with her hand. Five children have blessed their union, all of whom reached maturity and four of whom are now living. The children are—Mrs. Etna Hoyt, wife of Hiram Hoyt, of Manchester; Lora A., wife of S. C. Hubbell, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Alma L., now deceased, formerly wife of Dr. H. G. Brainerd, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Jennie P., wife of M. F. LeRoy, of Manchester, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and Loring R., the last named being the only son. To these the father has given the benefit of the best schools in reach, the eldest daughter having been educated at Musicvales, Conn., the second and third daughters, at Grinnell, Iowa, and the son at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mr. Loomis has a pleasant home and his life therein is ideally perfect, simple, unostentatious and garnished with those home loves and fireside friendships which form alike the chief pleasure and highest reward of the man of correct taste and well ordered life.

H. P. DUFFEY. In recording the names of the early settlers of Delaware county, mention must be made of H. P. Duffey, formerly a resident of Milo township, but now living in the town of Manchester. Mr. Duffey has been a resident of the county for more than thirty-six years, all of which time except the last year and a half has been spent where he first settled in Milo

township. He has been actively identified with the best interests of his adopted home and his sketch therefore finds an appropriate place in this work.

H. P. Duffey is a native of Ohio, but comes of New England parentage. His father, Nicholas Duffey, was born in Linn, Mass., and his mother, Mary Conover, was born in Rutland, Vt. His parents met in Rutland, whither his father was taken when a child and there subsequently married. From Rutland they moved to Kingston, Canada, at which place the father, being a boot and shoemaker by trade, established himself in business. A prosperous trade rewarded his industry for some years until he was overtaken by a calamity in the shape of a fire which swept away all he had, and to get away from the scenes of his great loss as well as to repair his wasted fortunes, he returned to the States, moving to Cleveland, Ohio. There, after a few years' residence, he died in 1835, at the early age of forty, followed two years later by his faithful wife, who died at the age of thirty-three. Coming of the staple stock of New England, Nicholas and Mary A. Duffey led the industrious, useful lives characteristic of New England people, and if they did not leave a great fortune to their children, they left what was of a vast deal more value in the moulding of character, a reputation for honesty, industry, sobriety and benevolence set off with the most devout love of home and family. They were the parents of four children, only two of whom are now living. The eldest, Thomas, died after reaching his majority. The youngest died in infancy. The third, Alvin D., is married and located in Ogden, Utah, while the second, Henry Perry, is a resident of Delaware county, and forms the subject of this biograpical notice.

H. P. Duffey was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 22, 1829. He was just seven years old when his father died. He was scarcely nine when he was overtaken by a greater loss in the death of his mother. As may well be imagined, his early lines were not cast in pleasant places. An orphan at nine, left to the care of strangers, usually has a hard time of it. He resided in Cleveland till he was eleven, receiving little or no education during that time, and then he started out in the wide world in pursuit of his fortunes. He became a cook on a vessel plying on Lake Erie, then becoming a hand before the mast, and so went on up to the captaincy of the vessel. He followed the lakes for eleven years, running on all of them except Lake Superior, and became an expert inland seaman, discharging his duties with zeal and fidelity, and giving entire satisfaction to his employers.

In 1848 he married, and this event brought about a change in his manner of living, and, in fact, a change which has affected his whole subsequent career. Marrying into a family of steady-going farmers, it was the wish of the young lady whom he married, and of her people, that he quit the lakes and settle to the quiet pursuits of agriculture. He did so, taking up his residence in Winnebago county, Ill. He lived there only four and a half years, when he determined to move further West, and, in the spring of 1854, came to Iowa, locating in Milo township, Delaware county. He had secured a farm before moving to the county, and settling on it, he set about to make a

home. The labor incident to this undertaking was much greater at that time than it would be now. At that date the country was new, material scarce and costly, and transportation difficult. Markets were at considerable distance, and the entire state of agriculture largely a matter of experiment, not to say uncertainty. But Mr. Duffey allowed no obstacles to conquer his purpose nor perplexing doubts to affect his zeal. He came West to stay, and he came to succeed, and he started resolutely to work as soon as he secured a location. He met the obstacles as they arose, and whatever misgivings he may have had of the ultimate outcome he discreetly kept to himself, courageously forging away and doing the best he could with the means at hand. The old saying has it that "fortune favors the industrious," and so it proved with him. Each succeeding year after he settled in the county witnessed a gradual improvement in his condition, and, like a wise husbandman, as his means accumulated he turned them back into the soil from which they had come. It is a fact worth mentioning, that he built the first barn in his township, and it is also true, that he now has the largest barn in the township. He bought the first reaper that was ever brought into the towship, and he was, during his residence on his farm, foremost in everything in his community. Relying on his own judgment, he never waited to see what others would do, but satisfied himself as to the advisability of his course, and then followed his own mind with a will and determination that usually crowned his efforts with success. He has now one of the best improved places in the county, and, although not born and bred to the business of farming, he is still credited with being one of the most successful farmers that Milo township has ever had.

Having had to deal all his life with the practical side of things, Mr. Duffey takes a decidedly matter-of-fact view of whatever he has in hand. There is no foolishness in his way of going at his business. He goes straight to the point. He sees things with his own eyes. He puts his own estimate on them and he forms his own opinions. But it is to his industry and careful management that he owes his success. He labored under many disadvantages in early life, but he has overcome these to a large extent by hard work and careful observation, learning many valuable lessons from his own experience and the experience of others. As might be expected, Mr. Duffey was not only active in building up the material interests of his community, but bore his part in the administration of the local affairs of his township. He served as township trustee, township clerk, justice of the peace and treasurer of his school board, giving to the duties of these several offices his careful attention, and seeking, so far as lay in his power, to spread among the people of his township a desire for order and good government, and cultivating a spirit of education, of sobriety, of industry and of usefulness.

Moving to Manchester in the spring of 1889, Mr. Duffey engaged in business the November following, buying the feed-store of D. P. Ballard, since which time he has given his attention mainly to that, retaining his farming interests, however, and being now as always identified in every way with the welfare of the com-

munity where he first settled on coming to the county.

As noted above, Mr. Duffey married in 1848. The lady whom he selected to share his life's fortunes was Miss Mary A. Proctor, who was born in England, a daughter of William Proctor, and a descendant of the ancient stock of the mother country. Mr. and Mrs. Duffey have had born to them a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living. The deceased children, being the four eldest, are—Alvin L., Rosalind A., William H. and May; those living are—Cora, now wife of W. Henry Todd, of Milo township, Delaware county; Alva L. and Roy J.

Mr. Duffey has been a republican since the organization of that party. He is thoroughly loyal to the principles of his party, and, when occasion demands, he turns out and works with a will for the success of the men and measures which his party places in the field. He is a zealous Mason, having taken all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar. As a citizen he is public spirited and wide awake, ready and willing, at all times, to do his share towards the encouragement of every worthy purpose.

JOHN M. WEBBER, a prosperous farmer of Jesup, was born in Prussia, Germany, June 16, 1834. He is a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Weis) Webber, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they lived and died in the Catholic faith. Nicholas died in 1882, at the age of eighty-three years; his wife died in 1866. Nicholas Webber was a farmer and a musician. He was well educated, especially in music. He served three years as a musician in the German army, and also carried on a mercantile business for many years in his native town, and was in good circumstances at the time of his death. Nicholas was a son of Theodore and Anna M. (Haller) Webber, both natives of Germany. Catherine Webber was a native of Holland. Nicholas and Catherine Webber were the parents of eleven children, as follows—Theodore, a farmer in Buchanan county, Iowa; Mathias, a farmer in Prussia; Franz, a farmer and wagon-maker in Prussia; John M., the subject of this sketch; Charles, a farmer in Black Hawk county, Iowa; John, a farmer in Black Hawk county, Iowa, who died when fifty-one years of age; Frederick W., a farmer in Prussia; Nicholas, a teacher in Prussia; William, a farmer in Buchanan county, Iowa; Mary, single, in Prussia; Maggie, wife of Paul Nibel, a farmer in Black Hawk county, Iowa.

John M. Webber, the fourth child of his parents, was reared in his native town, and received a common-school education. His early life was spent on the farm and in his father's store. He remained with his father and gave him the benefit of his labors until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1856 he came to America on the Robert Dale, an American sailing-vessel, which was forty-nine days in making the trip to New York. Mr. Webber immediately came West, locating at Lockport, Will county, Ill., and spent that winter in chopping cordwood and getting out railroad ties. He then hired out by the month to work on a farm. He put in two years in this way and then rented

a farm, and kept renting and farming in that county until the fall of 1863, when he removed to Black Hawk county, Iowa, and bought twenty acres of timber-land, and rented a farm near Gilbertsville, in Fox township for two years. In 1865 Mr. Webber bought twenty acres, on which his home is now located, in Jesup, and removed there, beginning at once to improve it. He has since added to this and now owns forty-five acres. He also owns another farm of seventy-one acres in Perry township on section thirty-three. He has, since coming to Iowa, given his entire attention to farming, has made all the improvements on his farm, now one of the finest in the township, on which he keeps a good grade of stock.

Mr. Webber started in life a poor boy, and when he came to America could not speak English. He had only money enough to pay his passage when he left Germany. On the thirtieth of April, 1859, Mr. Webber married Miss Catherine Pint, of Lockport, Ill., born in Prussia, Germany, May 4, 1841, and a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Tibolt) Pint, both of whom were natives of Prussia. Mr. and Mrs. Pint came to America in 1855, and settled in Naperville, Ill. In 1861 they removed to Black Hawk county Iowa, where they lived a few years, and then removed to Buchanan county, Iowa, where Mrs. Pint died. A few years later Mr. Pint went back to Illinois and died at Lemont. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Webber had eleven children as follows—Mary, now wife of Peter Primmes, a farmer in Black Hawk county, and has four sons, viz.—Johnnie, Frankie, Millie and Theodore; John, a merchant in Independence, who married Miss Nellie Griswold, of Buchanan county, and has three children—Katie, Eddie and Mattie; Susanna, wife of Charles Joslin, a baggage agent for the Illinois Central railroad at Independence, and has three children—Leo, Eddie and Harry; Kate, single, at home; Maggie, wife of John Bantz, a tinner in St. Paul, Minn., and has one child, Katie; Theodore, a farmer, single, at home; Nicholas, William, Ann, Emma and Leo, all single and living at home. The children have all been educated at Jesup.

Mr. Webber and all his family are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat. By his own undaunted perseverance and skill, he has raised himself from poverty to independence. He is a man of unquestioned probity and has the respect, confidence and cordial good will of all who know him.

WILLIAM G. STRICKLAND was born in Amherst, Mass., January 16, 1821. His father, Francis L. Strickland, a resident of Hadley, Mass., was born in 1779, always followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and died in 1822. The grandfather Strickland was an eminent physician in Barre, Mass., and died when a young man. The grandmother's maiden name was Low. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jerusha Gaylord, and was a native of Hadley, Mass., born in 1783, and died in Amherst, that state, in 1855. She was a faithful wife and devoted mother, and her death was sincerely mourned, not only by her relatives, but by a large cir-

cle of friends. She was a member of the Congregational church, and lived a consistent christian life. Francis L. and Jerusha Strickland were the parents of seven children, only two of whom are now living—William G., our subject, and Porter Strickland, a resident of Springfield, Mass.

Our subject was reared in his native place, and receiving an ordinary common-school education. When a young man he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and followed it until 1855, when he came to Iowa and settled at Almoral. He was a member of the Stafford Emigrant Company, which located settlers in and about Almoral. He began in the usual way with old settlers on coming to the country, and endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. He is industrious and economical and has met with success.

Mr. Strickland has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Ann Lewis, of Middletown, Conn., and by her he had two children, viz.—Frances, born June 16, 1845, now deceased, and Arthur Henry, born June 15, 1847, now a resident of Storm Lake, Iowa. Mr. Strickland lost his wife September 24, 1849, and he married again October 1, 1850, taking to wife Mrs. Eunice W. Puffer, a widow, whose maiden name was Graves. She is a daughter of Perez and Sarah Graves, and was born at Chesterfield, Mass., February 18, 1822. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, born March 27, 1787, and died in 1839 at the age of fifty-two. Her mother bore the maiden name of Sarah Coffin, and was a daughter of Captain Edy Coffin, of Martha's Vineyard. The Coffin family is traced back to the time when Tristram Coffin went to England, accompanying William the Conqueror.

To Mr. Strickland and his second wife have been born five children (three of whom are now deceased)—Josiah A., born in Amherst, Mass., September 12, 1855, now a resident of Almoral, Delaware county, Iowa; Edward Graves, born at Almoral, Delaware county, January 4, 1861; two Williams, deceased, and an infant son that died unnamed.

Being a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Strickland has been called upon to fill the usual number of local offices, the duties of which he discharged faithfully and to the satisfaction of those who elected him. He and wife are consistent members of the Congregational church, and take great interest in all church work.

In early years Mr. Strickland was a whig, later a repnblican, then a greenbacker, but is now independent. He has been for many years and is now a deacon of the church to which he belongs.

JOHN P. BELCHER was born in Milo township, Delaware county, Iowa, September 19, 1856. He is a son of Miles and Celia T. (Lilliebridge) Belcher, natives of New York State. Miles Belcher was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., February 7, 1830. His parents, John and Rachel Belcher, moved to Boone county, Ill., and lived there until 1850, when they came to Delaware county, Iowa, settled in Milo township, and took up the farm, where our subject now lives, from the government. Miles Belcher was

an invalid for three years before his death, which occurred March 7, 1862. He was a man in moderate circumstances, but universally respected. His father died in Illinois and his mother in Colorado. Mrs. Celia T. Belcher was born May 23, 1837, in Madison county, N. Y., and died April 19, 1882. She was a daughter of John and Mary Rexford Lilliebridge, who were highly respected in the community in which they lived. Miles and Celia Belcher had two children—the subject of this sketch and Jay W., the latter of whom was born March 19, 1858, and died January 26, 1863.

John P. Belcher was raised in Milo township, and has spent almost all his life on the farm where he now lives. He has one hundred and sixty acres in section 32 of Milo township, and is milking fifteen cows, and is doing regular farming in connection with his dairy industry.

In politics he is a democrat and is serving his second term as township trustee of Milo, and is besides an honored member of the Iowa Legion of Honor.

October 6, 1878, Mr. Belcher married Miss Hannah M. Cromwell, of Adams township, Delaware county, Iowa. This lady was born November 30, 1857, and is a daughter of James and Martha (Royly) Cromwell, natives respectively of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and England. Four children have blessed this happy union, and are named—Miles J., Martha C., Florence A. and John L.

MARION CLOUD, one of Delaware county's representative farmers and respected citizens, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland township, Greene county, March 16, 1828. His father, Jeremiah Cloud, was born in Chester county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Morgan, was born in Greene county, that state. His paternal grandparents, Joel and Susan Cloud, were Pennsylvanians by birth, as were also his maternal grandparents, John and Sarah Morgan. Back of these even, family tradition has it that his ancestors were natives of the Keystone State, being representatives of the ancient and respectable Dutch-English stock of that state. His father still resides in Greene county, Pa., now well advanced in years, having been born in 1797. His mother died in that county in 1852, in middle life. Jeremiah Cloud, as miller and farmer, accumulated some property in his earlier years, and is now spending the evening of life in comfort. Notwithstanding his great age his mind remains clear and he continues to take an active interest in most public questions. A man of superior intelligence and more than ordinary general information, he has been able to exercise an excellent influence and accomplish much good in the community in which he has resided. Although a member of no church, he was reared in the Quaker faith, and his whole career and character have been permeated and mellowed by the benevolent teachings of that faith. Jeremiah and Jane (Morgan) Cloud were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this notice was the third in order of birth, the others being Annie, who died at the age eighteen, unmarried; Thomas, who is now a farmer residing on the old homeplace in Greene county, Pa.; Morgan, who died at the age of five; Sarah E., now the wife of Joseph

Everly, a farmer of Morgantown, W. Va.; Elma A., who died at the age of seven, and Milton, who died when nine.

Our subject was reared in his native county, his youth and early manhood being spent on his father's farm and engaged in his father's mill, where he learned the trade of a mill-wright. He came to Iowa in 1848, being then in his twentieth year. The occasion of his coming was the fact that he had a contract to erect a mill in Mallory township, Clayton county, three and a half miles northwest of Colesburg, the mill afterwards known as Bailey's mill. After completing this contract he returned to Pennsylvania and spent two years in that state and West Virginia, working at his trade, returning to Iowa in 1850. He took charge of the Bailey mill on his return to this state and ran it for four years. He then returned a second time to Pennsylvania, and, in conjunction with his brother Thomas, took charge of his father's mill property and farm and carried them on for a period of four years. He came to Iowa a third time in 1858 and again took charge of the Bailey mill. He was in charge of this property two years when, having in the meantime purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Colony township, he moved to it in 1860, and has there since resided. To this tract of land Mr. Cloud has added by other purchases until he now owns five hundred acres, all lying in one body, and valued at $75.00 per acre. No finer body of land can be found in Delaware county nor one better improved. He has given his place his personal attention for thirty years, and the evidences of his intelligent labors are to be seen on every hand. Mr. Cloud has not been without his business reverses and other hindrances, but he has succeeded through them all, and he is reckoned at this time as one of the financially solid men of the community where he resides. He owes his success entirely to himself, as he began with but little, and has lost several times more than his original capital amounted to.

In 1852 Mr. Cloud married, selecting for his wife a young lady then residing in Delaware county, Miss Jane Malvin, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Malvin, early settlers of Delaware county, moving here years ago from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cloud was born in New Jersey in 1833, and was reared partly in that state and partly in Pennsylvania. To Mr. Cloud and wife have been born eleven children, as follows — Sarah, Alice, Jennie, Jeremiah D., Carrie B., William E., Josie E., Hattie L., Philip M., Albert M. and Samuel D. All of these, except Sarah, who is the wife of Patrick Kerns, of Delaware county, Jeremiah D., who resides at Canton, Dak., and Samuel, who is deceased, are at home with their parents.

ROBERT HUNTER, a veteran of the Mexican war, and now a prosperous farmer of Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 30, 1825, and is a son of James Hunter, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, and when a young man came to the United States and settled in the county where our subject was born. He was a linen weaver by trade, which vocation he followed in Ireland, but later became a farmer and removed to Rock-

ford, Ill., where for a number of years he served as school treasurer of his congressional township district—an office similar to that of county treasurer of the present day. He died in Rockford in 1869 at the age of seventy-six years, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Robert Hunter, the father of James, came to the United States a few years after the arrival of his son, and died in Jefferson county, N. Y. Sarah (Gillett) Hunter, the mother of our subject, was a native of Columbia county, N. Y., and died in Boston, Mass., whither she had gone for medical treatment. She was the mother of two children—Robert, the subject of this sketch, and Mary Ann, deceased. To the second marriage of James Hunter were born seven children, viz.—David, James, Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, Jane and Isabella, their mother having borne the maiden name of Sarah Akin.

Robert Hunter, our subject, came West with father and step-mother in 1845, and in April, 1847, enlisted for the Mexican war in Company A, Sixteenth United States infantry, at Rockford, Ill., and was sent to the Rio Grande to serve in the army of occupation under Gen. Taylor, remaining until the close of the war. He received his discharge at Newport, Ky., in August, 1848, and at once returned to Rockford, where he was married, and where he lived until 1853, when he brought his young bride in a two-horse wagon to Delaware county, Iowa, where he located a land warrant for 160 acres in section 25, township 90, range 4 west, on which he has his present residence. Of his first tract he has since sold forty acres and has purchased forty acres of timber land in section 3.

The lady whom Mr. Hunter chose for his life companion was Miss Mary H. Cummings, a native of Geauga county, Ohio, but at the time of marriage a resident of Rockford. She was born in 1833 and is a daughter of Nehemiah Cummings. She is a lady of culture and refinement, having been educated at the Female seminary at Rockford, and her wedded life has been a most happy one, although the couple have met with some very discouraging drawbacks, among the most serious of which was the breaking of Mr. Hunter's leg a few months after his arrival in this county, which mishap caused his confinement to his bed for five long months. Mr. Hunter had had some experience in running threshing machines before moving here. A neighbor employed him to take charge of one, but he had run it only a short time when he accidentally got his leg caught on the tumbling shaft in such a way that the leg was broken, the ends of the bones being driven into the ground; his ankle, also, being thrown out of place. There were no surgeons in Delaware county at that time, but the best effort possible was made by local doctors to set the bones. The effort, however, was a failure, and Mr. Hunter lay for weeks suffering the most excruciating pains. But his faithful wife, to whose unceasing care the preservation of his life was due up to that time, believed he could recover, and she placed him in a two-horse wagon, and returned to their old home at Rockford, Ill., where, under more skillful treatment, he got well. Immediately on his recovery they returned to Iowa, and again took up their residence in Elk township, on the place they had procured, and there they have

lived since. Mrs. Hunter, to whom is due the credit of saving the life of her husband, as here related, and whose sad experiences during those times of trial words can hardly tell, is a lady possessing many excellent virtues, and the change from happy school life to the rough and rugged life of the West was a great one, but she has proven herself equal to the emergency and has adapted herself to her surroundings. The first church Mr. and Mrs. Hunter attended in Delaware county was in a small building made of logs, covered with heavy boards and floored with thick slabs. The pulpit was a rude affair, and there were only two rows of benches, one on each side of the building, the men occupying one row and the women the other, facing each other.

There was much wild game in the country then, and it was no uncommon thing for deer to come up to within a few steps of their house.

Mr. Hunter has always been a farmer and stock-raiser, but the esthetics of life are by him nowise neglected. He takes great interest in school matters, and for several years has been school director. His children have received careful school training, and his daughters are highly accomplished.

In politics he was formerly a whig, but on the formation of the republican party he cast his lot with the new organization, and has adhered to it ever since. He has never sought public office, but has always been willing to render such service to his fellow-townsmen that might be expected from a good citizen, and has willingly given his time and attention to the duties of the position of township trustee. Socially, the family occupy a very high position, and the skill and sound judgment displayed by himself in the management of his farm and herds are the admiration of his neighbors. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are five in number, and named Addie, Minnie and George, all living; and Omri and Robert, deceased.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. On the sixth of April, 1868, the General Assembly enacted as follows:

"That there shall be and is hereby permanently established at Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, an additional institution for the support and care of the insane.

"That E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, and Albert Clarke, of Buchanan county, are hereby appointed a board of commissioners to select a location and superintend the erection of suitable buildings for the use of said institution, and in case of vacancy in said commission by death or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

"That said board shall select the most eligible and desirable location of not less than three hundred and twenty acres, and it must not, in any event, be more than two miles distant from said city of Independence; which said lands shall be obtained free of charge to the state, and said board shall take a deed of conveyance of the same in fee-simple to the State of Iowa and cause the same to be properly recorded in the office of recorder of deeds of the county of Buchanan.

Yours Truly

Henry G. Ehlers

The north wing is occupied by men and the south wing by women. Each wing has four stories, and each story is divided into three wards. The wards nearest the centre or administration building contain the most orderly and reasonable patients; in the wards at the ends of the wings are placed those inclined to be restless and requiring most attention, while between these extremes are found persons intermediate in mental condition and manners. On the two lower floors are placed patients who are expected to recover, cases recently admitted to the hospital, also certain incurables who are helpful and inoffensive; besides, these floors contain the sick and the infirm. The third floor in each wing contains epileptics and various other incurables. The fourth floor is occupied by able-bodied but demented patients.

The main building accommodates four hundred females and two hundred male patients; the cottages hold one hundred patients each.

The cottage called Farmer's Lodge is for men who are incurable but quiet, hearty and industrious. The other cottage, Grove Hall, is occupied by men who have lost their faculties almost completely, who are careless in their habits and quite helpless on account of their debilitated condition.

The institution has been erected piecemeal, first the domestic department, then the north wing, afterwards the administration building, and last, the south wing. In May, 1873, when the house was opened for patients, there was accommodation for less than one hundred; the present capacity of eight hundred was not reached until fourteen years later. It is understood that the institution also furnishes quarters for one hundred and fifty employés.

HENRY EHLERS, after whom the R. R. and P. O. "Ehlers" are named, is one of the most successful foreign-born farmers of Delaware, Iowa. He first saw the light of day in Holstein, Germany, September 2, 1826. His parents, John and Magdalena (Strove) Ehlers, were natives of the same place, and died there at the respective ages of seventy-two and sixty-seven years, both of the faith of the Lutheran church. To this venerable couple were born five children in the following order —Claus, who is following the calling of his father, that of farming in his native country—Germany; Anna, wife of William Lentz, a mason and blacksmith, still in Holstein; Hans, a cabinet-maker, now living in Dubuque, Iowa; John, who died at the age of twenty-four years in his native country, and Henry, with whom this sketch is most connected.

Henry Ehlers was reared to farming in the old country, and there also was educated, and there he performed the military service due to his sovereign, William, serving three years and five months. At the conclusion of his term in the army he worked on a farm, and in less than two years saved enough money to pay his passage to America, and had left over when he arrived in Quebec, Canada, about

$35 in cash. For the following nine months he worked for a railroad company, added his savings to the little capital he had on his arrival, and on the first day of April, 1855, was rich enough to land himself in Delaware county, Iowa, and purchased a tract of eighty acres of raw prairie land at $1 per acre, which tract he still retains as his homestead. Here he at once began his improvements, and by 1860 was able to erect his present fine residence. Industrious, shrewd and economical, he has been able to add to his first purchase eighty acres on section 25, making one hundred and sixty acres as a home farm; besides this he has bought one hundred and fifty acres in section 23 in Adams township, and twenty acres of timber-land in Jackson township, section 10, Linn county, and all now without incumbrance. His attention is not given altogether to farming, but dairying and live stock are added to his business interests. Of the latter he keeps on hand an average of about sixty-five head and milks about twenty-two cows, the profits from the dairy alone amounting to quite an income. His barns he built in 1875 and in 1888, as his stock in its increase demanded additional accommodations, and these barns are in themselves models of convenience and comfort to their occupants.

Mr. Ehlers seems to have been a natural-born soldier, for, not satisfied with his military life in the old country, or disgusted with the pertinacity of the rebelling South in the late civil war, he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Iowa volunteer infantry, and served until the war was ended. During this service he was with General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, taking part in all the engagements in which the Fourth Iowa participated, among them being that of Dentonville, N. C., in which he was under fire twenty-four consecutive hours. Finally, he reached Washington, D. C., took part in the grandest review the world ever witnessed, and in that city received an honorable discharge June 17, 1865.

The popularity of Mr. Ehlers is manifested in the fact that his fellow-townsmen have intrusted him with all the township offices at different times, and also by the fact that he is now serving his third term as county supervisor for his township.

July 1, 1862, Mr. Ehlers was united in marriage with Miss Anna B. Mangold, a native of Switzerland, born December 20, 1830. For twenty-six years this lady was to him a loving and faithful companion, dying October 10, 1888, the mother of three children, born in the following order —William H., April 27, 1863; John H., March 7, 1866, and Caroline, August 12, 1869, all three living with their father. To these children Mr. Ehlers has given most excellent advantages in educational matters, having sent them to the excellent public schools of his neighborhood and to the high school at Epworth, Dubuque county. Although not a communicant of any Christian church denomination, Mr. Ehlers is nevertheless a Christian at heart, and freely contributes of his means to all church organizations regardless of sect. In politics he is a republican, and it will be seen that he has faith in the principles of the party and that the party has faith in him by its having invested him with the various public trusts he has been charged with, the duties of which he has so faithfully performed.

WILLIAM COLESON, a successful farmer of Delaware county, Iowa, is a native of New York, born in Jefferson county, April 3, 1823. His father, Moses Coleson, was born near Boston, Mass., and was a stonecutter by trade. He spent most of his life in New York, but subsequently moved to Huron county, Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1851. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was honest and industrious and greatly beloved by all who knew him. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet Tucker, and now lives at Cape Vincent, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., aged ninety years.

William Coleson, our subject, lived in his native place until thirteen years of age, when he was taken by his parents to Huron county, Ohio, where his time was divided between his duties on the farm and his attendance at the common district school. After growing up he went to Byron, Ogle county, Ill., where he found employment as a teamster. There were no railroads running west at that time and he did considerable hauling in and out of Chicago. Coming West in October, 1853, he settled in Iowa and took up land in Coffin's Grove township, which he improved and afterwards sold. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres at seventy-five cents per acre, settled on it and went to work to make for himself and family a home, and here he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising.

The matrimonial union of Mr. Coleson and Miss Jane Sheffield, of Canada, was solemnized February 27, 1848. This union has been blessed by the birth of eleven children, as follows—Zilpha and Hattie (deceased); James, who lives in Pierce county, Nebr., engaged in farming; Esther A., Chester, Girtie, Lillie, Minnie (deceased); Clara, Nettie and Willie.

In politics Mr. Coleson is a democrat and supports his party with zeal when occasion demands. He has been called to fill a number of local offices, the duties of which he discharged faithfully. Mr. and Mrs. Coleson have a pleasant home and a host of friends in the community where they reside.

DR. ROBERT M. WADE, physician and surgeon, and minister of the gospel, residing at Masonville, Delaware county, was born in County Fermanaugh, Ireland, September 18, 1840. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Irving) Wade, the former of whom was a native of England and the latter a native of Scotland. The father was an English soldier throughout life and followed the flag of his country wherever duty called. The mother was an industrious, frugal housewife, greatly devoted to her children, and, in the enforced absence of her husband, assuming the greater part of the responsibility of their schooling and training for life. There were seven children in the family, five boys and two girls, our subject being the fifth in point of age.

Until he was fifteen years of age, Robert M. Wade resided in his native place, and having been designed for a profession, his earlier years were spent in preparation

for the more serious duties of college life. His parents moved to the city of Dublin when he was fifteen and there he entered Wesleyan College, in which institution he took a thorough course in Greek, Latin, Hebrew and mathematics, graduating from Wesleyan and Trinity Colleges at the age of twenty-two with the degree of bachelor of arts. He had already begun reading medicine and he next entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Steven's Green, where he spent a year. He came from there to the United States in 1865, and located at Tipton in Cedar county, Iowa. At that place he joined the Methodist Episcopal conference and engaged in preaching and practicing medicine at Tama City in Tama county. He resided there for seven years. Two years following that he was engaged at his professions in Fayette county. He then moved to Winthrop, Buchanan county, from which place, after a residence of three years, he moved to Farley, Dubuque county, and thence, after seven years, to Masonville, Delaware county, where he now lives.

Dr. Wade has been engaged in the practice of medicine and in the ministry of the gospel for about twenty-five years, during which time he has given his entire time and attention to the duties connected with his professions, and it is fair to say that he has attained a reasonable degree of success.

July 21, 1868, Dr. Wade married Miss Cassie J. Homan, then of Tama county and a native of Pennsylvania. The fruit of this union has been the following children: Frederick, William, Harry, Ella, Lillie and Vinie.

The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and enjoys the esteem and friendship of the members of his craft. His excellent wife is a sincere christian and zealous church worker.

JESSE C. FRENCH was born in Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio, November 17, 1832. He is a son of John and Sarah (Clark) French. John French was born in Washington county, Pa., as was also his wife. In that county they were married and afterwards moved to Licking county, Ohio, about the year 1830, lived there until 1847, moving thence to Jones county, Iowa, where the father died March 3, 1874, aged seventy nine, and where the mother still resides, being now in her ninetieth year. John French was a farmer all his life, but in moderate circumstances. He was a member of the Baptist church almost all his life and his wife continues a communicant of that church.

The Frenches were of Welch origin, the Clarks of German. Our subject's grandparents crossed the Alleghany mountains at an early day, coming from New Jersey, and settled in what was then the open Indian country. The maternal grandparents died in Pennsylvania, and the paternal grandparents in Ohio. They belonged to the hardy class of pioneers which felled the forests, laid out the commonwealth and builded the cities which have since become the glory of the American republic. Arthur Clark served in the War of 1812, and thus helped save, by the valor of their arms, the country which by

their industry they made to blossom with the best fruits of an advanced civilization.

John and Sarah French had ten children—Bethuel and Aaron, twins, both of whom are famous and now living in Clay county, Iowa; Joseph, now a farmer in Jones county, Iowa; Malinda, who died at the age of fourteen; Elijah, now a farmer in Jones county, Iowa; and Nancy, who died at the age of three; Jesse C., our subject; Eliza A., now the wife of Wilson Jenkins, a farmer residing in Dixon county, Nebr.; Joanna, wife of Eli Wilson, a farmer living in Jackson county, Iowa, and Isaac N., a farmer residing in Jones county, Iowa.

The subject of this notice was reared on a farm in Licking county, Ohio, to the age of fifteen. His parents then moving to Jones county, Iowa, his youth was spent in that county. He received an ordinary common-school education. After growing up he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for some years. In 1855, he bought a farm in Fillmore county, Minn., on which he resided and to which he gave his attention for some time, but subsequently sold it and purchased another one in Jones county, Iowa, which he held as an investment. He was engaged as a wagon-maker at Monticello, Iowa, for two years, when he traded his town property there for a good farm in Jones county, on to which he moved and resided for twelve years. He then traded this farm for another in Delaware county, on which he lived for three years. Selling that place, he purchased three hundred and twenty acres in Milo township, Delaware county, to which he moved and on which he has resided, with the exception of three years, since. He was a resident of Manchester for three years after moving to Delaware county, having gone there for the benefit of the schools of that place.

Mr. French owns a very desirable farm where he now lives, most of it being under cultivation and well improved. He is erecting on it a splendid residence, which, when completed, will add much to its value. This farm and all that Mr. French has represents his own labor, as he began life when a young man with nothing except two willing hands. He, subsequently, received a small amount from his father's estate, but he made his start in life unaided and alone. He is a man who has added to the solid wealth of his county by the labor of his hands. His present dwelling is the fifth one he has erected since he has had a family.

Mr. French married October 11, 1860, taking to wife Miss Laura Emaline Mudge, then of Jones county, Iowa, but a native of Rutland county, Vt., born July 25, 1837. Her parents were natives of Vermont. They moved from there to New York and thence to Clinton county, Iowa, early in the "fifties" and still later to Jones county, where the father died. The mother died in St. Joseph, Mo., December, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. French have had seven children, by name and in the order of their ages as follows—Elmer D., now a farmer in Sioux county, Iowa; he married Belle Dalglish, of Delaware county, Iowa, and by this marriage has two children—Blanche and an infant not named. Mr. and Mrs. French's second child was Loyal N., who died in infancy; Charles H., their next, is a farmer residing in Sioux county, Iowa; Alice M. is the wife of

Byron Lawton, a farmer living in Eden, S. Dak.; Ida M. is the wife of Oliver Thomas a farmer of Hazel Green township, Delaware; she has one child, Loie. Effie L. is a teacher in Jones county, Iowa, and Herbert A. is a farmer, living at home with his parents.

Mr. French has held the usual number of local offices, and, being a progressive, wide awake man, has taken much interest in everything relating to the administration of the civil affairs of his township, and in all those matters of a more general nature, in which all good citizens are expected to take an active part. In politics he is a democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856, and has steadily adhered to the teachings of his party since.

JAMES IRELAND, a prosperous farmer of Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Cumberland, England, May 23, 1837, and is a son of John and Mary (Bainbridge) Ireland, both natives of the same place. The family emigrated to America about 1845, and settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where Mrs. Ireland died about 1883, at nearly seventy years of age. After her death Mr. Ireland went to Norfolk, Va., and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Gillard, until his death, which occurred August, 1884, at the age of eighty years. He was a weaver in England, but in America became a farmer, also became a man of easy circumstances, and died possessed of a good farm. He was a member of the Church of England and died in that faith. He was the only child born to his parents. James Ireland's parents had born to them twelve children, named as follows—Hannah, the wife of John Kenney, of Meadville, Pa.; Ann, the wife of John Little, a farmer in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; John, who was killed in the army at Brownsville, Miss., in Company B, Fourth Iowa cavalry, in which he was a private; Mabel, the wife of Adam Haas, a tanner of northeast Pennsylvania; Frances, the wife of Charles Homewood, a farmer in Chautuaqua county, N. Y.; James, whose name heads this sketch; Margaret, the wife of Augustus Gifford, a farmer and blacksmith in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Mary, deceased, wife of William Whitney, a farmer in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Ellen, the wife of William Farnsworth, a farmer in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Elizabeth, the wife of William Gillard, a farmer in Virginia; Thomas, a farmer in Chautuaqua county, N. Y., and an infant son.

James Ireland was raised in England and Chautauqua county, N. Y., on a farm and received a common-school education. He remained with his father until nineteen years of age and then started out in the world to do for himself. He then came to Delaware county, Iowa, in March, 1857, and hired out by the month to do farm work, afterwards renting land which he farmed until August, 1861, when he joined the army as a private, enlisting in Company I, Second Iowa cavalry. He served in Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama with the Tennessee Second brigade under Sherman and Grant. He participated in the battles of Farmington and Corinth, Iuka and Rienza, and many other skirmishes, and was on the field

most of the time. He served three years and two months and was never off duty but one day; was never wounded, but had his hat rim cut off by a rifle shot. When he was discharged he returned to Delaware county, Iowa, and again began farming on rented land, and afterwards bought thirty acres of timber land in Delhi township. This he sold, and bought forty acres of raw prairie land in Milo township, and in 1870 bought eighty acres where he how lives, in section 3, of Hazel Green township. He has since bought eighty-five acres more, and now owns a total of one hundred and sixty-five acres. He has done all the improving on his farm, as it was nothing but raw prairie when he settled on it. He came to Iowa a poor man, and all he has he has made by his own exertions. Dairying, farming and stock-raising have occupied his attention, and he milks from fifteen to twenty cows, but now rents his farm and has retired from active farm work. He built his barn in 1878 with a view to acquiring other funds, which enabled him to erect his beautiful dwelling in 1880, and both are models of rustic architecture. He has been one of the township trustees for seven years and is at present, and has held the office of school director and road supervisor for several years. He received the appointment of census enumerator in 1889, the duties of which position he filled faithfully. He was never in court, was never sued and never sued another. A man of unquestioned veracity, he stands high in his community socially, and, as a republican, has met with its approval in his fulfillment of the duties of the office to which it has elected him. G. A. R. Post, No. 190, at Manchester, claims him as one of its most efficient members.

December 19, 1858, Mr. Ireland married Miss Adelaide Crosier, of Delhi township, Delaware county, Iowa, a daughter of Horace C. and Sybil Pitcher Crosier, natives of Massachusetts and New York, and early settlers in Delware county, Iowa, where Adelaide was born April 15, 1841.

To Mr. Ireland and lady have been born two children, viz.—Horace M., a farmer in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, and married to Miss Jennie Walkup, of Hazel Green township, Delaware county, Iowa, and Annie L., the wife of Nathan M. Rowley, a farmer in Coggon, Linn county, Iowa.

ELI CUSHMAN PERKINS, attorney-at-law, Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa, is a native of Bethel, Me. His father, Charles Perkins, also a native of Maine, was born in 1813, and was a son of Cornelius Perkins, who was born in Carver, Mass., in 1775, moved to Maine in 1793, served in the War of 1812, married Mercy Barrows (who was born in Massachusetts in 1775), and followed agriculture until the end of his days on earth. His son, Charles Perkins, was a self-made man. He received but a limited education and started out in the world with absolutely no capital; but he was endowed with an unbounded ambition to do right, and by persistent study reached the ministry. In 1839 he married Miss Amazina Cushman, who was born in Maine in 1814, and bore her husband six children, as follows—C.

G. Perkins, who served in Company F, Ninth Maine infantry, having enlisted n August, 1861, and serving until his discharge in August, 1865. He was color-sergeant in the campaign under Sherman, and was wounded in the engagement at Cold Harbor. The second child born to this felicitous union was Gustava, now Mrs. Alpheus Fuller; the third was Cornelius, who died when eleven years of age; the fourth, Eli C., the subject of this sketch; Julia A., and Luther, the youngest. John Cushman, the father of Mrs. Amazina Perkins, was born in Maine in 1782, was a farmer, and occasionally preached; his wife was a native of Marblehead, Mass., and was born in 1780.

Eli C. Perkins passed his early boyhood days with his parents, rendering efficient aid on the home farm and gleaning what information he could from the district school until he came to Iowa in 1865, where he made his home with an uncle, Sillman Berry, in Buchanan county. In the fall of 1868 he began a course of study at Lenox College, Hopkinton, of which institution, it may be here stated to his credit, he afterwards became a trustee. As he was without means, other than an inborn thirst for knowledge and an unconquerable desire for an education, that would qualify him for the profession that he had resolved to follow as a life pursuit, he borrowed money at 10 per cent. from his uncle Berry and taught school in winter vacations in order to defray his expenses of tuition, and successfully graduated in 1875. After this notable event of his life he taught in the Normal Institute and for some time in Hopkinton, and also held the position of principal of several graded schools. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in the spring of 1879, and then returned to his uncle Berry's and for a short time employed himself in agriculture; thence he came to his future home and the scene of his professional labors — Delhi — where his legal abilities were at once recognized and brought to him not only a lucrative practice but a popularity, politically. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney and has ever since been kept in the position, an indisputable evidence that his services have been of a most acceptable character — one, indeed, that might be expected from a gentleman of his condition and a man of his natural endowments.

In 1882 Mr. Perkins married Miss Kate Galpin, who was born in Waymouth, England, in 1855, and came with her parents to America in 1866.

To this union of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have been born two bright and promising children — Gwendolen L., born June 28, 1883, and Hazel E., June 25, 1889.

JOSEPH LONG, one of the oldest and wealthiest farmers of Delhi township, Delaware county, and at one time probably its largest landholder, was born in North Carolina, September 13, 1811. His father, Frederick Long, born August 12, 1782, was also a native of the "old North State," whence he emigrated in the latter part of 1811, to Wayne county, Ind. By occupation he was a farmer and also a blacksmith, and withal a wealthy man, being able to donate to each of his children eighty

acres of land. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a class-leader, and was most instrumental in causing a church edifice, belonging to that denomination, to be built ten miles north of Peru, Ind, by furnishing largely of his means and labor. In this faith he died in 1870, universally respected by the citizens of Wayne county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Star, and whom he married June 21, 1802, was also a native of North Carolina, and was born December 15, 1775. Like her husband she was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was charitable, kind and motherly, and departed this life, with full trust in her religious belief, September 9, 1835, the mother of seven children, born in the the following order—Sarah, born March 29, 1803, died in infancy; Elizabeth, born March 1, 1805; John, born April 25, 1807; Anna, born November 11, 1808; Henry, born March 31, 1810; Joseph, the subject of this sketch, and James (deceased), born February 2, 1815.

Joseph Long was but four weeks old when he was taken by his parents to Indiana, where he passed his early days in attending the district school during the winter season, and assisting on the home farm during the summer in picking brush, rolling logs, and in making himself otherwise generally useful. This early training strengthened his muscles and developed in him an early manhood, so that on the seventh of July, 1831, when not twenty years of age, he married Miss Nancy Hunt, who was born in Wayne county, Ind., May 14, 1815, and who, to gladden his home, brought forth six children, viz.—Elizabeth, who unfortunately died in 1839, when but four years of age; William and George, now residents of Delaware county, Iowa; Leander Lafayette, living in Harrison county Mo.; Isaac N., a dairyman of Marshall county, Iowa, and Sarah, who died in August, 1879. Mrs. Long having been called to her last rest, Mr. Long, on July 28, 1853, took for his second wife Miss Martha Whitehead, who was born in Indiana September 13, 1827, and to this felicitous union have been born five children, as follows—Belle, now Mrs. Petlon; Eugene, in Story county; Thyrsa Maria, who died March 11, 1863; John Francis, deceased; and Anna Alice, at home.

After his first marriage Joseph Long took possession of the eighty-acre farm given to him by his father, and on this he resided until his removal to La Porte county, Ind., where he bought a farm on which he lived about eighteen years; thence he moved to Lee county, bought another farm which he occupied one year only, and from there came to his present home in Delhi township, Delaware county, Iowa, which home he had prepared for the reception of his family before bringing the members thereof to his newly found paradise. Comparatively wealthy before he came here, his business habits were not abandoned, but he continued to add to his fortune by his excellent management until at one time he was the possessor of over one thousand eight hundred acres of choice land, but this immense acreage he has divided up with a son, retaining for himself three hundred and twenty acres only, not that he has any special need of even this number of acres, having now retired from active business pursuits, but because

his busy brain requires something with which to employ itself.

In politics Mr. Long is a republican. For many years he has been an active member and liberal supporter of the Baptist church, and his walk through life has shown the sincerity of his belief and won the esteem of all who know him.

CHARLES V. HOUSTON was born in Dover, Me., February 7, 1826. He is a son of Joseph and Loretta (Spalding) Houston, both of whom were natives of Kennebec county, Me., the father having been born in 1782 and the mother in 1790. The father was reared in his native county and resided there until 1861, when he came to Iowa and from that date until his death, which occurred in 1867, made his home with his son, the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer all his life and died in moderate circumstances. He was for many years a member of the Baptist church and always enjoyed the esteem, confidence and good will of the people among whom he lived. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was named William Houston, and he was a native also of Maine, his ancestors being of Scotch and English origin. Our subject's mother died some years before her husband, dying at Dover, Me., in 1843. She was a daughter of John and Bettie Spaulding, both of whom were natives of Maine and of English origin. Mrs. Houston was a life-long member of the Baptist church and lived a pious, christian life.

Eleven children were born to Joseph and Loretta Houston as follows—Joan, now deceased; Marcia, now wife of C. A. Bragg, a lumber dealer at Reno, Nev.; Sybil deceased; George, a retired farmer, residing at Helena, Mont.; Charles V., the subject of this notice; Addie and Emaline, twins, both now deceased; Joseph, a farmer residing in Pierce county, Nebr.; Mary, Ellen and Ann, deceased.

Our subject was reared on a farm in Dover, Me., and received an ordinary common-school training. He remained in his native place until 1849, when he took a trip to California, going by the way of Cape Horn. He remained six years in California, engaged in mining and made some money while there. He returned to Dover, Me., by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in 1856 came to Iowa, settling in Delaware county. He bought the farm where he now lives immediately on locating in the county and engaged in farming, which he has followed since. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres in section 36, Hazel Green township, and thirty-three acres in Union township. He has given all his attention to farming since coming to Iowa, and has met with good success. He raises considerable live stock and does some dairying.

August 31, 1856, Mr. Houston married Miss Sophronia A. Potter, of Dover, Me., she being a native of that place, born June 11, 1834. She is a daughter of Joseph W. and Nancy Greenleaf Potter, the father having been a native of New Hampshire and the mother a native of Massachusetts. These died at Dover, Me., well advanced in years. They had three children, of whom Mrs. Houston is the eldest. The two younger ones, Mary F. and Joseph, are now deceased.

Mr. Houston and wife have had nine children born to them—Mary E., who is now the wife of Fletcher Porter, a farmer residing at Albion, Nebr. They have four children—Sophronia, Charles W., John A. and Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Houston's next was Walter G., who died at the age of eleven months; Clara, now a young lady, is still at home with her parents; Frank W. is a farmer in Hazel Green township, Delaware county. He married Miss Clarissa Winch, of Union township, Delaware county, and has two children—Charles H., now deceased, and Rubie. Mr. and Mrs. Houston's remaining children—Fred L., Wallace, Lora A., Elmer G. and Burt O.—are single and reside yet with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston have given to their children the best educational advantanges within their reach, having sent all of them to college.

In politics Mr. Houston is a republican, but does not much interest in partisan matters. He is a liberal contributor to all charitable and religious purposes, and he and wife are members of Y. W. Baptist church.

DANIEL MOHR, a prosperous farmer of Delaware county, is a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and was born September 3, 1823. He is of German extraction, his father, Conrad Mohr, having been born in Germany; and his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Eshelman, having been a native of Pennsylvania, but coming directly of German stock. Mr. Mohr's parents were married in Pennsylvania, in which state his father settled on immigrating to America, being then a young man, and there they lived for several years after that event. They subsequently moved, however, to Ohio, settling in Montgomery county in about the year 1829. The mother died in Logan county, where they had moved from Montgomery, in 1867, at the age of sixty-four. The father survived some years, dying in 1886, aged eighty-six. They were quiet, industrious people, and lived lives of soberness and usefulness, leaving the world at their deaths the better for their having lived in it. They had nine children, seven of whom still survive. The deceased are a son and daughter, Catherine and Conrad, both of whom, however, became grown, married and left families surviving them. The other sons and daughters, besides the subject of this sketch, are Jacob and Joseph, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Samuel, of Dallas county, Iowa; and George, Frederick and Anna, the last-named being now the wife of Samuel Shawver, all of Logan county, Ohio.

Our subject, Daniel, was reared mainly in Ohio. His parents belonging to one of the industrial classes of the community where he grew up, his earlier years were spent in the labors common to his condition in life, he being brought up to his father's trade, that of a carpenter, and receiving in his youth only what education could be obtained by irregular attendance at the common schools held, as was the custom in those days, in the old-fashioned log school-houses, and taught usually about three months out of the year. Being the eldest child of the family, a larger share of the burden of assisting in providing for the household fell to

his lot than to his brothers and sisters, and he was, in consequence, kept closely employed at some sort of work from the time he reached an age when his services were of value until after he reached his majority. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years old; then, with the permission and good-will of his parents, he began the solution of the problem of life for himself, leaving home at that age and going to Logansville, in Logan county, Ohio, where he found employment at his trade. The same year, also, he was married, taking this important step March 24, 1846, and with a wife to share his labors and counsel with him in his plans, he diligently prosecuted his business as carpenter and farmer in that locality for six years. In 1852, he moved to Iowa and settled in Clayton county. There he purchased one hundred acres of government land, for which he paid $1.25 per acre, and engaged in farming and worked at intervals at his trade as a carpenter and in a cabinet factory at Elk Port, making chairs, bed-steads and such other articles of furniture as were, at that time, in demand in a newly settled country. He resided in Clayton county, until April, 1865, when he sold out there with a view of securing a home amidst better surroundings, the population where he then lived being mostly foreigners of intemperate habits and undesirable methods of living. He moved to Delaware county, purchasing a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Coffin's Grove township, where he located and has since resided. He has a pleasant place, well stocked and well improved, most of which represents his own labor, his place having but little substantial improvements on it when he bought it. He now has a comfortable residence and good barns and out-buildings. He has given his time mostly, in recent years, to farming and he has met with a fair degree of success. He carries on mixed farming and devotes some attention to live stock. The only thing with which he has not succeeded has been small fruit. Like most others, who have tried this in his locality, his labors have failed to meet with adequate returns. In bee culture, however, he has met with marked success, being one of the largest producers of honey in Delaware county.

Mr. Mohr has a pleasant home and has brought up around him an industrious family of children. His wife abides with him yet, being now in her sixty-third year, she having been born in 1827. She is a native of Rockingham county, Va., and bore the maiden name of Mary Garber. Mr. and Mrs. Mohr have had nine children, six of whom are now living, all being grown. These are—Magdelene, wife of Edward Ayers, a farmer of Linn county, Ore.; Martin C., a carpenter, residing at Tampa, Fla.; Nancy, wife of Isaac Conners; John, a furniture dealer and undertaker; Louie, wife of Arthur Wasson, a dentist; the last three residing at Powka, Nebr., and Mattie, a young lady, still at home with her parents. The deceased ones are—Hannah Jane, Isaac and Laurie.

Mr. Mohr has held a number of local offices in his township and has taken an active interest in everything relating to the welfare of his community.

In politics he is a republican, and has been for many years. He is a member of the Advent Christian church, in which

denomination he has held a membership for nearly a third of a century, being zealous in his support of the teachings of his church and active in all church work.

J. B. TAYLOR was born in Richland county, Ohio. He comes, however, of Virginia ancestry. His father, William Taylor, was a native of Virginia, born February 17, 1788. The elder Taylor was reared in his native state and there, in March, 1813, married Elizar Kidwell, who was a native also of Virginia, born December 4, 1791. In 1833, William Taylor and wife moved to Ohio and located in Ashland county. They removed from Ashland county, Ohio, to La-Porte county, Ind. There the father and mother subsequently lived and died, the father dying in 1847 and the mother in 1854. They were plain, industrious people, of quiet disposition and settled habits, orderly, home-loving and church-going, both having been for many years members of the Methodist church. They had eight children, four boys and four girls, all of whom became grown, but only four of whom are now living.

Our subject, one of the eight here referred to, was born March 15, 1830. He was reared on a farm in Ashland county, Ohio, and passed his boyhood and youth much as the average farm boy did in those days, his time being divided between his duties as a farm hand and his attendance at the district schools of the locality where he grew up. When it became necessary to select a calling suitable for his tastes and condition in life, that of harness-maker was chosen and he was apprenticed to the trade in due form and served out his time, receiving his credentials about the time he attained his majority. He entered business for himself as a manufacturer of saddles and harness at Michigan City, La-Porte county, Ind., after completing his apprenticeship, and continued at the business at that place for seven years. Then in 1855 his attention was attracted towards the West, and he came that year to Iowa, settling in Delaware county, at what was then called Plum Springs, now Greeley. For three years he clerked in a general store at that place, at the end of which time he bought out his employer and engaged in business for himself. He continued in the mercantile business there for three years longer, when in 1860 he moved to Earlville and formed a partnership with William Cattron, and engaged as before in selling goods. He afterwards purchased his partner's interest and for nearly ten years was engaged alone in merchandising in Earlville. In the meantime he also began handling grain and operated somewhat extensively for the time and locality in this line. Closing out his mercantile and grain interests he engaged in the livery business, starting on a small scale and gradually increasing his stock as his trade demanded. He also bought and sold live stock, and conducted this successfully for some years in connection with his livery business. He has owned a number of good farms at different times and in different localities in Iowa, many of which he has improved and sold at a profit. He still owns one, however, in Floyd county, consisting of three hundred acres, one hundred and ninety acres of which are under cultivation. He

has a pleasant home in Earlville, where he is passing the evening of life somewhat in retirement, surrounded by his family.

Mr. Taylor married, June 16, 1851, taking for a companion Miss Margaret Eahart, a daughter of William Eahart, a Virginia-born gentleman, who immigrated to Indiana at an early day and settled in La Porte county, where he died in 1852, his wife surviving him many years, dying in Delaware county, Iowa, in 1874. Mrs. Taylor was born in La Porte county, Ind., in 1831, and was there also reared. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born two children, a daughter and son, Sophronia A., born May 15, 1852, now wife of C. A. Gilliam, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and William W., born November 8, 1855, married Miss Eva Irish, of Delaware county, Iowa, in 1874, and now resides at Earlville, engaged in business with his father.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a republican, but he does not take much interest in public matters, except to vote and keep abreast of the general thought of the day on public questions.

Personally he is kind and accommodating to those who stand in need of his services, and he enjoys the esteem and good will of all who know him.

HON. CHARLES E. BRONSON, lawyer and editor, and one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Manchester, Iowa, is a native of New York State and was born in Lee Center, Oneida county, November 14, 1841. His father, Clark M. Bronson, was a native of the same state, was by trade a tailor, but for the better part of his life was engaged in the mercantile business. His death took place in Delaware county, Iowa, March 7, 1887, when he had filled out the allotted span of life—seventy years. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Abby A. Cornish, was born also in Oneida county, N. Y., is a resident of Delaware county, Iowa, and has reached the venerable age of seventy-one years. Of the three children born to these parents, our subject is the eldest—Clark Henry, the next in order of birth, lives in Chicago, Ill., and the youngest, Nellie E., wife of Charles H. Day, is a resident of Manchester, Iowa.

In October, 1855, Charles E. Bronson was brought by his parents to Iowa City, Iowa, and here supplemented his earlier education by an academic course of study. In the spring of 1864 he went to Chicago, Ill., entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and received his diploma from that institution the following fall. Retnrning to Iowa City, he entered the law office of Fairall & Boal, and under their tuition acquired so thorough a knowledge of law that he was admitted to the bar in December, 1866, and at once settled in Manchester for practice, and that he made a phenomenal success in this and also won a high position in the favor of the general public is evidenced by the following facts: In the fall of 1877 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for state senator to fill for two years a vacancy caused by the resignation of that office by L. G. Hersey, of Earlville. At that time, Delaware county constituted the thirty-sixth senatorial district, and gave a republican majority of fully eight hundred, but Mr. Bronson was nevertheless elected by a majority of four hundred, so popular was

he with all parties. While in the senate, he was appointed one of the legislative commission and joint committee of the general assembly to investigate the affairs of the state penitentiary, located at Fort Madison; he was also a member of the judiciary committee and of a number of other committees of almost equal importance, and, it is needless to state, was equal to the task imposed upon him by each and all of them. In 1880 he was nominated on the democratic ticket as candidate for supreme judge, but the state was overwhelmingly republican, and consequently Mr. Bronson met with defeat, the contest having been conducted on strictly party lines.

Just after Mr. Bronson had been sent to the state senate, he became one of the proprietors and editors of the Manchester *Democrat*. This journal was established January 20, 1875, by a joint stock company, E. M. Carr at its head, and was conducted under his auspices as a weekly newspaper until April, 1878, when Mr. Bronson and E. M. Carr purchased and took possession, and under their able management it soon reached a circulation of one thousand six hundred copies weekly, and it is needless to state that the able pen of Mr. Bronson had much to do with the bringing about of its great popularity and in raising its subscription list to this, for a village journal, unwontedly large size. The *Democrat* is a ten-column folio, is "printed all at home," and every Wednesday is sent forth to its expectant patrons.

Since January, 1875, Charles E. Bronson and E. M. Carr have been associated together in the newspaper business, and since July, 1884, have been law partners; in which latter they have met with abundant success in a pecuniary sense, and in a professional sense stand at the very "head and front" of the fraternity. Mr. Bronson was appointed postmaster of Manchester in April, 1885, and filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the public until February, 1890. He has also held the office of city attorney, and has been a member of the school board for a number of years.

June 29, 1868, Mr. Bronson was united in marriage with Miss Jennie E. Shelden, who was born in Berea, Ohio, December, 1848, and is a daughter of Justus Shelden. This union has been crowned by the birth of five children, named—Earl, Wirt, Leo, Byron and Henry. Mr. Bronson is a Master Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he ever meets his friends on the level and parts with them on the square.

GEORGE H. DUTTON, an enterprising farmer of Milo township, Delaware county, is a native of Aurelius township, Washington county, Ohio. He comes, however, of Virginia ancestry, his parents and grandparents on both sides having been natives of the "old Dominion." His grandparents moved to Ohio at an early date and the childhood of our subject's parents was spent in that state, but the families having returned to Virginia, his parents, Hanson and Elizabeth James, were there married and there resided for a short time after their marriage. They moved, however, to Ohio and settled in Washington county, where they afterwards lived and died.

They always resided on the farm and passed their lives in agricultural pursuits. They had ten children, all of whom became grown, and of whom the subject of this notice is the eighth in point of age. The others were—Martha, now the widow of Church Tuttle; John J., deceased; Margaret, the wife of David Reed; Jane, the wife of Jacob Gray; Smith W.; Susan, the wife of Charles Grubb; Archibald, Leonard and Patterson. All of these who are living reside in Washington county, Ohio.

The subject of this notice was born February 23, 1834. He was reared in his native county, growing up on his father's farm. The advantages of the common schools of the locality where he spent his youth were his. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years old. January 10, 1855, he married, and in the spring of 1856 he came to Iowa, locating in Delaware county. He possessed but limited means then, but what he had he invested in a tract of forty acres of land on Buck creek in Union township, settled on it and went to work. He returned to Ohio after a few years and remained in his native state about three years, coming again to Iowa at the end of that time; and, after renting for a few seasons, purchased, in 1868, the tract of land where he now lives, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, locating there at that date and residing there since. Mr. Dutton afterwards added forty acres more to his homestead by purchase, making him a farm of two hundred acres, lying in sections 34 and 35, Milo township. He has followed farming and stock-raising all his life and, considering the fact that he began with nothing, it may fairly be said that he has met with more than ordinary success. He has his place in a fine state of cultivation, and well stocked with improved grades of horses, cattle and hogs. He was among the first to introduce Poland China hogs into Delaware county, and the improvements which he has suggested and himself effected in the raising of swine have been marked and the cause of favorable comment from his fellow-citizens. Mr. Dutton has shown great zeal in all matters relating to the farming interests of Delaware county and has stood among the foremost at all times for everything which he has believed to be for the good of that interest. He is a public-spirited man and a capable man of business. He has held nearly all the offices of a local nature in his township, never refusing to serve the public when called on and always quitting the positions he has been called to with credit to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors and fellow-citizens. In politics he is a republican and sometimes takes an active part in political matters in his part of the county. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in that benevolent association gives free play to the social side of his nature.

Mr. Dutton has a comfortable home, and, surrounded by his children, most of whom remain with him, his is a splendid picture of country life. Mr. Dutton married, as we have noted, more than thirty-five years ago. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ellison and was a native of Washington county, Ohio, born January 28, 1836. Her parents, George and Abigail (Paine) Ellison, came to Ohio at an early day and there afterwards lived and died. The father was a native of Ireland, the mother of New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs Dutton have had born to them eight children. Their eldest two, a daughter and son, Mary A. and Hanson, are now deceased; Charles, who married Georgie Harrington, of Dubuque, Iowa, is a physician, residing in Minneapolis, Minn; Celia is the wife of Elmer K. Stanberry, of Milo township, Delaware county; Edward, Finley, Eva and Abby still reside with their parents.

M. I. B. RICHMOND. At his pleasant country place, two miles north and a little west of Manchester, in Delaware township, Delaware county, resides M. I. B. Richmond, a farmer and stock-dealer, widely and favorably known throughout his county, and an enterprising citizen, the entry of whose name, with an account of his personal success, may appropriately be made in this record of Delaware county's worthy people.

Of English extraction throughout, and American ancestry for several generations, Mr. Richmond exhibits in his general make-up many of those strong and durable qualities which mark the highest type of American citizenship, particularly that class of citizens whose antecedents made their start in this country in some one of the original thirteen colonies. We have only to go back to the grandparents of the subject of our sketch to reach New England born people, his paternal grandfather, David Richmond, having been a native of Rhode Island, and his maternal grandfather, Anson Brooks, having been a native of Connecticut. These two were reared in the places of their birth, coming on the stage of life in time to witness some of the more stirring scenes that marked the history of this country in its change from a colonial form of government to an independent republic, in some of which scenes they were also actors. With the cessation of hostilities between this and the mother country, in 1781, and the consequent opening of western New York and Pennsylvania to settlement, about that date, it will be remembered that many of the sturdy, more adventurous New Englanders made their way to the western districts of these two states, where they took up their residence, and there began what has since grown to be the civilization of the great West. The grandparents of M. I. B. Richmond were of this number of adventurous home-seekers, and strong-armed and stout-hearted commonwealth builders. His grandfather, David Richmond, settled in Madison county, N. Y., when it was a forest wilderness, and gave the greater part of a long life to the task of subduing the natural wildness of that region, and preparing it for the coming of the industries and arts of civilization. He died in his adopted county, at the great age of ninety, a perfect type of the strong-bodied, strong-willed, thrifty and industrious class of men who have constituted, from the first, the advance guard of American civilization. There, also, in Madison county, New York, was born Joseph S. Richmond, the father of our subject, who came upon the theatre of life only a year before the second war with Great Britain, having been born July 13, 1811, and passing his childhood and youth still amid the stirring scenes of

border strife and pioneer settlement. The maternal grandfather, Anson Brooks, also settled in Madison county, N. Y., and in the settlement, growth and development of that county bore the part of a good citizen, contributing his full share to the common stock, closing his career with the approval of all who knew of his services, and was laid to rest near the place where he settled in the county of his adoption. His daughter, Mary, who subsequently became the wife of Joseph S. Richmond, was born in Madison county, the place of her birth being near that of her husband. The youth of these, Joseph S. Richmond and Mary Brooks, was passed in their native place and there they also married and began the serious duties of life. They subsequently moved to Chenango county, N. Y., and lived again in Madison county, and then came in 1869 to Iowa and settled near Earlville, in Delaware county, in which vicinity they have since lived, being now residents of the town of Earlville. They are now well advanced in years, the father being in his seventy-ninth year and the mother in her seventy-fifth year. They have always been engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and have lived lives worthy of the industrious, intelligent, home-loving New England stock from whom they are descended. They have been the parents of seven children, only two of whom, however, now survive, these being the subject of this notice and a sister younger than himself, Helen Le Vern, now wife of C. S. Barr, of Dyersville, Dubuque county. The eldest child, a daughter, Sallie, died at the age of twenty, unmarried. Cordelia, the second, died in infancy. Frances Josephine died at the age of twenty-three, unmarried, and Arthur V., and Clinton DeWitt died in infancy.

Melville Irving Brooks Richmond was born in the town of Smyrna, Chenango county, N. Y., February 8, 1847. He was reared in his native county and in Madison county in the same state, whither his parents moved when he was a lad about fourteen years old. He grew up mainly on the farm and, dividing his time between his duties as a farm hand and his attendance at the Hamilton Union school and Hamilton seminary, he received a fair common-school education. He accompanied his parents to Iowa in 1869, and settled in Delaware county. He has lived in this county since, except during temporary absence, and has been engaged for the past twenty-one years in farming and in the stock business. Only two years of the past twenty-one have been spent out of the state. In 1884 and 1885 he was in the Yellow Stone valley of Montana, furnishing cattle for the ranges along that valley and part of the time also superintendent of a ranch near Billings. For some years past, Mr. Richmond has resided on his farm in Delaware county, two miles from Manchester, where he carries on considerable farming and engages also in buying and shipping stock. His farm lying on the Maquoketa river and in the immediate vicinity of Manchester, is one of the most desirable places in Delaware county. It consists of five hundred acres, all of which lies favorably, is productive and well improved, being furnished with every convenience for use and comfort. Into the business of conducting the farm, as well as the more extensive business of buying and shipping stock which he conducts, Mr. Richmond has

thrown an amount of energy and zeal which have won for him success, and which, with his correct and straightforward business methods, have also won him the respect and esteem of all those with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Richmond married after coming to this county, not taking this important step until June 17, 1875, he being then in his twenty-eighth year. The lady on whom his choice fell for a companion was Miss Eliza Hoag, then of this county and a daughter of Jacob Hoag, a very worthy citizen of the county. Mrs. Richmond is a sister of Egbert and J. J. Hoag, of Manchester, and reference is here made to a sketch of the latter for the facts concerning her family history. It is entirely proper in this connection to add that Mr. Richmond has been materially aided in meeting the labors which have fallen to his hands in the last fifteen years by his excellent wife, he having found in her sympathy and devotion to his interests a strong inspiration to his best efforts, and in her one who is equally capable of sharing with him his misfortunes as well as his triumphs.

JOHN M. BRAYTON, attorney-at-law at Delhi, is not only very prominent in the legal profession but is probably one of the largest land owners in Delaware county. He possesses all the shrewdness that has ever characterized the inhabitants of New England, and to this stock he traces his origin, as is evidenced by the following synopsis of his genealogy:—Stephen Brayton, his paternal grandfather, was born in the State of Rhode Island in 1772, and in 1796 married Abigail Eddy. From Rhode Island he moved to Connecticut and then to Herkimer county, N. Y., where he ended his days. His children were named Smith, Stephen, Lucetta and Rensselaer; and of these, Smith, the eldest, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Smith Brayton was born in Connecticut, was well educated and became a surveyor, but his chief vocation was that of farming. In these branches of industry he became quite wealthy and his fortune at his death reached the sum of at least $40,000. He was a very popular man and was elected to several local offices. There was one peculiar feature in his political proclivities, he being a democrat fundamentally, but yet a free soiler and a temperance man. His religious belief was based on that of the Free Will Baptist church, of which for many years he was a respected deacon. While kind and generous in his disposition, he was always resolute in the prosecution of any plan he had determined upon executing. His interest in educational matters was intense, and this is manifested by the fact that he willingly filled the office of trustee of the Whitestown Seminary (Oneida county, N. Y.) from 1845 to 1864, in which latter year he passed away from earthly troubles.

Candace (Martin) Brayton, the mother of our subject, was born in 1802 in Oneida county, N. Y., and on February 18, 1821, was married and became the mother of eight children, named as follows—Louisa,

Albert, Abigail, Aaron, John M., Stephen, Warren and Emma.

John M. Brayton, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., September 15, 1831, and until fourteen years of age did the best work he was capable of doing as an assistant to his father on the home farm. He then passed three years in hard study at the Whitestown Seminary, and thence went to the Oneida Academy at Oneida Castle, and from there to Hamilton College, where he diligently filled out a three years' course of study. He next read law for six months under Prof. T. W. Dwight, and this was supplemented by another six months' legal study in the office of B. Davis Noxon, at Syracuse, N. Y. Passing his examination, he was admitted to the bar in 1854, and at once sought a Western field for the practice of his newly but well acquired profession. Delhi, Iowa, was the goal which he reached and where he cast his lot, and never, since the month of November of the year in which he was licensed as a lawyer, has he regretted his choice of a permanent location. Here he first formed a partnership with A. E. House, in February, the year of 1855, but afterwards, in 1858, he took in another partner, Mr. George Watson. In 1861 Mr. House entered the army to assist in preserving the integrity of the Union, thereby leaving Mr. Brayton and Mr. Watson to themselves, who in concord carried on the business until 1864, when the partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Brayton has carried on the business alone, achieving fame and fortune in its prosecution. He has not, however, given all his attention to the practice of law, but has judiciously turned his attention to a proper investment of his earnings in that honorable profession, and in 1882 invested them in real estate. He now owns three thousand four hundred acres of fine land, four hundred head of cattle, sixty fine horses, and much other property in realty and personal. All these have been won by his legal ability, his diligency in business, and his keen foresight. To this fortune he has raised himself through the qualifications named, for, on coming to Delhi he had but $11.50 in cash, and was, besides, in debt to a brother for $10, at that time quite an item, but now a mere trifle.

Mr. Brayton has not only met with success as a lawyer since coming to Delhi, but has also met with success as a politician of the republican party. Under its auspices he has filled the office of clerk of Delaware county, served as state senator from the Thirty-third district, from 1864 to 1868, and in 1871–72 served as judge of his district. Where can be found a man who would not envy such a record?

Mr. Brayton was united in marriage May 4, 1859, to Miss Helen M. Martin, who, when this felicitous event occurred, was a teacher in the public schools of Delhi. The result of this happy union has been two children—Emma L., the only one living, is a graduate of Lenox College, at Hopkinton, and of Smith College, North Hampton, Mass., as well as the law department of the State University, of Iowa City. She has been admitted to the bar, and is probably the only lady in Delaware county who enjoys this distinction. The second child born to Mr. Brayton, named Nellie, died in 1871, at the age of three years.

SAMUEL STEWART, farmer of Coffin's Grove township, Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, July 22, 1832. His father, James Stewart, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., June 29, 1796. He was reared in his native place, and served in the commissary department in the War of 1812. In 1820 he emigrated West and settled in Delaware county, Ohio, where he made his home for nineteen years. In 1839 he moved to Coles county, Ill., and afterwards accompanied his son, the subject of this sketch, to Iowa county, Wis., where he died in 1865. He was a large and successful farmer, and held in high esteem by all who knew him. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Jones, and was born in Lycoming county, Pa., July 4, 1805. She was a daughter of Samuel Jones, a native of Wales, who came to this country when a young man and died in Delaware county, Ohio, at the age of seventy-three. James and Mary (Jones) Stewart were the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, only six of whom are now living, viz. — Josiah, who lives in Miner county, Dak.; Charles, a resident of Boone county, Nebr.; Samuel, our subject; James, of Buchanan county, Iowa; Mrs. Eliza Graham, a resident of Rock county, Minn., and Mrs. Mary Smart, of Richland county, Wis.

Samuel Stewart, the subject of this brief sketch, was reared in his native county and Coles county, Ill., whither his parents moved when he was a boy. He was brought up on a farm and received a good common-school education. He then went with his parents to Wisconsin, settled on the Pictonic river, taking up two hundred and forty acres of government land, on which he lived for twenty-three years. In the spring of 1866 he came to Iowa and purchased eighty acres of land in Coffin's Grove township, on which he settled and where he now lives. He began in the usual way with early settlers, and has prospered far beyond his expectations. He now owns a fine farm of two hundred and seventy-seven acres, all in a good state of cultivation, well improved and well stocked.

Mr. Stewart married August 13, 1857, taking to wife Miss Anna Ward, a native of England, who was born September 13, 1841, and who was brought by her parents to America when only eighteen months old. The result of this union has been five children, viz.—Ward B., born April 30, 1859; Elmer S., born April 26, 1867; Rose Anna M., born December 9, 1874; Francis Burton, born March 7, 1882, and John Muton, born January 11, 1885.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a stanch republican and takes much interest in all public matters relating to his township and county.

Personally, he is kind and accommodating and is well liked by his neighbors.

EDWIN DAVIS. Prominent among the few remaining early settlers of Delaware county, who in the early "fifties" abandoned personal ease and family endearments in the older-settled states of the East for the hardships of pioneer life on the Western frontier, is Edwin Davis, a brief biography of whom is here given. Having settle

in what is now Coffin's Grove township when that precinct contained less than a dozen families, and having been identified for nearly two score years with the growth and development of Delaware county, he is well worthy of a prominent place in this volume. He comes of good old New England ancestry and is a native of Connecticut, having first seen the light of day near the thriving city of Hartford, on April 4, 1830.

His father, Buckley J. Davis, was also a native of Connecticut, born about the year 1799. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and possessed all of the sturdy traits of character which distinguished the New England people of that day. His occupation through life was somewhat varied, being mainly that of school teacher in the winter and farmer in the summer. He is said to have taught school for sixteen consecutive winters and worked on the farm during the summers. In religion he was an adherent of the Methodist faith, and, although not as out-spoken as some, he was a man of deep conviction, possessing a strong sense of justice and being ever ready to fulfill the teachings of the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." He migrated to Ohio in the summer of 1830, settling on a farm in Erie county, where he served for several years as justice of the peace, and where he died after a short but useful live, about the year 1836.

The mother of the subject of this notice bore the maiden name of Susan Cheney and was a native of the State of Connecticut. She was the mother of six children, one daughter and five sons, as follows—Maria, now the wife of Leonard Fisk, of Erie county, Ohio; Charles, who died at the age of nineteen; Daniel, who now lives in southern Iowa; Henry, who died in 1887, leaving a wife and three children; Edwin, the subject of this sketch, and Buckley J., now a resident of Erie county, Ohio. The mother was a faithful parent, kind and indulging, ever striving to rear her children in the paths of honesty and virtue. She lived a long and useful life, dying at the advanced age of three score and five years.

When six weeks old Edwin, the subject of this memoir, was taken by his parents to Erie county, Ohio, where he was reared on the home farm, and where his early boyhood days were spent in attending the district schools. The school advantages of that period were limited in extent and not to be compared with those of later days. The schoolhouse in which our subject acquired the rudiments of an education was the old-fashioned log, with slab benches. He remained at home till twenty-three years of age, and, on account of the death of his father, which occurred six years after the family's advent in Ohio, much hard work and many cares and responsibilities devolved upon him which would otherwise have been averted.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage, March 20, 1853, to Miss Sarah Ann Ferris, a most estimable lady, who was born in Erie county, Ohio, February 10, 1834. Having taken this important step in life he was desirous of finding a suitable location as a residence, and, as the Western frontier offered the best inducements at that time to a young man of limited means, he decided to investigate, and, if satisfied, to purchase land and locate. He accordingly set out in the fall of the same

year, coming by rail to Freeport, Ill., which was the Western terminus of railroad traffic at that early date. The remainder of the journey was made on foot, which gave him an excellent opportunity to see the country and consider its advantages. He traveled over a portion of Delaware county, and being pleased with the country, purchased a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, paying therefor the sum of $1.25 per acre, and also purchased a tract of ten acres of timber land, paying for it $11 per acre. Returning home, he moved his family and personal effects to his newly-purchased place the following spring, reaching it April 11, 1854. The country at that early date presented a wild and rather barren aspect, and the few settlers who had ventured in before were to be found along the creeks and in the more densely timbered districts. As yet, the vast expanse of prairie land was unbroken, and it was a question in the minds of many whether such land would ever be actually settled and developed. Wild game of the smaller kind was plentiful, and deer were frequently found along the outskirts of the timber and in the valleys. Mr. Davis first erected a log house sixteen by twenty feet in dimensions. The nearest trading point at the time of his coming was at Dubuque, and thither he was obliged to go, a distance of fifty four miles, which required from four to six days to make the trip and return. On one occasion he made the trip with a yoke of oxen, when it rained almost incessantly from the time of his departure till his return with one thousand three hundred feet of lumber, a week later. His first efforts at farming were rewarded with good crops and prosperity has crowned his labors from that day to this. He has engaged quite extensively in the raising of stock, and at this business has made a decided success He has purchased land from time to time whenever his means would permit, until now he owns several good farms comprising three hundred and ninety acres of valuable land and under a high state of culti vation. He continued his residence in the old log house which he erected on his original purchase for fifteen years, when he built a spacious frame on the crest of a beautiful hill on his land in section 28, where he lived until about 1880, when he moved down to his present location on the outskirts of the quiet little village of Masonville. Four years ago his residence and a portion of its contents were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of something over $1,000. For the past few years Mr. Davis has not farmed as extensively as in former years, preferring to rent out most of his land, and, on account of his advancing years, to live a more retired life. And well may he afford, after struggling with life's conflicts for more than three score years, to spend his declining days in the quiet of his home and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his well-spent life.

Mr. Davis has been twice married. The first marriage resulted in the birth of four children, three of whom are now living, as follows—Leora M., born January 2, 1854; Nelson E., born July 10, 1863; Charles H., born June 21, 1857. To the mother of these children is due the credit of having had the courage to faithfully and unflinchingly perform the arduous duties devolving upon the pioneer mother in the early settlement and development

of Delaware county. She was a kind mother and a consistent christian of the Baptist faith, and passed the portals of this life to the better world on January 31, 1874.

Mr. Davis, realizing the truthfulness of the divine injunction, "It is not good for man to be alone," took a second companion January 3, 1875, in the person of Miss Melissa C. Kenyon, an accomplished young lady, who was born in Canada January 3, 1855. This congenial union has resulted in the birth of seven children, five of whom are now living, as follows—Henry E., born October 26, 1875; Katie L., May 6, 1878, died September 22, 1882; Jessie L., August 15, 1881; Harry S., January 16, 1883; Gracie, July 13, 1885; Earl A., October 22, 1888; and one other, having died in infancy.

While Mr. Davis is not a member of any church, he is a liberal supporter of the cause of christianity and a free giver to all benevolent purposes which meet the approval of his judgment. Mrs. Davis is a firm believer and a zealous worker for the cause of christianity, and is a member of the Baptist church.

In politics Mr. Davis affiliates with the republican party, and is a stanch believer in its principles as enunciated in its platform. He has been a man of strict business habits, never seeking popularity, and on several occasions, when duly elected to official positions by the people of his community, has refused to accept them. He is a member of the Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 149, of Manchester, Iowa.

It is to such men as Mr. Davis that the present generation is truly indebted for the high state of development to which the country has been brought, and his name, along with those of other pioneer settlers, will long be honorably and inseparably connected with the early history of Delaware county.

ALLEN LOVE. One of the few citizens of Delaware county remaining of the "original old settlers" is Allen Love, who located on part of the present town site of Manchester in the fall of 1852. Mr. Love is a native of Scotland, having been born in the city of Glasgow on the twenty-second of April, 1813. He came to America in 1852, and shortly afterwards settled in this county, having therefore resided here now nearly forty years. He has witnessed all the changes which have marked the progress and development of his adopted home since it has had a history, and as an humble and unpretentious citizen he has contributed his share to the patient labor that has brought about many of these changes. The space his biography occupies in this volume is worthily filled.

Being a Scotchman by birth, Mr. Love also comes of Scotch ancestry; a descendant he is of that hardy, tenacious, thrifty, intelligent people who have poured a steady stream of warm, rich blood into the great current of American life from the earliest times. His ancestors lived for generations about Glasgow and filled various industrial, official and other positions, such as their talents and energies raised them to in that land where, happily, talent and energy are as much appreciated as in this "land of the free." His parents, Allen and Catherine Love, always resided in

Glasgow, which was also their birth-place, and there, too, they died. Not the least of their services to their country was their giving to it five well born and well trained children, most of whom now, however, after filling their positions in life creditably to themselves, have died, only two surviving, these being the two youngest, Allen and Agnes, the three oldest, John and Graham dying in the place of their birth, Robert dying in Minnesota, U. S.

Allen Love, the subject of this notice, was reared in the place of his nativity and there married in 1836, taking to share his life's fortunes one of his own fair countrywomen, Miss Elizabeth Oliver, who was born in the city of Edinburgh and is a descendant of Scotch ancestry, being a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Dictson) Oliver, natives of Scotland. Learning the trade of a tailor in his youth, Mr. Love followed it for a number of years in Glasgow, and was doing a large and prosperous business when he decided to leave there and come to America. He came, as we have noted, to Delaware county in 1852. At that time this country was almost a prairie and forest wilderness, and so uninviting was it to those who had been reared in a densely-populated city, where, on every hand were the many evidences of advanced civilization that no one, certainly not the subject of this sketch, foresaw the greatness of its future or indeed strongly believed in it. Mr. Love's first step on locating in the county was to purchase a tract of land consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, on part of which the town of Manchester now stands. This he purchased of a Norwegian named Emerson, and locating on it he set about in an industrious way to make for himself a home. The place which he bought had a log cabin, twelve by sixteen, on it, and this is still standing, being the oldest building in the vicinity. In the spring of 1853 the town of Manchester was projected and Mr. Love sold half of his homestead to James Dyer, who laid out the new town and conducted it through the first steps of its growth. What the town of Manchester now is, every one at all familiar with the history of northeast Iowa, knows. It is not the purpose of this article to speak further of it. It will be quite proper, however, to say in this connection that Mr. Love became early identified with its interests and bore an active and conspicious part in building it up, selling the town site in the first instance for a small consideration, and helping by his own personal exertions to secure immigration and different industries for its improvement. As his means would allow he improved his own real estate in the new town, building homes for those who sought homes here, and thus adding also to the public convenience and public revenue. In the promotion of the school and church interests and the founding of those social organizations which contribute to the peace and welfare of society, and to the building up of home life, he has also done all that could be expected of a good citizen.

Although now well advanced in years, Mr. Love still retains a lively interest in the affairs of the prosperous little city which he has seen grow up around him, and although he has made no noise about the part he has taken in its growth, there is probably not another man in it who feels more warmly towards it or wishes it greater good fortune in the future than

he does. He has been drawn towards it by long residence and participation in its struggles. Here also reside many of the friends of his early manhood; here were the scenes of his first activities in the new world; and more than all, here is where his children have grown up and begun, under his supervision and with the aid of his kindly counsel, the same life struggle, only on a modified scale, through which he has passed. Mr. Love has been married now for more than a half a century and the wife of his youth still abides with him, having borne him a faithful and affectionate companionship during all these years. This union has been blessed with four children, only two of whom, however, are now living, a daughter, Jane, now wife of William McIntosh, of Manchester, a sketch of whom appears in this work, and a son, Robert, now residing also in Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Love are both members of the Presbyterian church, having been brought up in the teachings of that faith and having led lives consistent with their professions even down to serene and happy old age, rendered doubly so possibly by reason of that faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Love have made two visits to their native country since they came to the United States.

JAMES HENDERSON, a wealthy farmer of Delaware county, Iowa, was born in St. Ramie Parish, Canada, March 4, 1840, and is a son of William and Alice (Bursell) Henderson. William Henderson was born in Scotland and his wife in England, but were married in Canada. He is a self-made man, having, through industry and thrift, acquired a competency. He came to Iowa in 1854 with about $1,000, and this sum he increased and multiplied, and at one time was owner of nearly two thousand acres of land, gained through his foresight and his keenness of observation as to the prospective, his vocation of farming not preventing him from studying the possibilities of the future that was then before him. After his arrival in Iowa he was recognized as one who would make a useful citizen, and also as one who would be of avail in the management of the affairs of Linn county, where he had cast his lot, and for that reason the voters of his township elected him as supervisor, the duty of which office he filled to the great satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen. He is now eighty-three years of age and still holds the respect of all who know and have known him, not only for his venerableness, but for the moral life he has led. For thirty years he has been a deacon in the Congregational church, of which his wife was also a member until her death, which occurred about 1875, at the age of sixty-three. The children born to this couple were six in number, and of these, William, a gallant soldier and a member of Company A, Sixth Iowa volunteer infantry, died while in the service at St. Louis, Mo.; the second child is James, the subject of this sketch; the third is Peter G., in the creamery business at Central City, Iowa; the fourth, Robert, is a farmer in Linn county; the fifth is Henry, who still clings to the old home; the sixth is Hannah J., the wife of Peter T. Henderson, a farmer in Linn county.

James Henderson, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, came from Canada, at the age of fourteen, in company with his parents, and assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he came to Delaware county, Iowa, and bought a farm in 1865 but did not settle on it till 1867. In the meantime, from 1862 until 1867, he was in the milling business at Coggon, Linn county. In 1882 Mr. Henderson established a creamery on his farm, and, being a gentleman of thorough business habits and of genuine enterprise, has made more than a success of it. His annual output of butter now amounts to ninety thousand pounds, and in addition to his dairy business he superintends his farming interests, carries on a trade in lumber and is a raiser and heavy dealer in live stock. In 1887 the Iowa Central railroad was built through, and Ehlers Station was established at his place and this fact has been of great aid to him in the prosecution of his business and has greatly enhanced the value of his real estate. He now owns a total of four hundred and fifty acres of land, to-wit: three hundred and twenty acres in sections 26 and 27 in Adams township, on section 26, on which he makes his residence; ninety acres in section 4 and 10, in Jackson township, Linn county, forty acres in Wheeler township, Sac county, Iowa. With the exception of one hundred and sixty acres reserved for his homestead, he rents out his land for a very fair return. All this estate and all these business interests have accrued to Mr. Henderson through his own excellent management, he having received but little assistance from his father at his starting in life.

Mr. Henderson was married August 28, 1863, to Miss Mary Sheldon, a daughter of William Sheldon, and born in Linn county, Iowa, about the year 1844. Their household has been made happy by the birth of three children—William, Albert J. and Ella M., all of whom are still single and reside with their parents, and have received first-class educations in neighboring educational institutions and at Mount Vernon, Iowa.

Mr. Henderson is not a member of any religious denomination, but he freely gives of his means in their aid and maintenance, as he fully recognizes their great moral influence in the community. In politics he is a republican.

REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D.

In the strife and turmoil of this life where present success is the end sought for without regard to the means employed to attain it, much of the fine gold of human character is often lost, frequently through the domination of the finer by the coarser qualities, and frequently through a total neglect of the cultivation of the better feelings and purposes by which men should be actuated. It is only now and then that we meet men who have unselfishly devoted the labors of their lives to the good of their fellow-men; and fewer still do we meet who in doing this have not become a public charge upon the community where they reside. The subject of this sketch is one whose life has been crowned with good deeds—one who has labored from early manhood to ameliorate the condition of

his fellow-men, and one who has carried this work along successfully hand in hand with secular pursuits, being at all times self-sustaining and always able when he chose to act independently and in accordance with his own plans and purposes. The contemplation of the life of such a man is useful because it inspires others to do that which is right for right's sake.

Daniel Russell is of English, Dutch and French descent. His paternal grandfather, James Russell, was a native of England, who came to America in colonial times and settled in New York, where he married a lady of that state, a descendant of one of the early settled Hollander families. Mr. Russell's father, Benjamin Russell, who was one of the issues of this marriage, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., near the town of Newburgh, and died also in that county about 1840, near sixty years of age. He was a farmer and began life with considerable means, but through sickness and misfortune he lost a large part of his property and died comparatively poor. He was an industrious man and an upright, useful citizen. He was a member of the Presbyterian church from early manhood and led a pious, christian life.

Mr. Russell's mother bore the maiden name of Martha Dayton. She was of French Huguenot origin, being a descendant of one of the families of the French Protestant refugees that settled in Ulster county in the province of New York shortly after the revocation of the celebrated edict of Nantes. Her father was Jacob Dayton, a native of Ulster county, N. Y.

Benjamin and Martha (Dayton) Russell were the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom reached maturity. The eldest, David, died in Englewood, Ill. James died in Onondaga, Mich. Benjamin is living in Watkins, N. Y., having been a minister of the Presbyterian church for more than fifty years. Betsey became the wife of Martin S. Finney, and died at her home in Watkins, N. Y. Ann is the wife of George Taylor, and resides in Dundee, Kane county, Ill. Jacob D. died in Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y. Mary is the wife of Simon Quick, and resides in Lincoln, Neb. Frances is the widow of James Brown, and resides in Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa. Martha died in childhood. Phoebe J. became the wife of George Griswold, and died at Elgin, Ill. Lucretia died in Watkins, N. Y., aged eighteen, unmarried. Calvin died in infancy. John C. is residing in Missouri.

The subject of this sketch is the eleventh of the above family. He was born in the town of Naples, Ontario county, N. Y., July 31, 1824. He was reared in Steuben county, N. Y., in the town of Urbana, whither his parents moved when he was about eight years old. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, dividing his time between his labors as a farm hand and his attendance at the district schools of the vicinity where he grew up. At about the age of twenty he entered Franklin academy, at Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he took a literary course extending from two to three years. He then studied the classics under private instructors, and afterwards took up the study of theology, in the Auburn Theological Seminary, at Auburn, N. Y., and graduated from that institution about 1850. The year prior to his graduation,

he had been licensed to preach as a probationer by the Presbytery of Angelica, of New York, and in 1850 he was ordained a minister. He had joined the Presbyterian church at the age of eighteen, and not long afterwards decided upon the ministry as a profession. His first charge was Oramel and Belfast, two villages on the Genesee river, in Allegany county, N. Y. Six years later he went to Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y., remaining there twelve years. Soon after the opening of the Civil war, Mr. Russell responded to the call for volunteers to defend the union, enlisting in March, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fourth New York infantry, a regiment which he was largely instrumental in raising, and of which, upon its organization, he was commissioned chaplain, by Governor Morgan, of New York. He went with his regiment at once to the front, but in a few months was compelled to resign on account of a failure of health, brought about by exposure the previous winter. Returning home he resumed his ministerial duties and continued in the active prosecution of these in the town of Pike, Wyoming county, until 1865. That year he came to Iowa, locating in Manchester, Delaware county, where he had charge of the Congregational church for a short time and then accepted the pastorship of the Presbyterian church at Cedar Falls, Iowa, which he held for three years. Returning to Manchester, he was in charge of the Presbyterian church at that place for five years. He was then called to West Union, Iowa, and after a year there went to Anamosa, where he had charge of the Presbyterian church for ten years. His next charge was at Oelwein, this state, he being the pastor in charge of the church at that place now. He has thus been actively engaged in the ministry for forty-one years, and his labors during this time have extended over a somewhat wide area, covering all the varied and exacting duties connected with the ministry of the gospel. More than five hundred additions have been made to the churches, where he has preached, through his exertions, while many more anxious souls have been brought to a knowledge of the saving grace of christianity through his ministrations. He has married no less than two hundred couples, starting them on their way in life with the benediction of the church and the blessings of friends and relatives. And he has many times over performed the last sad act that man may do for man; standing in the presence of death and recounting the virtues of him whose spirit has fled.

On July 17, 1859, the Hamilton College, of Clinton, N. Y., conferred on Mr. Russell the degree of master of arts. At the annual commencement meeting of the board of trustees, of Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, held June 1, 1890, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by that institution.

While Mr. Russell has given a large share of his time to the ministry, he has also been actively engaged in secular pursuits, and his success in these is worthy of mention in this connection, it having been the result of great industry and strict application, as has also been his success in church work. On coming to Delaware county in 1865, he purchased a farm lying in sections 33 and 34 of Delaware township, a mile east and a little south of Manchester. He has resided on his farm

a large part of the time since coming to the state, the only time he has been away from it being the years when he was in charge of the churches at Cedar Falls and Anamosa. He has one of the handsomest places in his township. Nearly all of it is under cultivation, and the homestead, which consists of upwards of two hundred acres, is well-improved and supplied with everything for use and convenience. His place represents the results of his own labor, he having given it his personal attention from the beginning, and having contributed, in a large measure, with his own hands towards building it up and making it what it is.

Mr. Russell has been twice married, marrying first September 22, 1848, and taking to share his life's fortunes a young lady whom he had known some years, Miss Maria Hunter, a native of Steuben county, N. Y. This lady was born April 13, 1822, and was a daughter of George Hunter, of Wayne, Steuben county, N. Y. She died May 4, 1857, at Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y. Mr. Russell married the second time October 11, 1857, taking to wife Mrs. Mary J. Wood, of Eagle, Wyoming county, N. Y., where she was born June 10, 1834. Mrs. Russell's maiden name was Wing, she being a daughter of Stephen L. and Mary (Hayes) Wing, the former of whom was a native of New Hampshire and the latter a native of New York. Mrs. Russell was first married October 1, 1851, to Jonathan Wood, then of Eagle, Wyoming county, N. Y. He died December 18, 1855, at Strawberry Point, Clayton county, Iowa, whither he had moved only a month before.

By his former marriage Mr. Russell had three children—Henry H., Angie and Gracie. Henry H. was born in Oramel, N. Y., December 22, 1849. He married Elida Newcomb, of Delaware county, Iowa, and now resides in Hall county, Nebr. He has five children—Gertrude, Agnes, Benjamin, Mabel, Henry N. and Elida. Angie was born July 4, 1852, in Oramel, N. Y., and died in Pike, N. Y., November 3, 1860. Gracie was born February 23, 1855, in Oramel, N. Y., and is now the wife of Henry Spangler, of Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa.

By his second marriage Mr. Russell has had five children—Hanson W., Mary, Elizabeth, Hubert S. and Daniel, Jr. Hanson W. was born at Pike, N. Y., January 21, 1857. He married Miss Jennie Barr, of Delaware county, Iowa, by whom he has had one child—Jessie—and now resides in Manchester, being a merchant of that place. Mary was born December 28, 1863, in Eagle, Wyoming county, N. Y., and is now the wife of F. W. Doolittle, of Hopkinton, Delaware county, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Elizabeth was born June 6, 1865, in Pike, N. Y., and is now the wife of W. C. Bush, of Olin, Jones county, Iowa, having one daughter—Gertrude E. Hubert S. was born September 16, 1868, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Daniel, Jr., was born March 23, 1873, in Manchester, Iowa, both the last-named being still at home with their parents.

Like all men who have been fortunate in the selection of a companion in life, Mr. Russell owes much to the good wife who has stood by his side for many years, and is still permitted to abide with him and share his labors. Mrs. Russell has entered actively into all her husband's

plans and purposes, and has not only given him the sympathy which only a good wife can give, but has taken on her shoulders the larger responsibilities in the management of home affairs, which the wife of every minister must take in order to allow the husband the widest sphere of usefulness possible to him in his chosen calling.

GOTTLIEB ABBY, postmaster of Abbyville, Delaware county, Iowa, and one of that county's most successful farmers, is a native of Switzerland. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Buttikofar) Abby, were both natives of Switzerland, the mother dying there in 1844, aged about forty years. These were the parents of four children, all of whom became grown and named as follows—John, Jacob, Gottlieb, our subject, and Elizabeth. Of the above named children, Elizabeth became the wife of Chris Boerki and made her home in St. Louis, Mo., where she died about seven years ago.

Gottlieb Abby, the subject of this brief sketch, was born in Switzlerand in February, 1839. He was reared in his native country until fourteen years of age and received a good common-school education.

In 1852 the father, with his family, immigrated to the United States and located in St. Louis, Mo., where they remained two years. In 1855 our subject, accompanied by his two brothers, John and Jacob, came to Iowa and entered an eighty-acre tract of raw prairie land on which he settled and which he still retains as his homestead. Here he at once began his improvement, and by industry and good management has been able to add to his original tract of land, until he now owns no less than three hundred and twenty acres, all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has also erected a comfortable residence with all necessary out-buildings, all of which are surrounded by handsome groves. In addition to agriculture Mr. Abby devotes much time and attention to stock raising and dairying. In 1889 he established a creamery on his farm, his dairy stock consisting of about thirty cows of the best grade. At this he has been very successful, as he is in everything he undertakes, but his success in all things is due to his industry, economy and strict business habits.

In 1862 he entered the Union army as a private in Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa volunteer infantry. During his service he was in Minnesota, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, taking part in all the engagements in which the Twenty-seventh participated. He served until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge at Clinton, Iowa, August 7, 1865.

November 28, 1861, Mr. Abby was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Younie, of Hazel Green township. She is a daughter of Louis and Jane (Maxwell) Younie, natives of Scotland, who settled in this county in 1861, but subsequently moved to Sioux county, Iowa, where they now live. Mrs. Abby is a native of Canada, born January 16, 1852. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Abby has been made happy by the birth of five children, as follows—William, John, Elmer, Lizzie and Louis.

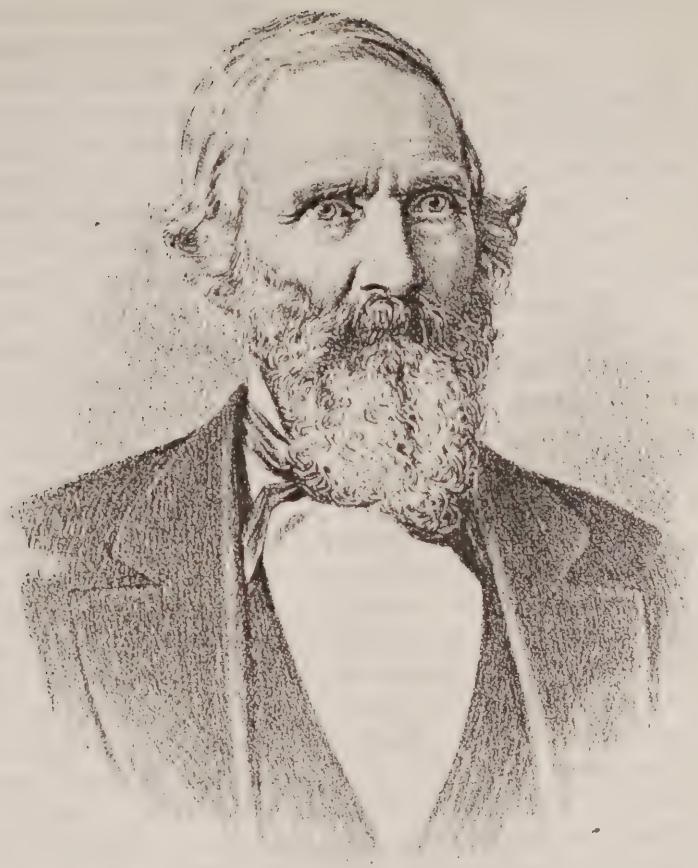
In politics Mr. Abby is a republican, and

is active and energetic in the support of his party. He has been called to fill several local offices, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned, and is now serving as postmaster of Abbyville. He is also an honored member of G. A. R. Post, No. 457, of Coggon, Linn county, Iowa.

Mr. Abby is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and takes great interest in all matters relating to the welfare of his adopted town and county. He and his family are held in high esteem in the community in which they live and their friends are numbered by their acquaintances.

JACOB MANGOLD, farmer and live stock raiser, was born in Switzerland, November 11, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Anna (Wirtz) Mangold, both natives of Basil, a canton of the gallant little republic. Jacob Mangold, Sr., was the owner of a small farm and followed agriculture from boyhood until his death, in 1850, at fifty years of age. His widow, with seven of her children, came to America in 1854, and now resides with a daughter at Hannibal, Mo., aged eighty-five years. Jacob and Anna Mangold were parents of ten children, viz.—Jacob and John, who died in infancy; Barbara, who was born in 1830, was married to Henry Ehler, now one of the members of the board of supervisors of this county, and died in 1889; Jacob, the fourth child and the second of his name in this family of ten; Elizabeth, who was married to Henry Doaring of Central City, Marion county, Ill., but who, with her husband, is now deceased; Mary A., widow of Joseph Hilby, of Hannibal, Mo.; John A., deceased; Rosina, deceased wife of Peter Riger, of Delaware county; an infant that died when but six months of age, and Carolina, wife of William Kranckrite, a farmer of Minnesota.

Jacob Mangold, our subject, was reared on his father's farm and remained in his native land until twenty-one years of age, when he left the only free country of Europe, excepting San Marino, for the great republic of the Western continent. Landing here, he first sought St. Louis, Mo., as a home, but soon left that city, and for a year passed his time at Central City and Highland, Ill. In the spring of 1854 he came to Iowa, and settled on the farm on which he now lives, buying his land from the government at one dollar per acre, and here he has since lived following farming, inhaling an air as pure as that of his native hills and enjoying a freedom, politically, far in excess of that which for centuries his ancestors had achieved and maintained among the Alpine mountains. Trained to habits of industry and the carful attention to the cultivation of every available spot discoverable in a mountainous country, it was to him a compartively easy task, in his imagination, to break up the virgin soil of the raw prairie of Iowa, stretched out on an almost level plain, but he found the task to be somewhat difficult. Nevertheless he found it to be not so difficult as that he had experienced in conquering the meager soil of the rocky land from which he came, and in a few years after coming to Iowa he reached, through his own exertions, a state of prosperity that he



A F Coen

never could have accomplished in his own country, in the same length of time. His homestead in Delaware county, on sections 32 and 33, consists of four hundred and forty acres, nicely improved with a most comfortable residence and all necessary modern barns and other out-buildings, erected by himself since his taking possession of the grass-covered prairie on which he settled on coming to Iowa, and his farm is also embellished with lovely groves of trees, both ornamental and available for useful purposes. In addition to his homestead he owns a total of eight hundred and fifty-eight acres lying in this county, Linn county and Winnebago county, most of which is good farming land. What compliment, or commendation, can apply to a man, who, beginning life with nothing and having but three hundred dollars when he settled in Iowa, and yet has acquired a fortune like this, be adequate to his deserts? It is a task simply of supererrogation.

The present fine dwelling of Mr. Mangold was erected in 1866, in which year he married Miss Francisca Marshall, of Delaware county. This lady is a daughter of John and Catherine Marshall, and was born in Bavaria, May 4, 1848. Her father now lives in this county, but has had the misfortune to lose his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Mangold have been born ten children, as follows—Louisa, who died at the age of eight months; Caroline, at home, aged twenty-one; Johnnie, aged nineteen; Carl, aged seventeen; Edward, aged fourteen; Jennie twelve; William, nine; Henry, five; Arthur, three; Louis, one year old.

Mr. Mangold is raising stock in large numbers, and has at present between one hundred and one hundred and fifty head of cattle, from twenty to twenty-five horses, and one hundred hogs, all of the best breed.

AMOS F. COON. June, 1854, is the date when Amos F. Coon first came to Delaware county. He was then on a prospecting tour, but acquired interests here which, three years later, led to his becoming a resident of the county, and he has remained a resident since. He may justly be called an old settler, and, as he has been an unusually successful citizen, a sketch of him fills an appropriate place in this work.

Mr. Coon is a native of New York, as were also his parents, Samuel W. and Phœbe (Freeman) Coon. Of his father's ancestry, little or nothing has been preserved in the traditions of the family. It is known, however, that the mother was a daughter of Stephen Freeman, a patriotic citizen and soldier in the American Revolution. The elder Coon was reared, and probably born, in Washington county, N. Y. He lived there and in Wyoming county, that state, the greater part of his life, spending his last twenty years, however, in the home of his son, our subject, partly in Indiana and partly in Iowa, dying in Allen county, Ind., while on a visit there, August 2, 1865, aged eighty-five years and a few months. He was a carpenter and joiner, and in his earlier years worked actively at his trade. He was a plain, unostentatious man, leading an industrious, useful life, and leaving at his death a reputation for which his descendants had no reason to be ashamed

of. The mother, Phœbe Coon, passed away in middle life, dying at the age of thirty-seven, in 1825, while the family was still residing in New York.

In the family to which Amos F. Coon belonged there were nine children, seven of whom reached maturity, but only one of whom is now living, that being the subject of this sketch. The eldest, Francis, died at the age of twenty-two. Annie, who afterwards became the wife of David Battey, died, leaving no family. William, who spent the most of his life in Washington county, N. Y., engaged at his trade as a carpenter, died September 28, 1887, well advanced in years. Preserved B. became an early settler of Washington county, Iowa, and died at his home in that county, June 24, 1887, having been an industrious, successful farmer all his life. Elisha entered the Union army in 1861, and died in the service of his country, at Vicksburg, Miss., two years later. Phœbe became the wife of Galutia Potter, and died June 14, 1888, in Allen county, Ind., where she had spent most of her wedded life. And the two who never reached maturity died unnamed in infancy. Amos. F., our subject, was the fourth child of the family in point of age. He was born in Washington county, N. Y., April 8, 1815. When he was two years old his parents moved to Genesee, now Wyoming, county, that state, where his childhood and youth were passed. He grew up on the farm and, in accordance with the custom of the times, resided with his father, giving him the benefit of his labors till he was twenty-one years old. Having learned the tanner and currier's trade when a youth, he began work at that when he left home to seek his fortunes in the world, receiving for his services as a journeyman workman $12 per month. He worked at his trade only a few months, saving, however, all his earnings, and, in the meantime, having borrowed enough to swell his funds to $100, he started West, casting his lot in Allen county, Ind., where, September 17, 1836, he entered eighty acres of government land, on which he located and lived for twenty years, adding other lands thereto by purchase, until he succeeded in making a large and valuable farm. Coming to this county from Indiana in 1854, Mr. Coon entered under the laws of that date a full section, it being according to the government survey section 23, township 89, range 5 west, lying in Delaware township, and being four miles east and north of the present town of Manchester. He paid yearly visits to this county to look after his land till 1857, when, tiring of these visits, he decided to come and locate permanently on his place, and having done this has resided there since. He did not sell his farm in Indiana on coming to Iowa, but held and traded it some years later for a farm in this county, lying three miles south of Manchester in Milo township. Mr. Coon has acquired considerable landed interests since coming to Delaware county, owning now as much as a thousand acres in this county, besides six hundred and forty acres in Dickinson county, this state, having also purchased smaller tracts from time to time, which he has given to his children as they have become grown and required to be settled off in life. It is not necessary to add anything in this connection as to his success, since these facts speak fully and to the point in reference to that. But it is proper to say that Mr. Coon has not given

his whole energies to the business of accumulating land possessions. He has contributed his full share to the development of his adopted county, never having owned a tract of land, however small, which he has not made the better by reason of his proprietorship. His home place, already mentioned as lying four miles east and north of Manchester, is one of the handsomest and best improved farms in Delaware county. All of it is under cultivation, furnished with neat and comfortable buildings and surrounded by a splendid artificial grove of about eighteen acres, the cultivated part being divided into plow lands, pastures and hay land, and yielding an abundance of Iowa's sovereign products, corn and grass. Mr. Coon has taken much interest in local matters in his township, having held one office or another in connection with the administration of the civil affairs of his township for the past twenty years. Being head of a family, he, of course, has taken much interest in the schools of his locality and all the social organizations affecting the peace and happiness of his home. He has taken but little part in politics, none further than every good citizen is expected to take. He is an uncompromising democrat, and has voted the democratic ticket all his life. Indeed it is doubtful if any man in the county can show such a record of steady allegiance to his party as he can. Mr. Coon cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1836. He voted for him again in 1840. He voted for James K. Polk in 1844; for Lewis Cass in 1848; he failed to get a vote in 1852, being West on a prospecting tour; in 1856 he voted for Buchanan; in 1860 for Douglas; in 1864 for McClellan; in 1868 for Seymour; in 1872 for Greeley; in 1876 for Tilden; in 1880 for Hancock; and in 1884 and 1888 for Cleveland. Fifty-four years a democrat! A fact that he has emphasized in a quiet but effectual manner.

January 5, 1837, Mr. Coon married, taking to wife Miss Susanna Wheeler, then of Wyoming county, N. Y., but a native of Otsego county, that state. The wife of his youth bore him an affectionate companionship for fifty-one years, sharing his fortunes in all his early struggles and giving him that aid which only a good wife can give. She died January 6, 1888. To this union were born six children, only four (two sons and two daughters) reaching maturity. The eldest was a daughter, Phoebe Ann, who was born October 31, 1838, in Allen county, Ind. She married Stephen J. Edmunds, April 26, 1862, and died February 1, 1875. The eldest son, Elisha Spaulding, was born March 3, 1840, in Allen county, Ind. He married Sarah Hunt, of Delaware county, Iowa, April 26, 1863, and now resides near the old homestead in Delaware township, being one of this county's most enterprising and successful farmers. The second son, Allen S., was born in Allen county, Ind., October 5, 1843, married Delilah Andrews, January 19, 1875, his wife being a native also of Allen county, Ind., born September 15, 1851, and the mother of three children —Luella A., now deceased; Theron A. and Harlow. Mr. Coon's youngest child, who became grown, was a daughter, Adelia, who was born July 2, 1850, and died May 6, 1875. Two children died in infancy unnamed.

In all the relations of life, whether as parent, neighbor, or citizen, Mr. Coon

comes up to the full stature of a man, and the people of his adopted county point to him as one whose character and career are in every way worthy of emulation.

FRED A. PENNIMAN, one of the most prosperous farmers and dairymen of Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., May 25, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Locker) Penniman, natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In Petersboro, N. H., Joseph Penniman was born about the year 1815, but his youthful years were passed in Brattleboro. For three years of his early manhood he passed in the perils of a whaleman's life, taking all the risks thereof in capturing the mammals and also in reaping the reward which is usually granted to whalers after the return cargo is sold—each seaman receiving his percentage, as a rule. In 1857 Mr. Penniman, the father of our subject, came to Iowa and bought a farm in Jones county, locating in Bowen's Prairie, where he passed his life away. He was worth, at the time of his death, in 1870, at least $10,000, and this sum was gained by his own exertions, having begun life with nothing in the way of financial possessions. He died in the faith of the Congregational church, of which he and his wife were conscientious members.

Mrs. Catherine Penniman was born near Boston, Mass., about the year 1820, and yet survives. She bore her husband six children, born and named as follows—Sarah, widow of Chancey Perley, of Monticello, Iowa; Charles, a farmer in Greene county, Iowa; an infant that died unnamed; Fred A., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Clara and Carrie, the last named having died in infancy. Clara, named above, is the wife of Milan M. Hitchcock, a real estate dealer of some note in Chicago, Ill.

Fred A. Penniman is a born farmer and in this vocation has made a life-success. In sections 19 and 30, Hazel Green township, Delaware county, Iowa, he now owns no less than two hundred and eighty acres of solid real estate. This land is improved at all points, and, besides his handsome dwelling, there are upon it two large barns, all the buildings being surrounded by handsome groves—all earned through his forethought, enterprise and attention to business, he doing most of his work and keeping a strict supervision of the laborers he at times requires. In addition to his agricultural duties he gives much attention to live stock, keeping twenty-five head of thoroughbred horses, fifty head of sheep of choicest breed and milking thirty-five cows. He has also a creamery, utilized from his milch cows, which yields him a large profit.

Mr. Penniman has always been a popular man with his fellow-townsmen and as a republican he has served two years as assessor of his township, and also as tax collector of Jones county, Iowa; road supervisor, and has also served in various other officer of public trust, the duties of which he has always performed with diligence and care, and given thorough satisfaction to his constituents.

The matrimonial union of Mr. Penniman and Miss Ophelia S. Hicks, of Bowen's Prairie, Iowa, was solemnized November 25, 1875. Mrs. Penniman is a daughter

Susannah V Coon

of Frank and Frances Hicks, both natives of the State of New York, and at present residents of Jones county, Iowa, living at their ease at Monticello. To Fred A. Penniman and his estimable wife have been born three children, namely—Charles H., Ray E. and Bernice.

One of nature's noblemen, Mr. Penniman has needed no extraneous aid in placing himself in the front rank of the community in which he lives, and his generosity, belonging to his inborn nobleness, has placed him in the high position with his fellow-citizens which he now holds.

EMORY COOK is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and comes of New York ancestry on both sides. The people from whom he is descended run back into the early-settled families of the Empire State. His father, Benjamin S. Cook, and his grandfather, Stephen Cook, were both natives of Washington county, N. Y., and were both farmers and devoted their lives to their calling. Each lived to a good old age, the grandfather dying at the age of seventy-six and the father at the age of eighty-six—the latter having been born November 4, 1800, and dying April 6, 1887. Both were well preserved down to their last days and died in the full possession of their faculties.

Mr. Cook's mother bore the maiden name of Susan Kenyon, and was born in Washington county, N. Y., November 23, 1809. She was a daughter of William Kenyon, also a native of N. Y. She died in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

There were nine children in the family to which our subject belonged, he being the third in point of age, and the only boy of the family, of whom only four, besides himself, are now living.

Emory Cook was born February 17, 1829. He was reared in his native county, having been brought up on the farm and receiving a meagre common-school education, getting his school training from the local schools of the community where he was reared, his attendance at these being restricted to the usual three months during winter, when the weather was unfit for out-door employment. He learned the carpenter's trade when a youth, and followed this on growing up. He went from his native county to Onondaga county, N. Y., after he reached his majority, and resided there two years, engaged in farming. From there he went to Oswego county, that state, and resided there for seventeen or eighteen years, engaged in farming, working at his trade as carpenter, and, during the winters, in freighting and teaming in the lumber districts of that county. From there he came to Iowa, reaching Delaware county April 7, 1869. On settling here he rented a farm two and a half miles east of Manchester, where he engaged again in farming, and where he resided for three years. He then moved into Coffin's Grove township, northwest of Manchester, going on to Judge Joel Bailey's place, where he resided for nine years. In the meantime he purchased a tract of land of eighty acres in Coffin's Grove, but subsequently sold it, and, buying another tract in the same township, settled on it and has there since resided. He owns a farm now of one hundred and eighteen acres, most of which he has well improved,

a large part of it being under plow and the remainder in good pasture and valuable timber land—all of which represent his earnings during the past fifteen or eighteen years. He is recognized as one of the progressive, representative farmers of his community, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Cook married April 4, 1853, taking as his wife Miss Mary J. Benson, a native of Oswego county, N. Y., she having been born in the town of Parish, that county, June 16, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had born to them a family of six children, all but one of whom are now living, one having died in infancy. Their eldest son, Malcolm B., was born April 2, 1854; Ranford E. was born February 29, 1856; Edward W. was born December 14, 1858; Helen M. was born August 17, 1863, and Susan E. was born August 17, 1870.

Mr. Cook has held the usual number of local offices, the duties of which he has discharged creditably to himself and with satisfaction to those concerned. He has never taken much interest in politics, but is nevertheless a stanch republican, and supports his party's ticket with zeal when occasion demands. Personally, he is a man whom one can like, and is well spoken of by his neighbors.

JACOB KLEESPIES, an enterprising farmer of Bremen township, Delaware county, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born May 15, 1826. He comes of German ancestry, his parents and grandparents on both sides having been natives of the Fatherland. His great-grandfather Kleespies, however, was born in England, but went to Germany when a young man and there married a French lady. His name in English was Cloverpoint. This was translated into the corresponding word in German, Kleespies, on his adopting Germany as his home. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this notice was an officer in the Austrian army and was for a number of years in the service of his country. Our subject's father, Adam Kleespies, came to this country in 1859 and two years later enlisted in the Union army, entering the One Hundred and Seventh New York volunteer infantry. He served only about seven months, when he was taken sick and was discharged for disability. He returned to Germany, but came again to the United States in 1870 and lived with his son Jacob in Delaware county, Iowa, the remainder of his life, dying in 1882, aged eighty-two.

Jacob Kleespies was reared in his native place and received what would in this country be accounted a good common-school education. He sailed for the United States from Bremen, Germany, on the second day of February, 1850. He reached New York April 28th, following. He had a rough and stormy passage and one that was by no means calculated to give him a good impression of the new world into which he was about to be ushered. He went to Newark, N. J., on reaching this country, where he remained until March, 1854, engaged as a farm hand, near that city. April 1, 1854, he came to Iowa, stopping at Dubuque. He found employment there for about four years as a team-

ster and in the machine shops, and finally in October, 1858, he came to Delaware connty, settling in Colony township, where he rented a farm and for about five years engaged in farming in that township. In April, 1864, he bought a farm in Bremen township, to which he moved and where he has since resided, having been steadily engaged in farming. When he purchased his place it was all raw prairie and he had to begin at the beginning. It is now one of the best improved farms in that vicinity, his farm consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, all of which is in cultivation, well stocked and furnished with all needful buildings and other conveniences.

Mr. Kleespies married, November 26, 1853, taking as his wife Miss Elizabeth Frey, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to the United States in 1852, marrying at Newark, N. J. The result of this union has been nine children—John J., born April 21, 1855 (now deceased); Caroline, born January 27, 1857, being now the wife of Anthony Brown, of Dubuque county, Iowa; Mary, born April 14, 1859, now the wife of George Nefzger, of Delaware county; Joseph, born August 16, 1861, a farmer in Lyon county, Iowa; George, born June 16, 1863 (now deceased); William, born October 1, 1864; Valentine, born October 23, 1867; Adam, born August 17, 1870, and Anthony, born March 26, 1874 (now deceased).

Mr. Kleespies had the great misfortune to lose his wife April 10, 1887, she dying at that date, being then in her fifty-seventh year. She was a devout member of the Catholic church, in which church Mr. Kleespies was also reared, and in which he remains an active communicant.

STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS was born in Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vt., August 4, 1811. His father, Stephen Reynolds, was a native of Vermont, was a farmer by occupation and a volunteer in the War of 1812. He was honest and industrious and had the confidence and good will of all who knew him. He died in Wyoming county, N. Y. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts and followed agricultural pursuits throughout life. The great-grandfather Reynolds, was a native of Ireland, and a weaver by trade. He immigrated to America in colonial times, settling in Vermont. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Mary Gage. She was of English extraction, but a native of Massachusetts. She died in Ferrisburg, Vt., in 1817, aged thirty. Stephen and Mary (Gage) Reynolds were the parents of five children, three girls and two boys. After the mother's death, the younger children were sent to live with friends and relatives. Stephen, our subject, was placed with Mr. N. W. Baldwin, who moved to Cobleskill, N. Y., and thence to Chenango county, N. Y. His guardian dying when he was twelve years of age, he went to live with a son of his former friend and benefactor, and remained with him three years. At the end of that time he made his home with his father, living with him until he reached his majority. He then came West, resided in various places and was variously engaged for a number of years. In 1847 he came to Iowa and settled in Richland township, Delaware county. Here he took up land, for the first year or two, devoted himself to improving his claim, but afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Reynolds married January 1, 1840, taking for a life companion Miss Nancy W. Worley, who was born in Chittenden county, Vt., September 12, 1817. This union has been made happy by the birth of twelve children.

In politics Mr. Reynolds is a democrat and is active and energetic in the support of his party, having cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson.

He assisted in organizing Coffin's Grove township, worked the first road there and was road supervisor for a number of years. He was postmaster of his township for ten years and also justice of the peace, the duties of which offices he discharged with zeal and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of those who elected him.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have a pleasant home and many friends in the community where they reside. Mr. S. R. Reynolds has been blind for eight and a half years.

ANDREW STONE. Among those who came into Delaware county at an early date and gave the vigor of mature manhood to the arduous labors connected with the settlement, growth and development of the county, must be recorded the name of the late Andrew Stone, of the town of Delhi. Mr. Stone settled in the county in 1854, and from that time up to his death, which occurred but recently, he was actively, and in some instances, prominently connected with the history of his adopted county, giving to the county as citizen and official the results of his best efforts and energies for more than a third of a century. His history, therefore, finds a befitting place in this volume, devoted, as it largely is, to preserving a memorial record of Delaware county's first settlers and most reputable citizens.

Andrew Stone came of Scotch and Irish extraction, his parents, however, having been natives of Rhode Island. He was the fourth son of a family of nine children born to Carder and Barzilla (Hopkins) Stone, the others being three boys and five girls, as follows—Squire, Betsie, Lawton, Stukley, Hannah, Susan, Chloe and Ann. Mr. Stone's parents moved to Otsego county, N. Y., at an early day, and settled about eight miles west of where the town of Milford now stands. There they passed all their remaining years in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, leading the active, industrious and useful lives common to their calling. The elder Stone was a man of good intelligence and, although his earlier training was neglected, yet with the naturally strong mind that he possessed, he became, by extensive reading, a well-informed man, and was enabled from the knowledge so acquired to give useful instruction to his children, directing their studies, and in a large measure supplementing the meager school training which, from their isolated position on the frontier, fell to their lot. He was prosperous in his affairs and accumulated considerable property. A zealous member of the Baptist church, his family was reared under the best church influence, and most of them adhered to the faith of their parents, becoming earnest workers in the cause of christianity.

The subject of this notice was born in the town of Milford, Otsego county,

N. Y., March 28, 1805. He was reared on his father's farm, and divided his time in his earlier years between his duties as farm boy and his attendance at the district schools. He received a fair common-school education, and acquired a large knowledge of a practical sort by association with his father. He resided on the old home place in Milford till he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he was released from his obligations to his parents, and with such help as they could give him and their blessing for future usefulness and prosperity, he started out in the world to make his own way. His first step was to purchase a small tract of land near where he was reared and establish himself as an independent farmer. The farm which he bought also had on it a saw-mill and to this he gave attention, varying his farm labors with those connected with his mill. About the same time he married, taking to share his life's fortunes, Miss Priscilla Pepper, who was a native of the town of Ware, Mass. This marrriage took place December 27, 1827. Mr. Stone resided in his native county till 1854, engaged during the time in farming. Seeing, about that time, a considerable family of children growing up around him for whom he was desirous of providing in a way better than he was enabled to where he lived, he decided to move West and did so, coming to this state and settling in Delaware county in April, that year. He first located on a place a mile and a half north of the town of Delhi, but resided there only one year, moving, at the end of that time, into the town where he lived ever afterwards. He was a farmer, mainly, throughout life. He had a small amount of capital when he came to this county, but hardly enough to make even a fair beginning. But he began accumulating at once and accumulated steadily from year to year, until his children all became grown and he began dividing his means and assisting them. When he died he still had considerable property, although he had liberally assisted his sons and daughters in acquiring educations and making a start in the world. He took an active interest in all his affairs up to the date of his death, giving his own personal attention to their management, and so long as his physical condition would allow, watching after them as closely as in his earlier years. In this respect, he excelled most men of his age. He was a man of great physical strength and endurance, and was marked throughout life for his indefatigable industry. He was a marvel of energy and endurance to his early associates. It is related that when he first married and started out in the world he used, frequently, to work all day on his farm and then half the night at his saw-mill. Of course, he could not last at this, but he always displayed the greatest industry until he was taken from the active pursuits of life by the infirmities of age. He was not afraid of work and he liked people who were not afraid of it. No man was quicker to find out or more willing to help a hard working, deserving person than he was. There are men all over the country, some of them occupying honorable positions, who owe their first steps in life to the helping hand he gave them. He was very indulgent, for one of his nervous temperament, where he believed his indulgence was needed. For some time prior

to his death he was engaged in the mercantile business at Delhi, and also lent considerable money. He was never known to do a slip-shod business, yet it is known that he supplied people with the necessaries of life from his store when he had no reasonable hopes of return, and to those who became indebted to him on loans he frequently gave extensions from time to time so as to enable them to pay out without sacrificing their property. To the poor and needy he was ever charitable, and to the afflicted kind and sympathetic. He was a zealous member of the Baptist church, and gave liberally to the support of the church. He gave $500 towards building the present church edifice at Delhi. For years he was a deacon in the church; and his declining years were solaced by the contemplation of those great truths of religion which he tried so zealously to give a practical meaning to in his daily walk and conversation.

Mr. Stone was twice married, being so unfortunate as to lose the wife of his youth after moving to this county, she dying April 17, 1876, age seventy six, having been born in the year 1800. He married again October 15, 1876, taking to wife a lady of this county, Mrs. Elizabeth Knickerbocker, who was born in Columbia county, N. Y., January 22, 1821. By the former marriage he had seven children, there being no issue of the second marriage. His children, those who are now living, are grown and settled off in life, honored and useful citizens. First and third, Sevella Ann and Henry, died in infancy. Hiram B. is a prosperous farmer in Coffee county, Kans., having spent his earlier years in teaching. Emily M. died in 1876, just after completing her education, and at a time when her life gave promise of much usefulness and distinction. She was educated at Homesdale College, Pennsylvania, and had taught some herself. She possessed exceptional powers as an elocutionist and gave several entertainments throughout the state, which were pronounced of a high order; and she had much musical talent. Leverett, the next son, resides in Nebraska. Chester D. still lives in this county, being a resident of the town of Delhi. A sketch of him will be found in its appropriate place in this volume. The youngest is James L.

After a long life of great activity and usefulness, Andrew Stone died May 20, 1890, universally mourned by all who knew him.

CHESTER D. STONE. The subject of this biographical notice is not a native of county, but he came here when quite a lad and all of his active years have been spent here, so that he is as much of an Iowan and as intimately connected with Delaware county as if he were "to the manor born." He is a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and was born in 1841. Coming to this county in 1854 with his parents he was mainly reared here, growing up in the town of Delhi where he has resided since. His first employment was found on his father's farm. He remained at home giving his parents the benefit of his labors till he was twenty years of age. He then went

to work in a nursery, but continued at that only a short time when he decided to buy land and begin for himself. He bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres in Delhi township, which he improved and subsequently sold at a profit of $1,500. He bought other land soon afterwards which he improved and which he now owns, being a tract of three hundred and fifteen acres lying near the town of Delhi, which he has under a good state of cultivation and well stocked with improved grades of cattle, horses and hogs. He gives his entire time and attention to his farm, and what he has is the result of his industry and good management.

Mr. Stone married in 1861, the lady whom he selected for a wife being Miss Mary D. Van Antwerp, then of this county, but a native of New York, having been born in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of seven children, as follows—Ida May, who died in infancy; Irwin R., now engaged in the lumber business at Delhi; Edith A., wife of George Augell, of Delhi township; Charles A., Clarence C., Harlan L. and Roy L.

While Mr. Stone has never aspired to any political positions, he has filled the usual number of local offices and has given to his township and county his best efforts in those positions which he has been called on to fill. He votes the republican ticket and is a stanch supporter of the teachings of his party. He is a zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his sympathies and interests for his fellow-men in a large measure take the practical turn inculcated by his fraternity.

ELMER CHASE. Among the men who came into Delaware county at a comparatively early date and have grown up with the country and have been identified with the best interests of the locality where he has lived, must be recorded the name of Elmer Chase, of Honey Creek township. Mr. Chase has lived in the county for more than a third of a century, and has seen the many changes which have marked its growth and development since he first cast his lot here, and in that growth and development he has borne his full share of the burden and has added his part to the general fund of the commonwealth.

Mr. Chase is a native of New York, as were also his parents, Daniel and Sallie (Benjamin) Chase. On his father's side he comes of York State ancestry from "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." On his mother's side he is descended from New England stock. His paternal grandparents were Obadiah and Mary Chase. His maternal grandparents were Levi and Abigail Benjamin. His people belonged to the sturdy, industrious, frugal class that formed the staple stock of the New England and Middle states and which has furnished the nucleus of many thrifty, prosperous communities in the Western states and territories. There were seven children in the family to which the subject of this sketch belonged, four of whom are now living, all, like himself, having married and established themselves in one locality or another. D. F. Chase lives at Howard, S. Dak.; E. B. Chase lives at Sioux City, this state; Emma J., now widow of Charles H. Page, lives in southern Kansas.

The subject hereof, Elmer Chase, was born in the town of Rushford, Allegany county, N. Y., April 9, 1831. He was reared in his native county, growing up on his father's farm, receiving a good common-school training and being brought up to habits of industry and usefulness. He went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1849, where, May 31, 1853, he married Miss Betsey Brown, and from which place he moved three years later to Iowa, settling in this county. Like most of the men who came to Delaware county at the time, Mr. Chase was not burdened with an abundance of this world's goods. He came West purposely to better his condition. At first it was a contest with him for bread and butter, but fortune favored him, and through great industry and strict economy he gradually accumulated some means, after the first year or two, so that by 1859, three years after he came to the county, he was enabled to buy, at that date, sixty acres in the southwest quarter of section 18, township 90, range 5, in Honey Creek township, on which he moved and began his improvements, and success continued to attend his efforts. He subsequently bought more land, which he also improved, owning now one hundred and forty acres, most of which he has under cultivation, what is not under plow being in grass. He has a handsome two-story frame dwelling, good barns, large groves of trees, natural and artificial, and plenty of stock. He has given his time and labor wholly to his farming interests, and his place gives evidence of the industry, thrift and good management that have prevailed there.

Mr. Chase has filled the usual number of local offices in his township, the duties of which he had discharged with the promptness and fidelity expected of all good citizens. He has avoided politics, believing that politics is one business and farming another, and that the two do not work well together, but affiliates with the democrats and supports the men and measures of that party on state and national issues. He belongs to the Grange society of Delaware county, and gives his hearty support to all measures of relief for the farming community.

In the labor of making for himself a home in the West, Mr. Chase has been ably assisted by the good lady whom he selected to share his fortunes nearly forty years ago, and who has since has borne him the companionship he sought with her hand. Mrs. Chase is her husband's junior by about three years, having been born March 25, 1834. She is a native of the town of Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., and is a daughter of Isaac and Sallie Brown, the father having been a native of Stonington, Conn., and the mother a native of New York. Her father was an active, intelligent and public-spirited man, foremost in his community in all matters of public note, having held a number of public offices, the duties of which he discharged with efficiency.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase have had born to them two children, a son and daughter — Charles E., residing at St. Joseph, Mo., and Laura E., wife of Jackson Green, residing at Coon Rapids, Carroll county, Iowa, who, with an adopted son, Leslie S., constitute all the family they ever had. They, however, have had other children in their household, having furnished a home at different times to

orphans who were in need of the attention of the charitably inclined. In this labor of love Mr. and Mrs. Chase have expended time, money and personal effort that the world knows not of. In affording succor and help to the homeless and friendless, as here noted, they have given a practical force and meaning to the divine injunction: "Feed my lambs," not often met with in this cold and selfish world. Such is an everyday religion of the best sort. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

JOHN V. BUSH, a leading merchan of Colesburg, Iowa, was born in Monroe county, Pa., January 11, 1840, and is a son of Henry V. and Elizabeth (Long) Bush, both of whom were born in the same county and state, the former in 1797 and the latter November 1, 1799.

Henry V. Bush, a son of George V., a native of Germany, was a mechanic and also a farmer, and was highly respected as an honorable and upright man. He was a Master Mason and in politics was a democrat, and died July 16, 1847, at his home in Pennsylvania, sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and his widow and sorrowing children, of whom there were nine living at the time of his decease. His widow, Elizabeth, is now residing in Colesburg, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, but still comparatively active. She is a daughter of William and Sophia (Drake) Long, the former of whom was born in Germany, was a miller by trade, and came to America during the Revolutionary war. His death took place in Ohio at the age of fifty, while his widow, who was a native of New Jersey, survived him until eighty-three years old. Of the ten children born to this venerable lady, John V. Bush is the youngest, as will be seen by the following record—the eldest was Henry L., born February 18, 1818, and died June 13, 1852; Sarah M., born June 5, 1820, is the wife of G. L. Kinney, and lives in Monroe county, Pa.; George W., born February 16, 1823, died in October, 1878; William was born April 12, 1825; Warren was born April 21, 1827; Mary Ann, who was born July 12, 1829, became the wife of Joseph Tillman, and died April 21, 1852; Ellen, the seventh of this family of ten, was born August 29, 1831, was married December 14, 1850, to J. W. Stroder, and by him became the mother of four children, as follows—John N., born December 25, 1852, and died November 24, 1887; Charles W., born August 20, 1856; William H., born June 22, 1861, and George W., who was born March 10, 1863, and died August 17, 1864.

J. W. Stroder, the father of these children, died August 31, 1866. The eighth child born to Henry V. and Elizabeth (Long) Bush was Emily, the wife of Joseph Patts, and was born March 8, 1834; the ninth child, Sophia, was born August 7, 1836, and died March 12, 1838. The tenth, as stated, is our subject, who received a good common school education, and then, at the age of eighteen, began to prepare himself for the stern realities of life by learning the carpenter's trade, at which he was employed for three years, when, in 1861, he came to Delaware county, Iowa, and farmed until 1869, following which he operated a saw-mill for five years in Colesburg. In the fall of

1875, in partnership with John N. Stroder, he opened a combined hardware, grocery and drug store at Colesburg, and for one year the business was conducted under the firm name of Bush & Stroder, since which time Mr. Bush has carried on the business on his sole account, having added dry goods to his assortment of goods and everything else that is usually carried in a first-class general store—carrying a larger stock than any other merchant in Colesburg, and of a greater variety and better quality. His promptness in attending to the wants of his customers, his reasonable prices and his strict adherance to the truth in representing the quality of his wares, have constituted the secret of his success as a merchant.

The marriage of Mr. Bush took place May 22, 1861, to Miss Amelia Bristol, a native of Orange county, N. Y., and born March 13, 1840. This lady is a daughter of Leavitt and Salache (Decker) Bristol, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, August 29, 1796, and who died in 1878, having outlived his wife, who was born February 16, 1804, and who departed this life June 6, 1859.

The domestic felicity of Mr. and Mrs. Bush has been augmented by the birth of eight children, albeit their happiness has been marred by the visitation on more than one occasion by the grim destroyer, Death. Of these eight, Wilbur H. was born August 13, 1862, and was married April 6, 1886, to Miss Fannie Hyde, who has borne him one child, Ernest; Charles, born December 10, 1864, died January 1, 1865; Ella E., born November 29, 1865, married Joseph Litch; field in July, 1885, and has three children —Victor, Florence and an infant not yet named, and is living at Elkader, Iowa Pettie, who was born October 7, 1869, died September 16, 1871; John A. was born March 4, 1872; Lizzie was born April 6, 1876; Frank E. was born December 8, 1879; and Harry D., September 2, 1881.

The Bush family are highly respected in Colesburg, not only for their very amiable dispositions, but for their strictly moral lives and their observance of the courtesies and amenities due to their acquaintances and associates. In politics Mr. Bush is a democrat, and is ever on the alert to protect and advocate the principles of his party, but he is no office-seeker. He is also a highly-respected member of the A. O. U. W.

JAMES SEWARD, one of the most prosperous farmers of Coffin's Grove township, Delaware county, is a native of England, born February 1, 1828. His parents, Thomas and Anna Seward, were also natives of England, the father dying there at the age of twenty-five, and the mother subsequently moved to Lorain county, Ohio, where she died in 1889, aged seventy-seven. She was a life-long member of the Methodist church, and lived a consistent christian life. Her father, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Lancastershire, England, and there died, aged seventy.

Our subject was the only child born to his parents. He was reared in his native place, and there lived until twenty-seven years of age. In 1828 he immigrated to America, making his first stop at Lorain county, Ohio. From there he went to Buffalo,

N. Y., where he was married, moved from there to Richland township, Iowa, in 1857, where he worked as a common laborer for about one year, then rented a farm and began farming. Being industrious and economical, he soon was able to purchase forty acres of land, for which he paid $5 per acre and on which he settled, and began improving. He broke the forty acres, fenced it, and erected a shanty 14x18 feet, and made his home there for eight years. Selling that, he bought twenty acres of prairie land and twenty acres of timber in Richland township, paying for it $1,000, and on this he located and has since resided. He now has his place in a good state of cultivation, well improved and well stocked, and has added to it year by year, until he now owns five hundred and ninety acres. Mr. Seward has been a hardworking man and what he has is the result of his own exertions. He is recognized as one of the progressive representative farmers of his community, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Seward married March 22, 1857, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Catherine Porter, a native of England, born in Northamptonshire, March 6, 1826. The result of this union has been four children, as follows—George, born March 21, 1857; Sarah, born June 27, 1859, and died August 27, 1861; Porter, born March 9, 1863, and died August 9, 1864 and Willie, born August 15, 1865.

In politics Mr. Seward is a democrat and takes much interest in his party. He has been a member of the Free-Will Baptist church for thirty years, and his walk through life has shown the sincerity of his belief.

DAVID MARTINDALE, a gentleman of more than ordinary enterprise as a farmer, as well as breeder of Hambletonian horses in Elk township, Delaware county, is a native of Wayne county, Ind., and was born in 1830. He was reared on the family farm until twenty-one years of age, receiving the usual education during the intervals of labor and school attendance that is usually accorded farm lads that are required to render their assistance in the performance of farm duties, and from both farm and school he absorbed everything that both could impart in the way of instruction in their respective provinces. In the spring of 1851, the entire family sought fairer and more remunerative fields for the advancement of their worldly gain in the West, and until March, 1853, our subject remained with his parents in Elk township, when he returned to Indiana and married the girl of his youthful affection and still constant love. Coming back again to Iowa and bringing with him the lady of his choice—his newly-wedded life-companion—he entered, with her, upon the stern duties demanded of him as a provider for the prospective family. In this he fully succeeded, having been assisted by his father to a considerable extent in the way of patrimony. To this estate he has added, by purchase, one hundred and sixty acres, and is now residing on a splendidly improved farm in section 20. The cultivation of these broad acres is almost perfect; the commodious dwelling is an object of beauty, the two large barns are models of convenience, and the groves are an ornamentation that adds to the beauty of the surroundings of the homestead. In the

domestic economy of his farm, Mr. Martindale cultivates mixed crops, and also gives considerable attention to dairying, milking, on an average, fourteen cows, and it may be said these are among the best milch-cows in the county.

To turn to the genealogy of Mr. Martindale, it may be stated that his father, John Martindale, was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 10, 1805, and, after a devoted service as a minister of the Christian church for nearly fifty years, died April 10, 1890. Twice the Rev. John Martindale was married, his first wife being Mary Watson, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch. This lady was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of Michael Watson, who was one of the earliest settlers of Wayne county, Ind. Here Mary Watson was married, and, after bearing her husband twelve children, died in Michigan in March, 1851. Of these twelve children, seven are still living, as follows — Adeline, a widow, residing in Greeley, Iowa; William, in Montgomery county, Iowa; David, whose name heads this sketch; Mrs. Catherine Blodgett, of Kansas; Elijah M., of Lehigh, Iowa; Mary, wife of William Burbridge, and Frank, who is a farmer in Elk township, Delaware county; Iowa, and also a famous breeder of fast horses, but who at present makes his home at Elgin, Cook county, Ill. The second marriage of Rev. Martindale took place, in 1852, to Eliza Armstrong, then a widow and a native of Ohio, but of Welsh descent. She passed away from earth about the year 1878, leaving no progeny by her marriage to Mr. Martindale.

As will readily be perceived by the spelling of the name, the Martindale family are of English origin. The great-grandfather of our subject, anterior to whom no positive genealogical knowledge is to be had, was probably a native-born American or a very early comer to this country, as is proved by his having gallantly served, as tradition in the family shows, in the war for the independence of the colonies — commonly called the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of our subject also proved his loyalty to America by serving in the War of 1812, against the second attempt of the English to subdue his native State of South Carolina, as well as the union of the States.

David Martindale, the gentleman who just now will most engage the attention of the reader, was married in northern Indiana, March 10, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth C. Jones, born February 5, 1830, a daughter of Joseph P. and Nancy Jones, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Virginia.

The union of David Martindale and Elizabeth C. Jones has been crowned with the birth of three children. Of these, the eldest, Joseph P., born February 26, 1854, is a minister of the Christian church, to which all the Martindale family belong; the second child, John J., was born February 18, 1856, and died September 4, in 1868; the youngest, Charles W., was born November 15, and is now president of a college at Des Moines.

David Martindale is a gentleman of more than ordinary business enterprise, and withal is quite a favorite in his community. His interest in educational matters is unbounded, and while he interests himself in the instruction of all his neighbors' children, he has given especial attention to the education of his own.

T. J. Powse

CLARK H. LULL is a thriving and skillful farmer in Elk township, Delaware county, Iowa, and is the owner of a neat farm of eighty acres, all under fence and highly cultivated. He was born in Michigan December 30, 1835, and was there reared to his present vocation until seventeen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Illinois, in Stevenson county, in which state the family resided until 1864. Coming to Iowa that year, he and his father bought a farm in sections 29 and 30, Elk township, Delaware county, on which they still reside.

Adna Lull, the father of our subject, is a native of New York State, and is now about seventy-nine years old. He married Mary Martin, of the same state, and this lady still survives, being about the same age as her husband. This venerable couple have had born to them five children, viz.—Clark H., whose name heads this sketch; Amelia, who was married to Horace Hamilton, a physician, and after ten years of connubial felicity died September 18, 1869, the doctor following her in 1876; Albert, the third child, is a merchant at Red Oak, Montgomery county, Iowa; Melvin died when eighteen months old, and the youngest child, George, is now a farmer, living in Holt county, Nebr.

Clark H. Lull, married Miss Lucretia, daughter of J. B. and Elizabeth Sargent, of New England and Ohio, respectively, and to this union was born one child that died in infancy; but Mr. and Mrs. Lull in their kindness of heart have adopted and reared Lillie, who is married to Wilbur Harding, and is living in Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Lull are members of the Christian church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. In politics, Mr. Lull is a republican.

THOMAS J. PROWSE was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., October 12, 1843, and is the second of a family of thirteen children, all boys, born to Thomas and Elvina Prowse. Thomas, the father of our subject, was born near Louisville, Ky., February 8, 1811, and, after an eventful life, passed from earth October 29, 1869. At the age of twenty-five years he went to Galena, Ill., during the lead-mining excitement, and on landing there was the possessor of twenty-five cents in cash, a pair of pants, a shirt and a pair of shoes, but he at once found employment by the month as an ox-driver and in this capacity served until 1839. In December of this year he went to Sangamon county, Ill., where he married Elvina Bradshaw, whose parents came from Pennsylvania. He then returned to Jo Daviess county and took up his abode on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he subsequently increased to four hundred and fifty acres in his home place and at other places bought property, until his realty reached one thousand two hundred acres. The home place was finely improved and was kept under a state of high cultivation. In 1850 Mr. Prowse, seized with the gold fever, went to California overland and remained there about fifteen months, when he returned to his home with the intention of going back to California with a drove of horses, but the Indian scare was so great that he did not carry out his project. In 1864 he

went to Montana, and in 1865 returned to his home, sold out his possessions, took his family to Montana, where he engaged in ranching until his final trip with his family to California in the fall of 1868, where, as stated above, he died in 1869, worth about $30,000.

Mrs. Elvina Prowse, born in Illinois, January 21, 1824, is yet living in California and is about sixty-six years of age. Her children were born in the following order—George O., born March 24, 1842, died August 26, 1842; T. J., the subject of this sketch; John H., twin of T. J.; William W., born May 28, 1845; James F., born October 25, 1847; Godfrey, born July 29, 1850; Charles, born May 28, 1852; Isaac S., born October 4, 1854, died December 6, 1864; Andrew J., born November 12, 1856; George O., second of the name, born January 2, 1859; Eugene M., born December 4, 1861; Henry S., born January 8, 1863; Granville S., born February 2, 1866. These children were all born in Illinois, with the exception of the last named, who was born in Montana.

Thomas J. Prowse is a self-made man, having himself made all he possesses, the paternal estate being held together by will until the death of the mother. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Sanora Spriggs, a native of California, and a daughter of John Spriggs of North Carolina. To this marriage were born two children, viz.—Charles T., born in California, September 18, 1873, and John G., born in the same state, August 23, 1875. Mrs. Prowse died September 14, 1877; and November 21, 1878, Mr. Prowse took for his second wife the widow of James Adams and daughter of Eleazer and Diadema Frentress. By this union two children were added to the family of Mr. Prowse, viz.—Eugene H., born June 24, 1880, and Diadema Elvina, born June 19, 1882, but who died January 16, 1883.

At the death of his first wife, in 1877, Mr. Prowse sold the farm on which he was then living in California, and returned to his native State of Illinois, and here his second marriage took place. Mrs. Adams at that time owned, in her own right, one hundred and thirty acres of land in Honey Creek township, Delaware county, Iowa, on which the couple now reside, and she is also owner of forty-seven acres of timber land in Jo Daviess county, Ill. This Iowa property Mr. Prowse has not allowed to be diminished, but has by judicious care added to it, and now owns, with his wife, two hundred and thirty-five broad acres in one tract in Honey Creek township, besides another body of eighty acres at another point. The home farm is nicely located, and is well improved with all the buildings and every convenience required by the model farmer, including, also, groves and other ornamental surroundings that add beauty and comfort to the dwelling. Sixty acres of the home place are under cultivation in mixed crops, while the balance is turned to pasture for his graded stock or placed in timber.

In politics Mr. Prowse is a democrat, and has served his party as well as his fellow-citizens in various official positions, including that of justice of the peace. As a candidate for sheriff, he lost his election by only one hundred and eighty-five votes, in a county which usually carries a republican majority of about 800. No comment is further needed to show the popularity in which Mr. Prowse stands in his county. He is a worthy member of the

Masonic fraternity, Nazareth Commandery, No. 33, Manchester, accepting him as one of its honored Knights Templar. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Grange and Legion of Honor.

GEORGE W. MARTIN, a much respected citizen and a substantial farmer of Honey Creek township, Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in May, 1838, but was brought to Iowa when but seven years of age, in 1845. His father, George Martin, was born in Virginia, but came West with his parents at an early day, and with them located in Ohio. George Martin married Miss Mary Lee, a native of Virginia and a daughter of James Lee. The marriage took place in Ohio, and resulted in the birth of five children—James, Ezekiel, Mary, Charity and George W., the last named being the subject proper of this memoir. On coming to Iowa, the father of our subject bought a land-claim near what is now Thorpe, but two years later relinquished this and bought of speculators several tracts of timber land, which he afterwards increased by additions of prairie land, attaining thereby what might be called a large landed estate. In 1847 he moved to the farm on which our subject now resides, on the southwest quarter of section 26, in Honey Creek township, Delaware county, Iowa, to which tract, since coming into possession, our subject has added until he now owns five hundred and sixty-five acres, but not all in one body. Mr. Martin keeps about two hundred and twenty acres of his estate under cultivation in mixed crops, the balance being left in timber, as well as hay and pasture land, raising on the latter, cattle of the best grades.

George W. Martin married, in 1860, Mary A. Scriven, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Larribee) Scriven, and to this happy union have been born five children, to wit—Mary R., Ulysses S., Lilian (deceased), one who died in infancy, and George S. Lilian was married to Harry T. Sackett, but died at the early age of twenty-two, on the thirteenth of February, 1890. Mr. Martin's father died in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years, and the mother of Mr. Martin expired in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

HENRY BAKER. Among the few pioneer settlers now living who came to Delaware county in the early "forties" and endured the many hardships and privations incident to the settlement and development of the country is Henry Baker, a brief biography of whom is here given. He has been a resident of the county for nearly fifty years, and is one of the men who have by industry and enterprise made the county what it is. He comes of good old New England ancestry, and posseses many of the sturdy traits of character which are the distinguishing marks of that people. He was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., February 20, 1814, and is the eldest child in a family of eleven children, seven boys and four girls.

The father, Jacob Baker, was a native of Rensselaer county and was born in the year 1792. His principal occupation

through life was that of farming, although he followed to a considerable extent the lumber business, building and equipping two saw-mills, which he operated for a time. He was an early pioneer settler of Michigan, and was also a soldier in the War of 1812. He died, after an active and useful life, at the age of forty-five.

The paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Baker, was a native of New York State and a farmer by occupation. He lived a long and useful life, dying at the age of seventy-five. Of the paternal great-grandfather little or nothing is known, but it is supposed that either he or the one preceding him came originally from England.

The mother of the subject of this notice, Emily (Garlick) Baker, was a native of Connecticut and was born in 1794. She was a kind and indulgent parent and reared her family of eleven children in the belief that honesty and industry were prerequisite to a successful life. She died in 1844 at the age of fifty years. The maternal grandfather and grandmother were Henry and Elizabeth (Terry) Garlick, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. The former was born in 1765 and was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1835 at the age of three-score and ten years; the latter lived to the age of seventy-five years. The maternal ancestry is also supposed to have come originally from England.

Henry, the subject of this biographical memoir, moved with his parents when he was three years old from his native place to Oneida county, N. Y., where he resided till nine years of age, when his father, inspired by a desire to come West and grow up with the country, moved overland to Oakland county, Mich., at that time considered the Western frontier. There the elder Baker purchased government land eighteen miles from the present site of the city of Detroit, and on this the family settled. Here occurred the first pioneer experience of our subject, and the hardships and privations endured were a fit beginning for those which have followed in later days. He resided with his parents in Oakland county until twenty years of age, his boyhood days being spent in the "clearings" and on the cultivated farm in the summer, and in the old log school house during the winter. The school advantages of that early day, although not to be compared with those of more recent years, were nevertheless such as to furnish a good rudimentary education, and this, added to that strong element of common sense, with which nature has so abundantly endowed him, furnished the basis for the long and successful life that has followed.

In 1834 the family again changed locations, settling this time in Lenawee county, the same state, on land purchased from the government near where the town of Morenci now stands. Here our subject spent a portion of his time showing government land to new-comers, for which he received $1 per day and was instrumental in selling most of the land. He also operated a saw-mill, which his father had built on Bean creek, for several years and worked on the farm at odd intervals. It was here that Mr. Baker met and married, June 2, 1840, the lady of his choice, Miss Elizabeth W. Coffin, to which event is probably attributable the fact of his locating in Delaware county. Soon after the marriage of Mr.

and Mrs. Baker, the parents of the latter emigrated to Delaware county, locating in what is known as Coffin's Grove, and from which the township takes its name. Being well pleased with the appearance of the country, they wrote Mr. Baker and their daughter of its many advantages and desired them to come out and locate. In May of the following year (1841) Mr. and Mrs. Baker set out in a covered wagon determined to see the new country and if pleased to locate. They arrived here the early part of June and after looking over the country decided to settle. He at once purchased eighty acres of government land, paying $1.25 per acre, and built a temporary log cabin, 12x12 feet, in which to live until a better one could be constructed to take its place. The country at that early day was sparsely settled, there being but two families besides himself within the limits of what now comprises Coffin's Grove township. There were a great many deer, some elk, and a few bear, as well as other small game. Mr. Baker killed quite a number of deer and one bear, and for the first few years was seldom without venison for table use. The Winnebago Indians were stationed north of him, and frequently passed through the neighborhood on hunting expeditions, and camped within thirty or forty rods of his house for four or five days at a time. At such times they evinced a friendly disposition, and, with the exception of begging a mouthful of food or some trifling trinket, never molested him.

In the fall of 1841 he erected a story-and-half hewed log house, sixteen by twenty-two feet in dimensions, which he occupied for a number of years. In 1845 he purchased two hundred acres of land, and in like manner continued to purchase, as his means accumulated, until he at one time owned seven hundred and twelve acres. He has since sold off a portion of his land, but at the present time owns five hundred and seventy-two acres, which he purchased direct from the government. Of this amount, nearly all, with the exception of one hundred acres of timber land, is under a high state of cultivation. He erected the present handsome brick residence during the summer of 1856, and the main part of the large frame barn, in 1850. In the summer of 1868, and while mowing hay, he met with a serious accident, which cost him his right hand. He fell from the seat on the mower in such a manner as to bring his right hand in contact with the sickles, which cut it off above the wrist. Mr. Baker has raised considerable stock and has been very successful with them.

The congenial union of Mr. and Mrs. Baker has resulted in the birth of four children, only one of whom is now living, the full list being—Edward J., died at the age of four years and seven months; Julia A., died at the age of two years and three months, and Susan, who died at the age of three years and four months. Susan A., the only child living, was born January 7, 1849, and is the wife of A. J. Hersey, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The wife and mother, Elizabeth (Coffin) Baker, was a native of Williamsburg, Mass., and was born in 1816. She was a faithful companion and a kind mother, always ready to minister to the wants of the family and smooth over the rough places in life's pathway. She departed

this life December 15, 1859, at the age of forty-three years.

In politics Mr. Baker affiliates with the democratic party, and is a strong believer in the principles it represents. He was one of the first county commissioners, and served one term in that capacity. He has also been justice of the peace in his township for upwards of fourteen years, and has held various other minor offices. During his residence in Delaware county, extending over a period of nearly fifty years, he has been a most useful citizen, always ready and willing to aid in public enterprises, and one whose name and deeds will be remembered long after he has been gathered to the great beyond.

OSCAR WELLMAN is one of the few early settlers of Delaware county now living, and as such is one of the links of the never-ending chain of history connecting the events of nearly half a century ago with those of the present time. Having settled here in an early day he has been identified with the growth and development of the county almost from the beginning, and is consequently well worthy of a prominent place in this volume.

He was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1831, and comes from a long line of New England ancestry.

His father, Lemuel Wellman, was a native of Vermont, and was born at Burlington in the year 1792. His occupation through life was that of a blacksmith. Like the majority of New England people he was proud of the country in which he lived and was ever ready to rise in its defense. He participated as a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812 when but a mere youth. He was a man of strong religous turn of mind, possessing a keen sense of justice, and throughout life followed the teachings of the golden rule and was a strict adherent to the Methodist faith. He departed this life January 8, 1878, at the extreme old age of eighty-six years.

The paternal grandfather, Darius Wellman, was also a native of Vermont and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died near the latter part of the eighteenth century at the age of forty years. Beyond this gentleman little concerning the ancestry is known, save the fact that the first Wellman emigrated to America from Wales.

The mother of the subject of this notice was Lucy (Black) Wellman, who was born in Vermont in the year 1796. She was the mother of eight children, seven boys and one girl, six of whom are now living. She was a kind mother and a consistent christian, for many years a member of the Methodist church, and strove to rear her children in the paths of honesty and virtue. Her long and useful life came to an end in 1868.

The christian name of the maternal grandfather Black is unknown. He was a native of New England and was a miller and farmer by occupation. He was appointed tax collector about the time of the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, and having collected the tax and continental money, which soon became worthless on his hands, he was compelled to make good the amount, which took all the property he had, including two grist-mills and a farm. He was a

soldier in the Revolutionary war and was rewarded for his bravery by being promoted to the position of captain of the company which he entered as a private. The maternal ancestry came from Ireland, but it is not known at what date.

Oscar Wellman, the subject of this biographical memoir, resided at his home in Steuben county, N. Y., till he was nineteen years of age, his early boyhood days being spent in attending school and working in the pineries of his native place. From twelve to fifteen years of age he performed the duties of a teamster, and for the following four years was engaged as a hand in the lumber mills. In 1850—then in his nineteenth year—he decided to begin life on his own account and accordingly set out alone for the far West—an undertaking which but few young men of his age would have had the courage to attempt. Coming to Detroit by water he crossed southern Michigan on one of the old-fashioned strap-iron railroads to a place called New Buffalo, where he again took the boat, going by way of Chicago and thence up the lake to Kenosha, Wis. There he remained two years and was engaged in farming. In the summer of 1852 he decided to move still further West, take up land and grow up with the country. He set out in a covered wagon, traveling westward to Dubuque, thence through Colesburg and Delhi to Cedar Rapids, and up the Cedar river through the Black Hawk country which, at that time, was the very outskirts of civilization. Not finding a desirable location in that region he returned through Buchanan county, passing over the present site of Independence when there was but one log cabin there. He reached this county in the early part of October, 1852, and located where he now lives, buying three hundred and twenty acres of government land for which he paid seventy-five cents per acre. At that date there were not to exceed half a dozen families in what is now Coffin's Grove township. Wild game was plentiful and droves of deer roamed over the adjacent hills and valleys. Mr. Wellman secured most of his meat with his gun. The prairies were full of wolves which were for some years a source of much annoyance to the settlers.

In 1856 Mr. Wellman erected a large frame house, the main part of which was 16x24 feet, with an extension of 11x24 feet to the rear. He drew the lumber for this building from Dubuque, a distance of fifty-five miles, requiring four days of steady travel to make the trip there and return. The following year he erected the present splendid frame barn. Having the largest building for many miles around he, for a number of years, kept what might properly be called a wayside inn. Here the old-time stage coaches in their overland route from Dubuque westward would stop for refreshments or put up for the night, and many were the times when the house was crowded with travelers and the haymows and lofts of the barn were resorted to for shelter and rest. At one time, during a driving wind and rain storm, the roads became impassable and Mr. Wellman furnished shelter and food for forty teams and eighty men, women and children. Grain and hay was by no means plentiful in those days, and he was compelled at one time to go one hundred miles south into Washington county for oats and paid as high as $60

per ton for hay. Mr. Wellman at one time owned four hundred and sixty acres of land, but has sold off from time to time until he now owns two hundred and forty acres, the most of which is under a high state of cultivation and compares favorably with the best land to be found in Delaware county. His principal occupation has been that of raising horses and cattle, and he has certainly made a marked success at the business. He now has something over a dozen fine roadsters on his place and has recently sold several for as much as $200 and $500 per head. He and two of his sons now own and operate a cattle ranch of one thousand eight hundred acres in Hughes county, Dak., on which they have several hundred head of young cattle.

Mr. Wellman was united in marriage, September 14, 1855, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Mary R. Sullivan, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 13, 1839, and is the daughter of Aaron and Jane (Lippincott) Sullivan, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. This union has resulted in the birth of nine children, eight of whom are now living—Roy D., born November 8, 1857, now living in Hughes county, Dak.; Oswell Z., born October 14, 1859, farming on Brush creek; George A., born September 14, 1861, now in Hughes county, Dak.; Aaron L., born November 23, 1863, farming in this county; Bert J., born September 10, 1867, attorney-at-law in Manchester; Frank G., born May 18, 1872, living at home; Phineas H., born August 31, 1874, is also at home, and Sankey M., born January 7, 1877, at home. Alonzo L., the only one deceased, was born October 8, 1865, and died February 4, 1866.

In politics Mr. Wellman affiliates with the republican party and always has from its organization down to the present time, being a strong believer in the principles of that party. He has held various official positions in his township, among which is that of assessor, which office he filled with credit for twelve years.

Four years ago Mr. Wellman erected the present splendid frame residence which is located on the crest of a beautiful hill, overlooking a broad rich valley to the north and nearly surrounded by a densely shaded grove of maple trees. It is just such a home as would be likely to haunt the memory of man in after years with pleasant visions of his boyhood days.

The debt of gratitude which the present generation owes to such men as Mr. Wellman for the part they have taken in the settlement, growth and development of Delaware county is one of no little magnitude and one which will cause their names and deeds to be remembered long after they shall have passed from this world to their final resting-place beyond the tomb.

EDGAR E. BRINTNALL, cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' bank at Winthrop, was born in Windom, Windom county, Vt., April 17, 1852. He is the son of Erwin P. and Wealthy (Willey) Brintnall, respectively natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, who emigrated to Kane county, Ill., in 1854 and settled at Elgin. Ten years later, in 1864, the elder Mr. Brintnall and his wife removed to Winthrop, Buchanan county, Iowa, where Mrs. Brintnall died, as she

had lived, in the Congregational faith. Mr. Brintnall is still living. He is a carpenter by trade, but has followed farming for many years. He has held many minor township and county offices, and is a man of considerable means. He is and has long been a member of the Congregational church, and is highly esteemed and respected wherever he is known.

Edgar E. Brintnall is the eldest of five children of his parents. He resided in Illinois until he was twelve years of age and came to Iowa with his parents and settled at Winthrop, where he was educated. He was reared on a farm and has remained with his father all his life. In 1885 Mr. Brintnall was elected cashier of the private money institution known as the Farmers' and Traders' bank, which position he still holds. His popularity is evidenced by the fact that he has for several successive years been elected town clerk, and as such has served the community faithfully and well. He is an upright and consistent member of the Congregational church. In politics he is a republican, and in all the relations of life he has the respect, confidence and cordial good will of all who know him. On the first of January, 1878, Mr. Brintnall was united in marriage with Miss Laura H. Metcalf, a daughter of Oscar J. and Abigail (Freeman) Metcalf. One son, Harold E., aged ten years, is the fruit of this union.

OSCAR J. METCALF, a prosperous lumber, coal and grain dealer in Winthrop, was born in Worthington, Hampshire county, Mass., August 3, 1830. He is a son of Eli S. and Laura (Barker) Metcalf, natives of Massachusetts, and of Scotch and English origin, who removed to Huron county, Ohio, in the fall of 1830 and settled near New Haven, where they both died in middle life. Eli S. Metcalf was a farmer all his life, and was in comfortable circumstances at the time of his death. He settled in Ohio when the country was a wilderness, it then requiring seven weeks to make the trip from Massachusetts. He was of that hardy New England class that sent so many men to the West. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf had three children, namely—Eli F., a farmer at Dell Rapids, Dak.; Oscar J., the subject of this sketch, and Angeline, wife of Daniel Bruner, a farmer in Sonoma county, Cal.

Oscar J. Metcalf was left an orphan when young, his mother dying when he was five years old and his father two years later. He then lived with Amos Ogden, a Virginian, in Huron county, Ohio, and gave him the benefit of his labors until he was eighteen years old. Up to that time he had attended only parts of three terms of the district school in the woods of Ohio. At the age of eighteen Mr. Metcalf went to Oberlin and worked at odd jobs to pay his way through school, and also learned the carpenter's trade. In 1854 he removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, and taught school in the winter and worked at his trade until about 1860, when he engaged in a general mercantile business at Epworth, which he carried on until 1872, when he sold out and came to Winthrop, where he has since been engaged in the lumber, grain and coal business, and where he has made good improvements in the way of elevator and coal and lumber sheds.

November 1, 1855, Mr. Metcalf was

united in marriage with Miss Abigail Freeman, of Dubuque county, Iowa, who was born near Oberlin, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel A. and Harriet Freeman, natives of Ohio. By her he had five children, namely—Laura H.; Sherman A.; Oscar E.; Herman A. and Abigail J. Mrs. Abigail Metcalf died June 7, 1869, and on February 21st, 1871, Mr. Metcalf married Miss Isabella Frater, of Farley, Iowa, who was born in England, March 14, 1851. By her he has had three children, namely—Belle, Mollie A. and Mildred A. Mr. Metcalf is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was his first wife, but he is not connected with any congregation. He is a Master Mason, and in politics a republican. He started in life with nothing and had but $10 when he came to Iowa, but now has a prosperous business and a handsome property in town. He has held minor town and township offices, but is not an aspirant for public position. He bears an excellent reputation as a business man and a citizen, and the number of his friends is limited only by the extent of his acquaintances.

SEYMOUR S. SQUIRES, an enterprising and successful farmer of Hazel Green township, Delaware county, was born in Lapeer township, Cortland county N. Y., May 23, 1833. His parents, John A. and Laura (Sessions) Squires, were natives of the same county, grew up there, and were there married, residing in that and Tioga county, that state, until 1851, when they came to Iowa, settling in Jones county. During the year 1852 they were residents of Delhi, Delaware county, but, returning to Jones county in 1853, they passed the remainder of their married life in that county, the father dying there July 7, 1865, aged fifty-five, the mother still living, being now eighty-three years old. The Squires stock came originally from Massachusetts, the parents of John Squires, whose names were John and Hulda Squires, having been natives of that state. They moved to New York in the latter part of the last century, where they afterwards lived and died. Our subject's mother's family came from Connecticut. Her father's name was Uriel Sessions and her mother's maiden name was Sallie Cowdry. These also moved to New York at an early day and subsequently lived in that state and there also died. Both the Squires and Sessions families represented old New England stock and furnished to the colonies, in their struggles for independence, as well as in the War of 1812, brave soldiers, whose names and personal deeds of daring and fortitude are preserved only in family tradition, but whose services, like those of all veterans, survive nevertheless in the hearts of a grateful people. John A. and Laura (Sessions) Squires were worthy representatives of the stock from which they were descended, being patriotic, intelligent, thrifty people, steady in habits, sober in disposition and possessing strong religious views, to which they gave a practical meaning in their every-day lives. They raised to maturity nine children, most of whom are now living. Seymour S., the subject of this sketch, is their eldest child; their eldest daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of John A. Fields, of Jones county, Iowa, is now deceased; Uriel J. was for a number of

years a farmer of Honey Creek township, Delaware county, being now deceased; Salem C. is a farmer, residing in Union township, Delaware county; Nacy V. is the wife of William Davis, residing in Plymouth county, Iowa; Achsa A. is the wife of Allen B. Wheeless, residing in Hopkinton, Delaware county; James H. is a druggist of Tobias, Nebr.; George M. and Thomas J. are both farmers—the former residing in and the latter near Holton, Kans.

Seymour S. Squires was reared in New York, growing up on his father's farm and passing his boyhood and youth in those pursuits common to farm life in the locality where he lived. His educational advantages were fair for the time in which he grew up, and, with his parents' assistance and kindly counsel, he availed himself of these opportunities in a way for which he has not since had cause to regret. Accompanying his parents to Iowa in 1851, he continued in agricultural pursuits, coming with them to Delaware county a year later. August 5, 1858, he married, and two years afterward purchased the farm in Hazel Green township, on to which he moved and where he has since resided. Beginning in an humble way, as all beginners must, who start out in life on limited means, Mr. Squires' earlier years were marked by great activity and were not without the hardships and privations which fall to the lot of the ambitious poor young man. He proved equal, however, to every emergency, and his fortunes rose gradually with the passing years. The "small patch" on which he first settled spread out by successive purchases into a farm of broad acres, now well tilled and yielding an abundance of the products for which Delaware county has become distinguished—corn and hay. His primitive cabin has given way to a substantial, neat and comfortable residence, and the ship-lap, clap-board stable of other days has renewed itself into splendid barns, large enough to house the raw products of the farm and give needed shelter to all the stock on the place. The nakedness of the prairie has been hidden with useful and ornamental groves, skillfully planted and tastefully kept; carefully constructed fences inclose his fields, where the most improved machinery tickle the soil into smiles of vegetation, or where the best specimens of the four-footed animal kingdom, suitable for man's use and enjoyment, wander at will. Mr. Squires also owns other land, some in Delaware county and some in Sac county, this state; but his chief landed possession and the pride of his life, is his homestead, the tract above mentioned.

In the public affairs of his township, Mr. Squires has shown commendable zeal, also having held all the offices in the township, the duties of which he has discharged with fidelity, and has given an active support to every interest looking to the welfare of the community. His name has always stood pledged for order, morality and good government, and, recognizing the fact that all virtue has its origin in intelligence, he has from the beginning advocated, without ceasing, a high standard of education for the young, and he has illustrated his principles in this respect with a splendid practical example, educating his children in the best schools within his reach. In this labor he has been ably assisted by a wife of rare intelligence and discriminating judgment, and to her is due in no smal

measure the credit for having afforded to their children the educational advantages which they have enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Squires were married, as we have noted, in 1858. Mrs. Squires was then residing in Jones county, Iowa, her parents having settled in that county in 1855. Mrs. Squires' maiden name was Sarah J. Whitcomb, and she was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., August 26, 1836. She is a daughter of Aaron and Sabrina (Newton) Whitcomb—the father a native of New Hampshire, and the mother a native of Vermont. Her parents were married in Vermont, and subsequently moved to Pennsylvania, and thence to Iowa, the father dying in Jones county in 1859, aged fifty-four, and the mother in Delaware county, in 1884, aged seventy-seven. Mrs. Squires is one of five children born to her parents, two of whom are living and three deceased. The eldest, Miriam, died in infancy; Helen E., who became the wife of Thomas Fields, of Linn county, this state, is now deceased; Mrs. Squires is the next in order of birth; Martha E. died in infancy, and Mary A. is the wife of Jabish Haven, of Fremont, Neb.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Squires, all but one of whom are living. Their eldest, Dora L., a graduate of Lenox College at Hopkinton, is an accomplished teacher, has been teaching for some years in the public schools of Delaware county, and is the wife of James A. Ritchey, Ph. D., of Clarion county, Pa.; their next, Bertha, a student of Lenox College, is the wife of George O. Walkup, of Delaware county. They have one child, Stella F. Mr. and Mrs. Squires' next child, a son, Willard S., died at the age of two; Angie M., their third daughter, is the wife of Fred S. Tracy, of Delaware county. They have three children, Reginald S., Merlin S., and Frank S. Mr. and Mrs. Squires' two youngest children, Jennie S. and Frances S., are still at home with their parents.

ES. COON, one of Delaware county's representative farmers, residing in Delaware township, about five miles north and east of Manchester, is a native of Allen county, Ind., and was born March 3, 1840. He is a son of Amos F. Coon, one of Delaware county's most honored citizens, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Reference is here made to that sketch for the facts pertaining to the ancestral history of the subject of this notice.

Elisha Spaulding Coon, with whom this article is concerned, was reared in Allen county, Ind., to the age of seventeen, coming then to Iowa as a member of his father's family in 1857, and locating in Delaware county, where he has since resided. He was reared a farmer and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He now owns one of the best farms in Delaware township, consisting of four hundred acres, most of which is in cultivation and all of which is improved, and yielding a revenue in some shape. Mr. Coon settled on this place in 1866 and has done all of the improving on it. He is a painstaking, industrious, economical farmer, and the many evidences of his intelligent labor and business-like management are to be easily seen around his place.

Mr. Coon has been twice married, and is the father of five children. He married first on April 26, 1863, his wife's maiden name being Sarah J. Hunt, she being a resident at that time of Delaware county. This lady died June 3, 1876, leaving two children, as follows—Eddie E., who was born May 11, 1864, and who died October 2, 1887; and Llewellyn L., who was born July 23, 1866. Mr. Coon's second marriage took place June 17, 1877, and his wife's maiden name was Ettie A. Coleson, a daughter of William Coleson, of Delaware county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Coon is a native of Delaware county, and was born May 18, 1856. To Mr. Coon and his present wife have been born three children, as follows—S. Mertie, born April 8, 1879; Susannah V., born March 22, 1883, and Wayne S., born May 16, 1888, and died November 30, 1888.

Mr. Coon has filled the usual number of local offices in his township and has borne his share of the responsibility of conducting the public affairs of the township. Reared a democrat, he has always voted the democratic ticket, having cast his first presidential vote for George B. McClellan in 1864, and has lived up to the doctrines of his party on all national and state questions.

JAMES D. CHASE. In the Empire State of the North, that state which has furnished so much of the brains and capital to develop the rising commonwealths of the West, the subject of this sketch was born, and to that state he traces his ancestry back as far, at least, as the third generation. It is safe to say that his great-grandparents were among the early settlers of the locality where they resided in York State, if, indeed, they were not natives of that state. His grandparents, at least, were born there and there always resided. These were, in the paternal line, Daniel and Sallie Chase, and in the maternal line, James and Elizabeth McCall. His parents were also born in New York, and were there reared and married. They were Ezra F. and Naomi (McCall) Chase, and the parents resided in New York until 1853, when they came to Iowa, taking up their residence in Yankee settlement, Delaware county, where the father procured government land, on which he settled, and which he improved, spending the remainder of his life as a farmer in that community. He accumulated some means, lived well and died in comfort. He is pleasantly remembered by his old friends and associates, and many of the older settlers of the county also have occasion to remember him, for, in addition to his being an upright, useful citizen, he served his adopted county as superintendent of schools, in which capacity his faithful labors were a source of profit to the then rising generation. He died in 1880, at the age of sixty. The mother survived him only five years, dying in 1885, in her seventieth year. Seven children were born to Ezra F. and Naomi Chase, four of whom reached maturity, and three of whom are now living. The eldest, Ezra F., died at Baton Rouge, La., while in the Union army, being a member of Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa volunteer infantry. The next were twins that died unnamed. James D., the subject of this

notice, was the next. Naomi, the eldest daughter, is the wife of J. O. Tuttle, a farmer residing in Reno county, Kans.; Flora H. is the wife of Wm. H. McKray, of Greeley, Delaware county; and Cora B. died in infancy.

James D., whose personal history here follows, was born July 19, 1846. He was a mere lad when his parents moved to Delaware county, and his youth was therefore spent where he has passed his maturer years, in Honey Creek and Elk townships. He resided with his father till he reached his twenty-fifth year, engaged in the pursuits of the farm, and receiving in his earlier years the rudiments of a fair English education. He took a gallant part in the late Civil war, serving in the Twenty-seventh Iowa volunteer infantry until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He purchased the place where he now lives in Elk township in 1876, and, marrying the following year, settled on it and has there since resided. He owns four hundred and thirty acres of land, most of which is in section 17, on which his homestead is located, and all of which is in cultivation, being either in plow land, hay land or pasturage. He has given considerable attention to live stock and has also been interested in the dairy business, being a member of the Greeley Creamery Company. He is an intelligent, progressive farmer and a splendid representative of the better class of his calling.

Mr. Chase married February 11, 1877, the lady whom he chose to bear him companionship through life being Miss Sarah J. Hindal, then residing in Honey Creek township, Delaware county. She was born in Green county, Wis., February 2, 1858, and is a daughter of John and Susannah (Crall) Hindal, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter a native of Ohio. Mrs. Chase's parents came to Iowa, settling in Delaware county, in 1865. The father died in Wright county, this state, the surviving mother being now a resident of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have had four children born to them, as follows—E. Frank, born January 24, 1878; Ina B., born January 27, 1879; E. Ross, born May 26, 1881, and John J., born April 17, 1887.

JAMES H. EVANS, one of the well-known and popular farmers of North Fork township, Delaware county, was born in England January 3, 1845. His father, Edwin Evans, was a native of England and an envelope cutter by trade. He immigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in New York State, where he lived for two years.

In 1851 he removed to Delaware county, Iowa, locating in North Fork township. There was not a dozen families in the township at that time and not a house could be seen on the prairie. He entered land, built a log house and prepared to live in regular pioneer style. The groves of timber abounded in wild game and occasionally a few Indians visited the settlement. The parents of our subject are still living, both being zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church and highly esteemed by all who know them.

James H. Evans, the subject of this brief memoir, was accorded the privilege of a common-school education, although

he had to walk sometimes two and a half miles to the school-house.

When he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army and rendered two years of splendid service to his adopted country. He was a volunteer in the Fourth Iowa cavalry, the date of his enlistment being September 28, 1863, and his mustering out taking place at Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1865. He participated in the battles of Tupelo, Guntown, Salem and Columbus, Ga., was also in the battles of Meridian and Oxford, Miss., and the battle at Osage, where the Union forces captured eight hundred prisoners, including Gen. Marmaduke (who afterwards became governor of Missouri), and a nine-gun battery. He also took part in the running of Gen. Price's army out of Missouri and throughout the war escaped without a wound. In June, 1864, Mr. Evans took the census of North Fork township, and his report was fully acceptable to the appointing power. For ten years Mr. Evans has been an auctioneer, of which he has made a success, but still retains possession of his farm, which he rents while he occupies the residence which he owns in Earlville.

Mr. Evans married December 12, 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Jane Tinknell, who was born in Wisconsin, August 29, 1849. She is a daughter of George and Betsey Tinknell, both of whom were natives of England. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Evans has resulted in the birth of six children, viz.—Edward F., James W., George W., Minnie, Ida and Mattie.

In politics Mr. Evans is a republican and a stanch supporter of his party. He is a member of the G. A. R.

He and his excellent wife are active members of the Methodist church and contribute liberally to all charitable purposes.

He owns a fine farm which is equipped with all modern improvements, and he is to-day one of Delaware county's well-to-do citizens. This result has been obtained by a life of unremitting industry and perseverance, united with frugal habits, and to the estimable lady who has so long aided and counseled him in all his efforts, much of his success is due. The family is well known in Delaware county, and as early settlers and valuable members of the community are highly respected.

Mr. Evans, although English-born, is a thoroughgoing American, skilled in the American ways of getting along, with an American love for his adopted country and an American's admiration for that which is particularly American. His success in live stock raising is now enabling him to lead a life of ease.

DR. T. G. MATTHEWS, physician and surgeon of Earlville, Delaware county, is a native of Boone county, Ill., and was born March 20, 1859. He is a son of William W. and Sarah J. Matthews, natives of New York. His parents came to Delaware county in 1864, where they still reside.

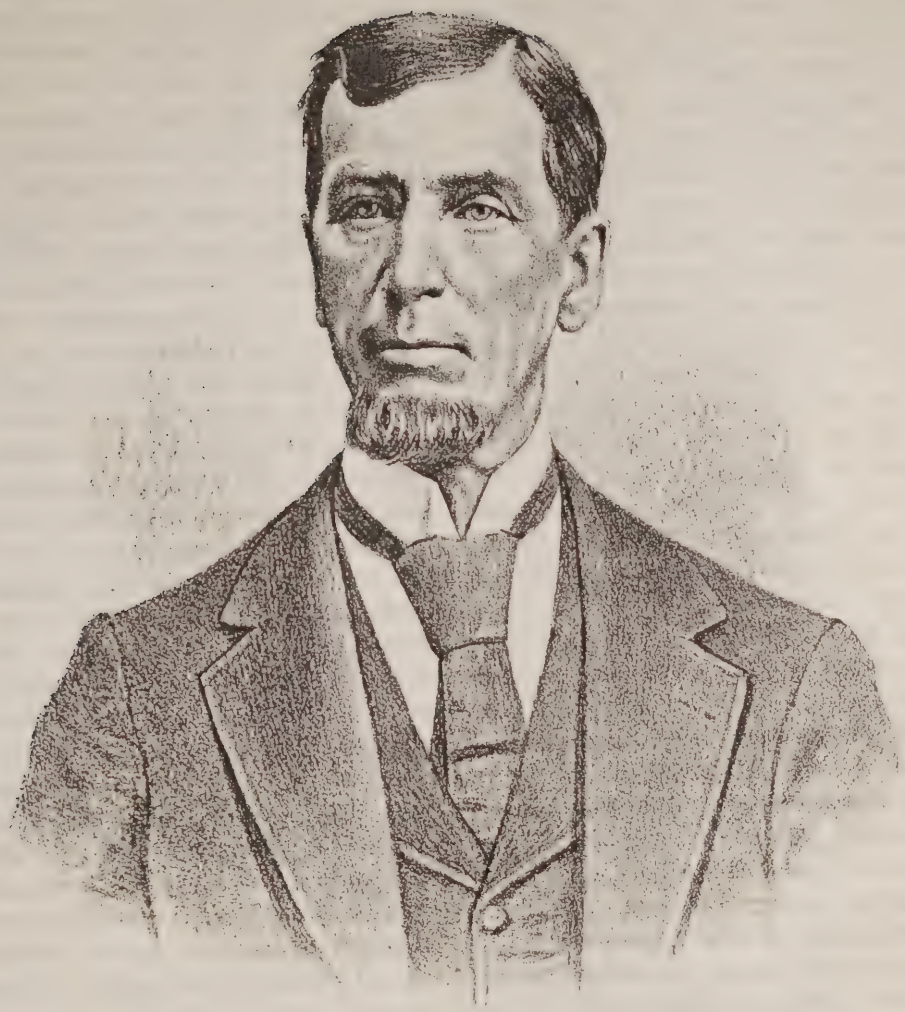
The doctor's boyhood and youth were spent in Delaware county. He grew up on the farm and divided his time between his duties as a farm boy and his attendance at the public schools. His education was obtained mainly from the graded schools at Earlville and the German-English

college at Galena, Ill. After selecting medicine as his profession, he read under a preceptor for a year, when he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York city, from which he graduated in March, 1887. He at once located at Earlville, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and where he has since continued actively and successfully engaged at it.

November 8, 1888, Dr. Matthews married Miss Annie M. Kennedy, a native of Delaware county and a daughter of one of that county's most reputable citizens.

In November, 1887, Dr. Matthews was elected coroner of Delaware county, and has held the office since, having been twice re-elected. In politics the doctor is a republican. He is well read on the current political issues of the day and is a zealous supporter of the doctrines of his party on all national and state questions. The doctor is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias, and stands well with the members of these crafts. As a physician he enjoys a good practice and as a citizen he holds in a high degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN B. FRENTRESS. Delaware county has many enterprising and successful farmers of whom she is justly proud, but there are none of all her excellent citizenship, whose efforts, in an unpretentious way, have added more to the substantial wealth of the county, or who are more highly esteemed, as a citizen, than the gentleman whose name heads this biographical notice. John B. Frentress is a native of Jo Daviess county, Ill. He comes of pioneer stock and blends the blood of the Puritan with that of the cavalier in his veins. His father, Eleazer Frentress, was a native of North Carolina, and a descendant of one of the early settled families of the old Palmetto State. He was a pioneer, filled with the spirit of adventure, of a sturdy, independent character, industrious and successful, far beyond the average man. Father Eleazer Frentress was a Quaker and old line whig in politics. He married in December, 1823, and started West shortly afterwards in search of his fortunes, settling in Jo Daviess county, Ill., in 1824. He worked for some years in the lead mines about Galena, served in the Black Hawk war, of 1832–3, began farming soon after that date and followed mining and farming in the vicinity of Galena till his death, which occurred in December, 1853, he being then in his fifty-third year, having been born April 18, 1800. At the time of his death he owned an estate of one thousand one hundred acres of land in Jo Daviess county, Ill., nine hundred acres in Iowa and one hundred and sixty acres in Wisconsin, besides a large amount of personal property, all of which represented the labor of his own hands and brains, he having been quite as fortunate in his investments as he was energetic in disposition. He always lived in Jo Daviess county, after settling there, and he gave to that county the labor of the best years of his life. He built the first house that was ever built between Galena and Dunlieth, which is now East Dubuque, and drove the first team that ever passed between the two places, and ran the first ferry-boat from Dunlieth,



J. B. Prentiss

now East Dubuque, to the mouth of Catfish creek.

The mother of the subject of this notice bore the maiden name of Diadama Bowles, being a daughter of John and Lucy (Dunham) Bowles and a native of Vermont. Her parents immigrated to Monroe county, Ill., and still later to Jo Daviess county, that state, where they became first settlers and identified with the early growth and development of that county. The father was a prominent man of his locality, possessing that strong, aggressive disposition and bold and independent way that marked him everywhere as a natural leader. He served in the Black Hawk war of 1832-3, as chief of transportation. He crossed the plains in 1846, with an ox team and made his way to the Pacific coast, being one of the first who ever accomplished that difficult undertaking. He was in California when gold was discovered there and there died in 1849, when the gold fever was at its height. Mr. Frentress' mother continued to reside on the old home-place after the death of her husband, keeping together the large estate which he left. She was born October 22, 1807, and died December 13, 1887. There were thirteen children born to Eleazer and Diadama Frentress, of whom the subject hereof is the second living, the others being—Thomas W., born 1824; Ensley H., the first white male child who was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., born 1833, died 1876. Frederick N., born 1835; William M., born 1837; Henry N., born 1842; Mary, born 1844, married T. J. Prouse; Lucy, Caroline and Charles, each of whom died at about the age of two, and Eleazer and two others who died in infancy.

The subject of this notice was born February 18, 1829. He was reared on his father's farm and was trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He resided on the old homestead in Jo Daviess county, Ill., till he was of age. He then started, in 1850, for the Pacific coast, crossing the plains by team and meeting with all the adventure and hardships which an overland trip by team meant in those days. He remained in California for four years engaged in mining and ranching. In 1854 he returned to his native place where the following year he married and settled down to farming. He farmed on the old home place till 1860, when his mind turned again to the West and he came that year to Iowa, settling in Delaware county, where he has since lived. He settled on a tract of land which his father had taken up years before while in this county with the government surveyors who laid out the public lands of the county. The place consisted of one hundred and twenty acres which, when he settled on it, was in an unimproved condition. He has added to this by purchase and now owns in one body two hundred and eighty acres. He also owns a fine farm in Jo Daviess county, Ill., consisting of one hundred and thirty acres. His Delaware county farm is one of the handsomest places in this part of the state. It lies in Honey Creek township about six miles north of the county seat, Manchester; a large part of it is under plow, has a good orchard, a large artificial grove of evergreen interspersed with natural trees, a handsome two-story brick residence and substantial, commodious and well-kept barns and out-buildings. The land lies

well and the buildings occupy a pleasant site, everything on the place bearing a neat and thrifty appearance makes it a sight worth seeing. Mr. Frentress has a splendid silver service which was presented to him by the Delaware county Agricultural Society for the finest farm in the county—a valuable souvenir and one well bestowed. His place is know as Evergreen farm, and strangers passing in that vicinity never miss an opportunity to see it. Mr. Frentress has given his whole time to agricultural pursuits since coming to the county, and to stock-raising, being one of the most successful farmers and stock-growers in the county. He has a large number of graded stock on his place, and he is giving more attention each year to the raising of his grades and improvement of their strains.

Mr. Frentress has a most pleasant home, and an interesting family. He was married September 2, 1855, taking to share his fortunes Miss Laura Mead, then of Lafayette county, Wis., but a native of St. Clair county, Mo., having been born May 14, 1834. She is a daughter of Philander and Amy Mead, who were born, reared and married in Chautauqua county, N. Y. The father died in his native state about the year 1836, and the mother subsequently moved to Wisconsin with her children, where she died in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Frentress have had born to them a family of seven children, five of whom are now living, the full list being—Eleazer P. and Oscar F., now of Portland, Ore.; Jennie, widow of Victor Esty, of Mitchell, Dak.; Josephine, wife of William Raus, of Honey Creek township, Delaware county, and John E., still residing with his father. The two deceased ones are Lenora, who died in Jo Daviess county, Ill., in 1858, and Charles T., who died in this county, in 1870, both infants.

Mr. Frentress has never aspired to any public positions, but has filled the usual number of township offices and has discharged his duties in these offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors. He is a republican in politics and a man well informed on the general political issues of the day and possesses also a large fund of information on other topics of general interest. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and possesses that greatest of all domestic virtues—genuine, unstinted hospitality.

EMSLEY H. FRENTRESS, eldest son of Frederick N. Frentress, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., August 14, 1868. His father moving to Delaware county, Iowa, two years later, young Frentress' childhood and youth were spent in that county. He grew up on the old homestead in Honey Creek township, where his parents still reside, and received the usual educational advantages accorded to the youth of that locality. He quit the farm in his twentieth year and, entering the employ of the Greeley Co-Operative Creamery Company, was with them for something like a year, at the end of which time he began buying and shipping poultry to New York city, Boston and other places in the East. He followed this successfully until recently, when he returned to his native county, Jo Daviess, in Illinois, where he took charge of

his father's farm in that county, which he is now conducting. Mr. Frentress is an intelligent young man, industrious, well read and possessing sound ideas on many questions beyond those with which he is daily concerned in the pursuit of his calling as a farmer. For a man of his age he possesses an exceptionally comprehensive knowledge of the political matters of the day and he is free and outspoken in his opinions on all public questions. He is an uncompromising republican in his political faith, and defends his principles with spirit and understanding when occasion demands. As a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the entire craft wherever known.

Frederick N. Frentress was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., March 29, 1835, and was reared a farmer. He worked on the home farm until twenty-three years of age, in the meantime receiving a good common-school education that qualified him for all the practical business affairs of life. In 1858 Mr. Frentress went to California by way of the isthmus, and continuously until 1863 was engaged in mining, when he enlisted in Company H, First California cavalry, and for three years served in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, as well as at other points, under General Canby. His experiences in Indian skirmishes were innumerable, but the first real battle in which he took part was that of Valverde and the second at Apache Cañon, where he received a slight wound. He was mustered out at Fort Selden, N. Mex., received his pay-papers at Fort Bliss, and drew his pay at Fort Leavenworth. This is not the place to laud the memory or extol the virtues of the preservers of the Union. An honest and patriotic people will ever hold the splendid services of the old soldiers in grateful remembrance, wherever and in whatsoever capacity those services were performed. But we may say in this connection that the hardest service was not necessarily seen by the soldiers in the East. Those men who enlisted on the Western frontier and who from the time of their enlistment until the close of the war were in almost daily conflict with bands of hostile Indians, and who subsisted much as they could upon the further confines of civilization, rendered a service to their country, which entitles them to the highest encomiums of honor and which will embalm their memories forever with that of the general soldiery of the land. When we speak and write of freedom, prosperity, equal rights, the dignity of labor, the glory of the Republic, we should remember these volunteer soldiers of the West who dropped the pick in the mines and marched as cheerily to wounds and to death as did the brave sons of the North, who left the peace of their homes and the pursuit of their several callings for the same purpose. On his return to Jo Daviess county, Ill., January 6, 1867, he resumed farming on the old homestead. November 13, 1867, he married Miss Frances V. Frentress, who was born March 9, 1848, and who is a daughter of Albert and Angeline Hall, of New York State, who had settled in Illinois about the year of 1845. In 1870, Mr. Frentress, with his bride, moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and a year later came to Delaware county. Here Mr. Frentress settled on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which had been willed to him by his father. But it was raw land, and all

the labor required to bring it to its present state of excellent improvement has been the work of his own hands, he now having one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, the balance being in timber. Mr. Frentress also gives some attention to dairying, milking about fifteen cows. His inheritance in Jo Daviess county, Ill., he rents out.

Reverting to the family of Mrs. Frentress, it may be stated that her parents, who were of Scotch descent, removed from Illinois to Wisconsin, where her father engaged in mining until 852, when he started on his way to California, via Panama, but died at sea. Her mother, a native of Oneida county, N. Y., still survives, and is a resident of East Dubuque, Ill., having married, about 1856, for her second husband, Moses Gillman. Her age has attained sixty-nine years, with a promise of a more prolonged life. Beside her daughter, Mrs. Frentress, Mrs. Hall has living two sons—Charles V., at Coggon, Iowa, and Henry A., at Marshalltown.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frentress have been born ten children, in the following order—Emsley H., August 14, 1868; Nellie E., June 24, 1870; Albert E., October 22, 1871; Diadema A., March 26, 1874; Sabra D., April 2, 1876; William T., September 5, 1879; Frances H., November 8, 1880; Augusta B., February 19, 1884; Llewellyn C., May 11, 1886, and Mary O., August 29, 1888.

Mr. Frentress has never held a public office. He is a republican; he is received and accepted by all brothers and fellows as a Mason, and is also a member of A. C. Hopson Post, G. A. R. In his younger days, Mr. Frentress, possessed of the spirit of the times, did considerable roving, making, in addition to his trip to the Pacific coast, two visits to the Sandwich Islands, during which he was also in China, and on his return to California he went down the Pacific coast to Valparaiso and Talquahuana, and to within three hundred miles of Cape Horn. He mined all over what are now the western states and territories when they were practically part of the unknown world, and he had many experiences and adventures which sound strange to the ears of the plodding men and women of this day, whose longest trips from home scarcely ever reach beyond a State fair, and whose travels are by the easy and expeditious methods of the age of steam and electricity.

GEORGE W. GRIFFITH (deceased). In the strife and turmoil of this life where present success is the end sought for without regard to the means employed to attain it, much of the fine gold of human character is often lost, frequently through the domination of the finer by the coarser qualities, and frequently through a total neglect of the cultivation of the better feelings and purposes by which men should be actuated. It is only now and then that we meet men who have unselfishly devoted the labor of their lives to the good of their fellow-men and the upbuilding of the community in which they reside.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch was one whose life was crowned with good deeds, and surely no citizen of Delaware county is

better entitled to space in this volume than he is. Years ago he came to this county and settled on a farm in Colony township, which he had entered the year previous under the United States land laws of that date. He started in life with what nature had given him—willing hands, a strong constitution and an abundance of good common sense. By his honesty, industry and perseverance he accumulated some little money in early life and was ever afterwards self-sustaining and always able, when he chose, to act independently and in accordance with his own plans and purposes. The contemplation of the life of such a man is useful because it inspires others to emulate his virtues and live up to the full measure of their endowments.

Mr. Griffith was a native of Shellsburg, Bedford county, Pa., as were also his parents, William and Elizabeth (Wolf) Griffith. Of these, little or nothing has been preserved in the traditions of the family. They were of Welsh descent, however, being descendants of a thrifty, strong and long-lived class of people. William Griffith was for many years a merchant in Pennsylvania, carrying on that business successfully and extensively. His wife died in Pennsylvania in middle life, and he spent his last years in this county, at the home of our subject, passing away at an advanced age. The household of which he was the head consisted of six children, he of whom we write, being next to the youngest. The date when he first opened his eyes to the light of the world, was January 4, 1823. His boyhood was passed in his native place in the usual way common to the customs of those times. His educational advantages were limited, but he received sufficient education to enable him always in after life to transact his business with as much accuracy as the average college-bred man. His early and first training was in the mercantile business under his father, with whom he remained and to whom he gave the benefits of his labors until he was sixteen years old. He then started out in the world on his own account, going first to Ohio, where he followed canal boating for several years, and thence to the lead and zinc regions of Wisconsin and Illinois, where he followed mining several years, meeting with more than an average degree of success. In 1846 he made his first trip to Delaware county, and filed on a tract of land in the vicinity of Colesburg. Returning to Wisconsin he married the following year, and coming again to Iowa, with his young wife, settled on his place in Colony township, Delaware county, and at once began improving it. In a few years it developed into one of the most desirable places in that section of the county. After coming to Iowa he was always engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. There was nothing remarkable in his personality or his history. He was a plain, unostentatious man, being singularly free from any evidences of that grasping, over-reaching spirit by which many men are prompted in seeking a foot-hold in a new country. All the trials of a pioneer life Mr. Griffith went through with, bearing his part courageously and discharging his whole duty as a citizen, with faithful axactitude, never aspiring to be more than an humble citizen. In about 1875 he moved to Greeley, where he spent the remainder of

his life, passing away November 27, 1886, in the home of his adoption, a place in which he always took much interest and for which he always exhibited much attachment and spared no pains or expense to make beautiful and pleasant.

In politics he was an uncompromising republican, yet he took no special interest in political matters, further than every good citizen is expected to take. He held a great many minor offices in his town and township, and, being at the head of a family, he of course always took much interest in the schools of his locality and all the social organizations affecting the peace and happiness of his home. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the charter members of the Colesburg Lodge and in which order he always exhibited a keen interest. In the labor of making for himself a home out of the rude and inhospitable elements of the West, Mr. Griffith was ably assisted by his faithful wife, and this record would fail of one of its chief purposes if it did not preserve this fact in connection with his history. Mrs. Griffith accompanied her husband to this county and stood by his side, helping him in all the struggles until his death, bearing him the companionship he sought with her hand for more than forty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith were married in Wisconsin, November 19, 1846. Mrs. Griffith was born in Bullitt county, Ky., August 17, 1829, and is a daughter of Zeely and Elizabeth Williams, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, where they also lived and died.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith had born to them nine children, viz.—Frances J., who is now the wife of B. F. Smith, a commercial traveler of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children, George G. and Lottie F.

Mary E., now the wife of James H. Robison, a farmer in Honey Creek township, this county. They have two children—Frank and Jennie.

Alice, now the wife of Joseph Robison, a farmer in Honey Creek township, this county. They have one son—Charles.

Abbie, the wife of Henry Vorewald, a farmer in Colony township, this county. They have nine children, viz.—Annie, Frank, Georgie, Clara, Rose, Ida, Edward, Willie and Henry.

Nathan, the only son, lives at Greeley and is managing his mother's affairs. He is one of the enterprising farmers of Delaware county. He is also manager of the Greeley Creamery. He married Miss Nancy Landis, of Delaware county. The issue of this marriage has been five children, viz.—Ida, George, Elsie, Alice and Jonnie.

Ida, the wife of Harry Wilson, a commercial traveler residing at Greeley, has two children, viz.—Clyde and Florence.

Anna, wife of Clayton Mark, secretary of the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, has three children, viz.—Clarence, Alice and Clayton.

Emma, wife of J. L. Malvin, of Vernon, Tex., has three children, viz.—Lela, Fred and Frankie.

Maud, the youngest of the family, who is still single and at home, is a young lady yet in her "teens" and a great favorite in society. She was educated at Fayette, Iowa, and is highly accomplished, her favorite studies being those of painting and drawing. Her greatest accomplishment, however, seems to be that of being able to

make friends with all those with whom she comes in contact.

Mrs. Griffith is a lady still well preserved, and, although having been relieved of many of the cares of her home and property by her son, she is still active and not often found idle. The home is located in the south part of Greeley, and while without pretensions to elegance is enriched by an air of culture and refinement, and a most delightful retreat from the work and worry of this world.

CHARLES E. MERRIAM, a well known and popular merchant of the thriving little city of Hopkinton, is a native of Massachusetts, born at Princeton January 22, 1845, and comes of a long line of New England ancestry.

Marshall Merriam, his father, was also a native of the Old Bay State, born September 17, 1802. He was a tiller of the soil, a quiet, unostentatious man of excellent habits and one who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who knew him. He filled various minor offices in the community where he lived, and was always faithful to the important trusts confided to him until his untimely death which occurred November 21, 1845. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Amos Merriam, was born in Massachusetts, October 13, 1760, and was a son of Nathan, born May 20, 1720, who was a son of Joseph, born August 20, 1677, who was a son of John born in July, 1641, who was a son of Joseph, born in Kent county, England, and who came to America, settling in Concord, Mass., in 1635, where he died in 1641. He had three sons, William, Joseph, Jr., and John.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Susan Wood, a native of Massachusetts, and who came of a long line of distinguished New England ancestry. She was the mother of six children, four of whom now survive, and a modest, christian woman who strove to rear her children in the paths of virtue and honesty. She died in 1859.

Charles E. Merriam, concerning whom this sketch is especially written, received a good common-school education, although his opportunities for obtaining such were somewhat limited. He came to Delaware county, Iowa, when twelve years old, and was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country. He attended Lenox College at Hopkinton two years. The Civil war then coming on, he enlisted on the ninth of September, 1861, as a private in the Twelfth Iowa infantry. His first experience in battle was at Fort Henry. He was also in the engagement at Fort Donelson. He participated in the memorable battle at Shiloh, where he was captured along with a portion of the army of General Prentiss. While a prisoner he was confined at Libby, Macon and Montgomery prisons for a period of six months. During his prison life he suffered all that was possible for a man to suffer and live. After his release he came home on a thirty days' furlough to recuperate. After his return the regiment of which he was a member was reorganized in time to participate in the fight at Vicksburg and Jackson. He afterwards saw service at Brandon, about twenty miles from Jackson, also at Mobile, Spanish Fort, Tupelo and Nashville. He was wounded at Vicksburg and

also at Tupelo, and was confined in the Adam's Hospital at Memphis from July until December. He was mustered out as a sergeant January 20, 1866.

After a most honorable career in the service of his country young Merriam returned to Hopkinton and engaged in the mercantile business which he has steadily followed since, with the exception of one year, which he spent with his family in California.

Mr. Merriam was married April 15, 1868, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret C., daughter of Alexander Kirkwood, a native of Scotland. Her parents came to America and settled in Pennsylvania where she was born. The family returned to Scotland after a few years' residence in this country, but subsequently came again to America, settling in Canada, moving thence in 1856 to Iowa and locating in Delaware county, where the father died in the town of Hopkinton, August 11, 1887. They came to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1856, and were among the first settlers in this section of the state. He served three years in the war of the rebellion, as a member of the Thirty-seventh Iowa infantry, known as the "Gray Beard" regiment. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and was respected by all who knew him. On the return of Mrs. Merriam's parents to Scotland she was taken into the family of her uncle John Campbell, by whom she was reared and educated. She joined her parents in the United States in 1867, coming to them at that date in Delaware county.

Mr. and Mrs. Merriam are the parents of three interesting children, as follows—Jonah C., born October 20, 1869; Charles E., born November 15, 1874, and Susan Agnes, born September 4, 1876.

Mr. Merriam has always been identified with the republican party, and is well posted on the principles and doctrines of that great organization. He has always taken an active interest in furthering the welfare of the party, has been elected delegate to various county, congressional and state conventions, where he has been prominent in the councils of the party leaders. He was postmaster of Hopkinton for sixteen years, has held various township offices, being mayor of Hopkinton and also a member of the town council. He has held the responsible position of treasurer of Lenox College and is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of that institution. He is an enthusiastic Mason, having taken all the degrees in the Ancient York rite up to and including that of Knight Templar. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 187, A. F. and A. M., at Hopkinton, Iowa, and has been its worshipful master for ten years. He is a member of Monticello Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., at Monticello, Iowa, and a member of Trinity Commandery, No. 16, Knight Templar, at Monticello, Iowa. He is also an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a delegate to the National Encampment at San Francisco in 1886. He and his estimable wife are active members of the Presbyterian church and liberal contributors to every worthy cause. He has always labored assiduously for the success of Lenox College and is one of its stanch supporters.

By perseverance and business tact Mr. Merriam has made a success in life and is universally recognized as one of Delaware county's substantial citizens, respected and honored wherever he is known.

PATRICK H. RYAN was born in Ireland in 1856, and was reared in his native land. He was about twenty years of age when he began studying for the priesthood, and a year later came to America and completed his studies at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa. He was ordained a priest in May, 1882, and after a few months as assistant pastor at the Cathedral in Dubuque, took charge, as pastor, of St. Michael's church, at Ryan; soon afterwards, the present church edifice and residence were erected and here he has since been located. His parishioners comprise the members of about one hundred families and to this flock his chief time is devoted as a spiritual advisor, as well as temporal. He, also, has charge of St. Francis' church at Prairieburg, Linn county, with the members of about one hundred families in attendance. This neat edifice and parochial residence was erected at a cost of about $12,000, and in its erection Father Ryan took no small hand in raising the necessary funds to bring it to a completion.

SAMUEL P. CARTER, one of the rising young men of Hopkinton, is a native of that town and was born October 6, 1855. His father, H. A. Carter, was born in Massachusetts in 1806, and lived there till twenty-eight years of age. In 1836 he came West as far as St. Louis, and remained there about two years. He followed the Mississippi up as far as Dubuque in 1838, and three years later came to Delaware county. He spent some time in prospecting about the county and finally concluded to locate where the present beautiful little city of Hopkinton now stands. In partnership with Mr. Jackson he bought the claim on which he snbsequently laid out the present town. He turned his attention principally to farming for a few years. In 1850 he moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business for about three years. He then returned to Hopkinton and there opened a store. The town began to grow and his business increased, until he had at one time quite a flourishing trade.

He married January 1, 1833, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Susan Holt, who died December 4, 1850. This union resulted in the birth of eight children. Mr. Carter married again, December 15, 1853, the lady of his choice being Mary J. Nash, a native of Maine, born March 9, 1822. This union was blessed with five children, three of whom are now living, viz.—Samuel P., William N. and Hattie E.

Mr. Carter was a generous-hearted, public spirited citizen. He was always identified with the republican party, although he never engaged very actively in politics. He built the first mill in this locality and also the first bridge across the Maquoketa river. In his early days, during his residence in the East, he was engaged in raising hops, and after he came to this county he followed hop-raising quite successfully for several years. He baled the first bale of hops that was shipped from the State of Iowa. He was the first to propose the idea of having a college at Hopkinton. He died March 31, 1883, and was followed by his devoted wife, who passed from earth December 22, 1885.

Samuel P. Carter, the subject of this sketch, received a good common-school education. He entered Lenox College in 1870, and remained there three years. He was the eldest of his father's family and necessarily had to assist in the labors of the farm. At the age of twenty-three he entered the law office of J. B. Young, of Marion, Iowa, where he read law for two years, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1880. He then returned to his native town and began the practice of his profession, at the same time looking after his father's interests. In 1883 he engaged in the raising of small fruits and has since conducted quite an extensive business in that line.

In politics he is a republican and has always been identified with that organization. He has never been an office-seeker, still he has held some positions of public trust. He has been mayor of Hopkinton for three years, and a member of the city council for two terms.

He owns one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, and has thirty-five acres in small fruits, and also owns a large number of city lots.

He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 187, A. F. and A. M., at Hopkinton, Iowa.

HORACE C. CROZIER, residing in Delhi, Delaware county, and one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that county, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., November 16, 1812. His father, John Crozier, was born on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were on their way to America. His mother died soon after landing in Boston, Mass., and the father of our subject was put out among strangers to be cared for and reared.

He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was one of General Washington's most trusted lieutenants. He had his leg broken by a ball at the battle of Bunker Hill and his horse shot from under him. After he recovered from his injuries he returned to the army and served till the great struggle for independence closed.

After the war he located in the suburbs of the city of Boston and owned forty acres of land now covered by that famous city. He was a gunsmith by trade and prospered for many years.

He subsequently traded his farm near Boston for land in Berkshire county, to which place he removed. He sold out in 1818 and immigrated to Ohio, settling on the Western Reserve, when that country was covered with a dense forest. He died in 1822 at a ripe old age, sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

He was twice married. He married his first wife soon after locating in Boston, and by her had seven children. She died and he again married, the lady whom he chose for a life companion being Sarah Groves Bemis, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living.

The maternal grandfather of our subject immigrated from Ireland and settled in the colonies before the war of the Revolution.

Horace C. Crozier, whose name heads this sketch, was born in an old-fashioned log cabin built by his father in the mountains of Berkshire county, Mass. The

picturesque old house is still standing, and the numerous descendants of the hardy old pioneer held a reunion within its walls quite recently. Our subject received his education in the typical log school-house of the period, with its puncheon floor, slab seats and huge fire-place. After his father's death his mother gave up housekeeping and he went to live with a farmer by the name of Michael Stewart, with whom he remained till he was eighteen years of age.

In 1830 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked in a brick-yard. From there he went to Oberlin, where he made brick during the summer and chopped cord-wood during the winter.

In 1835 he struck out for the West, stopping at Michigan City, Ind., for a short time, where he was employed by a new town-site company to make brick on the shore of Lake Michigan, near the mouth of the Sac river.

In the fall of 1836 he met and married Miss Sybil Pitchers, and settled down in Ogle county, Ill., with his brother-in-law.

In 1844 he sold out and moved to Delaware county, Iowa, and entered land in Delhi township. There were only two log cabins in the village of Delhi at that time. He erected a cabin and prepared to live in regular pioneer style.

To our subject and his wife have been born six children, viz.—Adelaide, Ann, Jay (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Emma and Rosie.

In early life Mr. Crozier was a whig and voted steadily with that party. On the formation of the republican party he joined its ranks, and has ever since maintained a steady allegiance to its principles, always doing a citizen's duty at the polls.

He and his excellent wife hold membership in the Free-Will Baptist church, of which he has been a life-long and prominent member.

CORNELIUS T. PEET is one of the early settlers of Iowa, having come to the state in 1844, settling on a tract of land that was then in the wild and unbroken prairie, he held it for seven years without molestation, and then secured his title to it by buying a land warrant issued to a veteran of the Mexican war. The warrant alluded to entitled the veteran to eighty acres, for which Mr. Peet had to pay only 90 cents per acre, Mexican land warrants at that time being sold by the returned soldiers from the war that gave us California for any thing or price they could get, when they wanted ready money, through brokers, although the warrants were worth their face value. To the property thus attained Mr. Peet has added much more through judicious sale and subsequent purchases, and now has lands of much value in different localities. At that time the country was so sparsely settled that the census-taker, a blacksmith named Daniel Brown, never left his shop to make an enumeration, but just jotted down from recollection all the information required, as he knew everybody in his neighborhood and all about the affairs of each family, whose members constituted, for the county, a total population of one hundred and sixty-two.

Mr. C. T. Peet was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., December 4, 1822, and was

reared to farming and hotel life. His education was acquired at the common school of his district, and in them was well taught in the rudimentary branches of English literature, which were afterward supplemented by a higher class of studies. After coming to Iowa, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, as there were but few lawyers in his vicinity, did considerable practice before the justices of the peace, although he did not give up his farming for the practice. The library of his father, who was a lawyer of some local note, had been within his reach, and this fact led him to study and practice the legal profession for a time.

Levi Peet, the father of our subject, was a native of New York State, and one of the five men who first settled Cattaraugus county when it was but a dense forest, and its only roads were Indian trails. Here he cleared off the farm on which C. T. Peet was born. He was engaged in law practice for many years in conjunction with farming, and for twenty-one years served as post-master. His death occurred on the home place in Cattaraugus county in 1862, at the age of seventy years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eunice Carpenter, was a daughter of Frederick and Eunice Carpenter, of English descent, and natives of Massachusetts. Frederick Carpenter was a tanner, currier and shoemaker, and did quite an extensive business. To Levi and Eunice Peet eight children were born in the following order — Schuyler R., born in August, 1820, came to Iowa in 1846, and died here in 1878; Minerva, born in October, 1821, came to Iowa and was married to D. B. Noble, now a resident of Montana; Cornelius T., our subject; Silas L., born in April, 1824, still living near the homestead in New York; Johanna, born in July, 1825, and died in 1838; Levi, born in August, 1827, passed through all the border troubles in Kansas, and later, died in California; Frederick B., born in September, 1829, came to Iowa in 1852, and is here engaged in farming; Delotia P., born in January, 1832. The mother of this family died in April, 1840, and in 1841 the father married Eliza Putnam, a widowed sister of his former wife, and to this union were born three children, viz.—Abram, in September, 1842, and still on the old homestead; Eunice, in November, 1843, married to Samuel Stillman, and living in Dakota; Putnam, born in April, 1845, and now attending a medical college in Kansas City, where he makes his home. The Peet family came originally from Scotland, and for five generations, down to our subject, there have been born seven sons to each family.

In July, 1842, Cornelius T. Peet married Miss Mary Boggs, daughter of Robert and Louisa Boggs, natives of Onondaga county, N. Y. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1846, and the same year the mother came to Iowa, and joined her daughter and our subject, with whom she made her home until her death in 1850. To this union have been born the following children—James M., in New York State, in March, 1843, and at present a resident of Kansas; Robert L., born in 2845—the oldest living child born in this Yankee settlement, and now a farmer of Minnesota; Peter T., born in August, 1850, and living in Kansas; Martha E., born in February, 1853, a graduate of the Kindergarten department of Emporia

(Kans.) College, and for the past seven years a teacher in a graded school at Delphus, Kans.; Jerry O., born in April, 1857, living at Edgwood; Harry, born in December, 1864, a resident of Kansas City; John, born in June, 1866—in Kansas with his brothers. The mother of these children passed away from earth in January, 1869, at the age of forty-seven years, and in April, 1870, Mr. Peet took for his second wife Miss Hester A. Windsor, a native of New York State, born in March, 1841, and a daughter of Ebed and Mary Windsor, natives of Massachusetts. For about twenty years Mrs. Peet followed school-teaching, and since her marriage has taught two terms; she has been a resident of Iowa since 1863.

To this second mariage of Mr. Peet has been born a son—Lisle W., January, 1871.

In 1864 Mr. Peet enlisted for one hundred days in Company E, Forty-fourth Iowa infantry, and served in Tennessee and Mississippi, chiefly guarding railroads and bridges, but took no active part in any battle. After a service of one hundred and twenty days he received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, and again sought his home. A republican in politics, he was a representative from his county to the first convention his party ever held in the state, and has since filled numerous offices of trust and honor, from road overseer to county sheriff (from 1855 to 1857), and also represented the county in the state legislature for the fourteenth and fifteenth general assemblies. He has done most of the assessing for forty years, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by the legislature to lay out the road from Guttenburg to Independence. Mr. Peet is a high-toned and genial gentleman, and is possessed of all the hospitable instincts characteristic of his race, and his latch-string ever hangs outside his door as a welcome invitation to the passer-by to enter his domicile. He is one of the most public-spirited men of the county, always ready to assist with advice and pecuniary aid any meritorious project, and in the early days spent fully one-half his time in helping settlers to locate their land; and doing it without fee or reward.

CHAUNCY W. MEAD is one the early settlers of Delaware township, Delaware county, having moved into the locality where he lives, three miles north of Manchester, in the spring of 1853. Mr. Mead is a native of Indiana and was born in St. Joseph county, February 8, 1835. He comes of pioneer ancestry, his grandparents in both lines having settled in Indiana about the year 1800. His father, Allen Mead, was, however, a native of New York, born in Oswego county, and accompanied his parents when about eighteen years old to Indiana. He lived in that state, mainly St. Joseph county, till 1853, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Delaware county, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1865, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a farmer throughout life, an industrious, unpretentious one, reasonably successful and well respected for his abilities and success as such. He was three times married and was the father of four children, only one of whom now survives, the subject of this sketch. His first two children were

daughters, the result of his first marriage. They both reached maturity, were married and at their deaths left children surviving them. The second two children were sons, born to the second marriage. The elder of these, Milton E., was for many years a citizen of Delaware county and died here in 1870, leaving a family, some of whom are now among Delaware county's best citizens. The younger son is our subject. The second wife's maiden name was Rhoda Crouch, who was a native of Indiana and died when our subject was an infant.

Chauncy W. Mead was reared mainly in St. Joseph county, Ind., being eighteen years old when he left there to accompany his father to this state. He was brought up on the farm, and has followed farming and other pursuits connected with farming all his life. In earlier years, on coming to this county, he was engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits, later he branched out somewhat into stock-raising as his means would allow, and as that industry became profitable and still later he engaged in the dairying business. He now has a good farm lying on Honey creek, about three miles north and east of Manchester, and a creamery also in the same vicinity. He has turned his farm over in a general way to his sons, giving his personal attention to his creamery interests. His creamery was among the first in the county, and was originally built as a partnership establishment and started on a limited scale. It has grown steadily from the beginning and in recent years has passed into Mr. Mead's hands as sole owner. To this and his other pursuits of a private nature, Mr. Mead gives his entire time, and the success he has met with, reasonable in amount, has been due to this fact. He has never taken any part in public matters, but has filled the usual number of local offices, and has been identified in a general way with the best interests, industrial, social and otherwise, of the community where he lives.

Mr. Mead married, July 29, 1860, taking to wife a young lady of Delaware county, Miss Ruth A. Eaton, a daughter of Edmund and Ruth Eaton, natives of Allegany county, N. Y., in which county, in the town of Cuba, Mrs. Mead was born, February 24, 1843, coming to Delaware county with her parents when she was a girl about thirteen years old. After Mrs. Mead's parents moved to Delaware county they resided here until their deaths, the father dying in 1869, at the age of fifty-five, and the mother in September, 1881, aged sixty-eight. Mrs. Mead is one of a family of five children, all of whom reached maturity and are now living. The eldest, Helen, is the widow of Frank Wilcox, a former patriotic citizen of Delaware county, who gave up his life on the battle-field for the preservation of the Union. The next, Carrie A., is the wife of Hassell Munson, of Delaware county. Then, in the order of their ages, come Mrs. Mead, and following her Mary F., wife of J. F. Gates, of Hebron, Nebr., and Charles E., now residing in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead have had born to them a family of six children. Their eldest, Rhoda E., was born May 20, 1861, and died unmarried, December 8, 1879. Franklin A. was born June 24, 1863, and May 2, 1888, married Lillie Skelley. William D. was born August 25, 1865, and November 20, 1889, married Mary Snider. Cora B. was born May 9, 1870, and died

February 2, 1871. Carrie May was born October 16, 1871; and Charles D. was born November 14, 1877.

While it is true, as already stated, that Mr. Mead has never taken an active interest in partisan politics, he nevertheless has kept up with the political discussions of the day, and like every intelligent man, has his preferences as to public men and measures, giving expression to these as occasion may demand. He has always affiliated with the republican party, and has been a stanch supporter of its principles. Being a man of quiet habits and strict views on the subject of the liquor traffic, he cheerfully gave his support to the cause of prohibition when that was an issue in politics in Delaware county. Mr. Mead is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Iowa Legion of Honor, in each of which fraternities he takes much interest, not only in their secret workings, but in the broad and benevolent purposes on which they are founded. He has shown great zeal in his advocacy and support of local organizations looking to the improvement of the condition of agriculture, aiding these by all reasonable means, believing, as others do, that on agricultural and kindred pursuits depends the entire welfare of the county.

Mr. Mead is large of stature, is of a kindly disposition, warm in his friendships, charitable towards the needy, and sympathetic towards the suffering. He possesses very liberal views in matters of religion, and, indeed, in all other matters, giving a hearty reception to the thoughts of others, and according cheerfully to others all that he claims in this respect for himself.

HIRAM KASTER was born in Hickory township, Mercer county, Pa., July 13, 1843, and is a son of Sealey and Mary (Shilling) Kaster, both of whom were natives of the same state and county. The mother died in Mercer county, and the father subsequently remarried, taking as his second wife Miss Martha Robertson, also of that state and county. He came west in 1854 and settled in Delaware county, Iowa, where he afterward lived and where he died in 1873, aged sixty-two. He was a farmer throughout life, meeting with fair success, and took great interest in everything relating to the welfare of his adopted home, and was highly esteemed by all of his fellow-citizens. He held some local offices, the duties of which he discharged with credit. He was an old-line democrat in politics, his political faith having been fashioned after that of Jefferson and Jackson. He was not a member of any religious denomination, but was a regular attendant upon the services of the Methodist church. By his two marriages he had twelve children, five by his first marriage, and seven by his second. Those of the first marriage were—Shilling, now deceased; Ramith, a farmer residing in Perkins county, Nebr.; William, a farmer, residing in Delaware county, this state; Hiram, the subject of this notice, and an infant daughter. The children of the second marriage, now living, are Emeline, now the wife of Wallace Orvis, of Perry, Dallas county, Iowa, and John, a farmer of Delaware county, Iowa.

Our subject is the fourth child of the first marriage. He was reared in his native county, being brought up on his father's farm. He received a fair common-

school education, remaining at home with his father and giving him the benefit of his labors until he was twenty-one. He was only about eleven years of age when his father came to Delaware county, and his youth was therefore spent in this county. On reaching his majority his father gave him one hundred acres of land in section 1, Milo township, on which he settled and began farming. He resided there for six years, when he purchased forty acres more land adjoining in section 2, on to which he moved and where he lived six years, then moved back in section 1 again, where he now lives. He now owns two hundred and fifteen acres in sections 1 and 2, all of which is well improved and well stocked, making a desirable place.

In September, 1861, soon after the opening of the Civil war, Mr. Kaster enlisted as a private in Company F, Twelfth Iowa volunteer infantry, and served till June, 1862, when he was discharged for disability incurred during his term of service. The principal engagement in which he took part during the time of his service was at Fort Donelson. He was in minor engagements and saw a great deal of hard service on marches and in camp during the winter of 1861-62. December 25, 1864, Mr. Kaster married Miss Hannah Pierce, then of Delaware county, but a native of McHenry county, Ill., born April 7, 1846. She is a daughter of Daniel and Mariam (Albee) Pierce, who were born and reared in New York. They came to Iowa in 1854, and settled in Delaware county, where they afterward lived. Mr. and Mrs. Kaster have had five children—Mary J., born October 9, 1865, now the wife of William Davis, a farmer of Delaware county; Ida L., born May 11, 1874; infant twin, a son that died May 12th; Nellie M., born October 1, 1876, and Jerry, born December 3, 1878; the three last being still at home with their parents. Mary J. was married August 22, 1883, to William J. Davis, and is the mother of four children. Mr. Kaster has held the offices of clerk and assessor of his township, and has given good satisfaction in each office. He is a democrat in politics, but does not take much interest in partisan matters. Mr. Kaster has taken a great deal of interest in live stock matters, and has some good animals on his place. He is a member of the Spring Branch Creamery Company, organized in May, 1889, and doing business at Spring Branch in Delaware township, an institution that has done much to foster the dairying interest of the locality where it is situated.

AMOS PERRY. There is but one first settlement of any country, and the men and women of Delaware county who, by their own unaided efforts, have had the pluck and courage to settle and reclaim from the savages and wild beasts of the prairie this land of "milk and honey," are indeed worthy of great credit, and their names and deeds will be remembered by generations yet to come, and be in a measure looked upon with that sentiment of heroic worship which clusters about the memory of the first colonial settlers in America. Such a one is Amos Perry, the subject of this notice, who, having been prominently identified for nearly two-score years with

Mr Amos Perry

the growth and development of Delaware county, is deemed worthy of a prominent place in this volume. He is of New England descent, having been born near Pen Yan, Yates county, N. Y., April 9, 1834.

His father, Matthew H. Perry, was a native of Massachusetts, born in the year 1796. When about ten years of age he moved with his parents to New York State, where he resided until 1835, when he immigrated West and took up government land in Kane county, Ill., being one of the pioneer settlers of that county. He followed through life the occupation of a farmer and wagon-maker, was noted for his thrift and industry, and ended his days in Kane county, dying March 1, 1890, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Of the paternal ancestry of this good family little or nothing is known, the vail of oblivion having been drawn so closely about its early history as to leave no certain clew from which to trace its origin. A distant relationship to Commodore Oliver H. Perry, who won fame in the War of 1812, was claimed by the father of our subject, and if this is true it establishes England as the country from which the ancestors of the Perry family in America originally came.

The mother of the subject of this notice bore the maiden name of Parmelia Briggs. She was a native of Rhode Island, was born about the year 1797, and was the mother of eleven children, six boys and five girls, eight of whom are still living. She was a kind, christian mother and reared her children to lives of honesty and industry, and when the war of the rebellion cast its dark shadow over the country, five of her sons left the endearments of home and fought bravely for the preservation of the country they so dearly loved. Of these five brothers only three returned, two having died of sickness while in the service; a third brother lost an arm at Mobile, Ala., in the charge on Fort Blakely, and also received a wound in the breast.

In religious matters Mrs. Perry adhered to the Free-Will Baptist faith, and throughout her long and useful life was a consistent christian, ever striving to contribute her mite toward the betterment of mankind. Her gentle spirit, full of angelic sweetness, passed the portals of this life to the better world beyond in 1876, when nearly four-score years of age.

Amos Perry, our subject, moved with his parents, when about one year old, to a point on the Illinois river, south of Joliet, where the family settled and remained about one year, when they changed their location to Ohio Grove, in Kane county, the same state. The country there was new and undeveloped, and at that time was considered the Western frontier. There he spent his early boyhood days attending school and laboring at odd intervals on his father's farm. The school-house, in which he learned to spell and read, was one of those primitive old log houses with a shake roof, and wooden slabs with pin legs for seats. The writing desks were made by driving long wooden pins into the log walls of the building and resting thereon slabs of wood which extended around the room. Though his opportunities were meager, he improved his time and gained the rudiments of an education which, together with his good practical sense, furnished the basis for his long successful life.

From ten to twenty years of age, Mr. Perry lived with a brother-in-law in the same county, and was engaged at farm work and tinkering at the wagon-maker's trade, never thoroughly learning the latter. He began doing for himself at the age of twenty, and earned considerable money chopping wood along the Mississippi river during the winters and laboring on the farm in the summers. Having saved a small sum of money from his hard-earned wages, he decided to invest it in government land on the Western frontier, with a view of making that his future home. In pursuance of this idea, he and his father set out in October, 1854, traveling by wagon to Belvidere, and from there to Council Hill, near the Mississippi river, by rail, that being the terminus of the road. The remainder of the distance was made on foot, and in the course of their journeyings they passed through this county, going westward through Independence, then just starting, and then in a northwesterly direction to Bremer county. Not finding in all their travels of over one hundred miles any better land or more desirable location than Delaware county afforded, they returned and purchased three hundred and twenty acres each, in sections 33 and 34 in Coffin's Grove township, paying seventy-five cents per acre. On their way out, in passing through the county, they found no houses from Bailey's Ford until they reached the old Nelson place, east of Coffin's Grove. As near as Mr. Perry recollects, at that time there were but ten families living in the grove. The country was wild and but little land as yet had been broken. Wild game was plentiful, and in walking over the land they had purchased, they saw a drove of deer peacefully grazing in the narrow valley near by. The father and son went back to Kane county, Ill., the same fall, and the following spring the father returned to Iowa and erected a small log house of poplar poles on his land, and made other minor improvements. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Perry, our subject, also returned for permanent settlement, reaching his land May 27. He at once erected a pine board shanty, 12 x 13 feet, in which he "kept bach" for one year. He broke out some land on his own place, a small amount for his father, and forty acres for Judge Coffin, receiving for the latter $3.37½ per acre. He put out a crop of wheat and oats, but received little in return for his labor, owing to a driving hail storm, which came near ruining the entire crop. He continued to cultivate his farm till the fall of 1861, when, the war of the rebellion being under full headway, and the demand for reinforcements being urgent, he responded nobly to his country's call, and, bidding farewell to his bride of but a few months' duration, joined the Third Iowa battery September 18, and was soon off for the scene of the conflict. For four long years he fought nobly for the preservation of the country he dearly loved, participating in the hardly-contested battles of Sugar creek, Pea ridge, Helena, Pemberton (at the head of the Yazoo river), and others of minor importance. He experienced all the hardships and vicissitudes of camp life, and, being taken with a fever, was confined for several months in a hospital at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. The building, if such it might be called, in which he was confined, was made of old boards gathered at random, and had only a roof with no siding, so that the

inmates were exposed to the wind and rain, which greatly retarded their recovery. The three years for which he had enlisted having nearly expired, he, in April, 1864, re-enlisted, and, taking a thirty day furlough, came home. At the expiration of his furlough he joined his regiment at Little Rock, Ark., where he remained on duty until July 1, and was sent to Fort Smith on the border of the Indian Territory to do guard duty during the negotiation of a treaty with the Indians. After remaining there for several months he was returned to Davenport, Iowa, and the twenty-third of October, 1865, was mustered out. Returning home, he settled down to the peaceful pursuits of farming, and from that day to the present his life has been one of hard and honest toil. He has been both industrious and economical and from time to time has invested his means in land until he now owns a number of good farms in Delaware county, comprising in all about eight hundred acres, the greater part of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In addition to this he owns a large plantation of nine hundred and seventy acres in Louisiana, which he purchased in 1884. His residence, located on a prominent elevation just east of Masonville, is a neat frame, surrounded by a beautiful grove of thrifty growing maples, and possesses all the modern conveniences essential to comfort and happiness.

Mr. Perry took as his life companion, February 17, 1861, Miss Violet E. Minkler, a most estimable young lady, who was born in Erie county, Ohio, June 6, 1844. Their congenial union has resulted in the birth of seven children, all of whom are living, as follows — Effie L., born February 10, 1862; Edith A., born November 12, 1866; Gertrude A., born March 4, 1868; Willard H., born July 29, 1869; Ernest A., born December 18, 1871; Lillian E., born July 30, 1873, and Maud, born March 16, 1880. To Mrs. Perry, the mother of these children, is due the credit of having been one of the pioneer mothers of Delaware county, and, during the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, to have borne her share of life's burdens with that christian fortitude which is characteristic of her sex. In religious matters she is an adherent of the Baptist faith, and a consistent member of that organization in Masonville. Mr. Perry, while not a member of any christian organization, is, nevertheless, a believer in the great plan of salvation, and is liberal in his gifts to both religious and benevolent institutions. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is a strong supporter of its principles, believing that its timely action was the means of preserving the Union.

Mr. Perry, now well advanced in years, is one of the few remaining pioneer settlers who link the past with the present, and whose names will long be remembered in connection with the early history of Delaware county.

NAYLOR CHILD was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., December 25, 1815. He is the youngest and only surviving member of a family of six children born to Cadwallader and Elizabeth (Rea) Child, both of whom

were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in Bucks county, in the Keystone State, where his mother was also born. The father was born August 18, 1776, received a good education, was a farmer and surveyor, was four years a teacher, and died April 3, 1851.

The subject of this notice was reared in his native place, growing up on the farm and passing his youth in industrial pursuits of one kind and another, and receiving what education fell to his lot by his attendance, at intervals, at the country schools where he was brought up. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1836, in Morley, N. Y., and remained in that business until 1856. Closing out his interests at that date, he decided to move West, and in October of that year came to Iowa, and in the spring of the next year bought eighty acres of land lying in Coffin's Grove township, Delaware county, on which he settled, and to which he moved his family the same spring from New York State. Here he has resided ever since. He has devoted his entire life to agriculture except the twenty years spent in mercantile pursuits in New York, and he has met with a fair degree of success. He now owns a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Coffin's Grove township, which he has well improved, and which yields him a reasonable return for his time and labor expended on it. He has placed most of his improvements on his farm himself, and some of his improvements are, for the locality and farm purposes, rather valuable. He has met with some misfortune in the destruction of his buildings, having lost his residence at one time by fire and his barn at another by a wind storm, and by these two losses suffered heavily financially, as well as being at the time much inconvenienced otherwise.

In addition to farming, Mr. Child has also been considerably interested in stock growing and in buying and shipping stock, at which he has made some money. But his success at this, as well as everything else he has undertaken, has been the result of his industry, perseverance and close economical management.

August 22, 1864, Mr. Child married Miss Julia Rogers, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Rogers, then of Philadelphia, Jefferson county, N. Y., Mrs. Child being a native also of that state, born January 27, 1835.

Mr. and Mrs. Child have had four children, three of whom are living and all grown. The eldest, W. Stanley, resides in Syracuse, N. Y., and is connected with the publishing house of Hamilton Child, publisher of *Child's County Gazette*, and has been with it for five years. He is now twenty-six years of age. Frank H. is still with his parents. Mary Nellie died at the age of eleven, and Irving H. is still at home.

In politics Mr. Child is a republican. His wife is a member of the Friends' church, and he himself is a frequent attendant at church and a liberal contributor to charitable purposes.

FRANK K. SMITH. To the people of Delaware county, among whom the subject of this sketch has lived for nearly thirty eight years, mention need only be made of his name to recall to their minds who and what he

is. Wherever he is known, his reputation is fixed, his character established. This article, therefore, is not written to introduce him to public notice; it is written to subserve the more useful purpose of preserving, in this register of Delaware county's representative citizens, a few facts concerning his family history and personal career for the benefit of those of his name and lineage, who may be interested in after years in such facts.

Mr. Smith, like most of the earlier settlers of Delaware county, comes of English extraction and New England ancestry. His grandparents on both sides, as well as his parents, were natives of Connecticut, descendants of that sturdy, thrifty, intelligent and patriotic stock on which fell the brunt of the battles in the colonies' struggle for independence, and which has furnished the inspiration, as well as the practical means, for working out many of the great social and industrial problems which sprang into existence with the winning of that independence. His father, Nehemiah D. Smith, was born in 1795, was reared in his native state, Connecticut, served in the War of 1812, when only a lad, and subsequently accompanied his parents West and settled in Erie county, Ohio, where he married and resided many years, dying, however, in Lamoni, Decatur county, Iowa, in 1879, in his eighty-fourth year, being then a citizen of this state. Having been brought up in New England he was, in accordance with the New England idea of training the young to habits of industry and usefulness, apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter, joiner and ship-builder, and followed his trade as long as he resided in his native state, but, on settling in Ohio, gave it up for the more congenial pursuits of agriculture. He was an industrious, frugal, plain, unpretentious man, devoted entirely to his own affairs, exceedingly domestic in his tastes, and throughout life an earnest, devout member of the church, giving largely of his time and energies to the promotion of church work. He belonged to the Baptist denomination and served his church faithfully for many years in various clerical positions, in addition to the general interest he took in the spread of religious doctrine.

The mother of Frank K. Smith bore the maiden name of Sallie Wood. She was a daughter of Roswell Wood, an intelligent, respectable farmer and descendant of the ancient blue-stocking stock of Connecticut. She was Nehemiah D. Smith's first wife, he having been three times married. She was an invalid during the greater part of her married life and died at the early age of twenty-eight, in 1828, in Huron county, Ohio. She was a pious, exemplary christian woman—one who stood faithfully by her husband in his early struggles in the then frontier settlements of Ohio, and gave him that valuable aid, kind counsel and sympathetic companionship which a man receives only from the wife of his choice. She left, surviving her, four children, two boys and two girls, only one of these, a daughter, Sallie, wife of Daniel Minkler, of Erie county, Ohio, now living, besides the subject of this sketch. Nehemiah D. Smith married for his second wife, Miss Olive Bailey, of Erie county, Ohio, who gave birth to four children, all of whom are now living, and are named Chastina E., Henry C., Lizzie P., Burton G., all married and settled in Iowa.

In Huron county, Ohio, on the twelfth day of December, 1822, Frank K. Smith, whose name is herewith presented, first opened his eyes to the lights and shadows of this world in the primitive log cabin on his father's farm. There his earlier years were spent in felling timber, hewing and chopping, grubbing sprouts and splitting rails, ploughing and sowing, flailing buckwheat and husking corn, and, in the social seasons, attending the log-rollings and apple-cuttings common to those times and that locality. The opportunities for education at the rustic schools in those days were not so attractive nor valuable as now, but, such as they were, it was his privilege to avail himself of them. He attended school in the old log school-house of traditional construction, with puncheon floor and greased paper windows, where, sitting on a rude bench with a slab pinned or spiked to the wall for a writing desk, he imbided the waters of knowledge from the "master," who was frequently a "down-east Yankee," and whose familiar weapons of warfare on the strongholds of ignorance were "Lindley Murray's Grammar," "Webster's blue-back spelling book" and kindred elementary works, unknown to the present generation of teachers and scholars. In this way he acquired what would then be considered a fair common-school training. He remained at home till he was twenty-one years old, and gave his father the benefit of his labors up to that time. Stepping out then into the current of the world, he assumed the responsibilities of manhood, marrying in 1844, and moving to Steuben county, Ind., where he purchased a tract of forty acres of raw land, on which he settled and began the solution of the bread and butter problem as the head of a family. He remained in his new home, however, only about a year, when, on account of the unhealthiness of the locality, he decided to return to Ohio, and, disposing of his place, went back and settled in Erie county. He resided in that county, engaged in farming, until 1853, when his mind again turned towards the great West and he moved that year to Iowa and took up his residence in Delaware county, where he has since lived. Mr. Smith drove through in a two-horse wagon from Ohio to Iowa, adopting the method of conveyance then common, and the only one possible at that time. On locating in the county he purchased in Coffin's Grove township a tract of land consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, paying for it $6.50 per acre, and on this he located, built his log house of the regulation dimensions and finish, and at once entered upon the pioneer life of the then "far West." In common with most of the farmers of the county at that date, he met with reasonable success, and, barring the privations and hardships which his distance from market and other conveniences brought on him, he fared well and his interests prospered. Mr. Smith has been steadily engaged in farming since, and it is but truth to state that he has been identified with the best interests and purposes of the calling he has filled and of the community where he has resided. As might be expected, he has been called upon to fill the usual number of local offices in connection with the administration of the public affairs of his county and township, and he has discharged the duties of these offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned.

Mr. Smith has not been as happy in his domestic affairs as he has been prosperous in a worldly way. Few men are. Into his life have fallen some shadows. He married February 7, 1844, taking as he then thought to share his life's fortunes Miss Elizabeth Minkler, a native of Erie county, Ohio, born in 1828. After bearing him for fifteen years the cherished companionship which he sought with her hand, she died at their home in Coffin's Grove township in 1859. She left surviving her three children, two daughters and one son, only one of whom, however, is now living. The eldest, Emily E., was married to A. J. Brown, then of Delaware county, but is now deceased. Eunice C. is the wife of Rev. J. W. Martin, a minister of the Baptist church, residing in Troy, N. Y., and the youngest, Frank Kinslow, died at the age of six.

Mr. Smith married the second time on February 22, 1865, taking to wife Mrs. Cornelia J. Craig, widow of Robert R. Craig, Mrs. Craig being then a resident of Delaware county, but a native of Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio. This lady was born November 27, 1839, and is a descendant of one of the early settled families of the Buckeye State. Her grand-parents settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, about the beginning of this century. Her grandfather, Daniel Dull, a resident of Ohio at the opening of the war of 1812, volunteered his services in behalf of the United States in that war and entered the army, but died the same year and was buried at Fort Meigs, near Defiance, Ohio. He was of German extraction, the name having been originally spelled Duhl. In Trumbull county, Ohio, on February 17, 1809, Casper Dull, the father of Mrs. Smith, was born, having been the first white male child born in that county. Mrs. Smith's mother, whose maiden name was Jane Livinia Anson, was a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., born August 17, 1809. Casper Dull and Jane Livinia Anson were married in Akron, Summit county, Ohio, and there lived for some time, subsequently moving to Indiana, where, in Pittsburg, Carroll county, the father died January 2, 1849. The mother survived him some years, dying in this (Delaware) county, in May, 1861. These were the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. Smith is the second in point of age. An elder sister, Maria J., is now the wife of Thomas E. Smith, of Masonville, Delaware county, and two brothers, George Anson and Henry Fox, died young, the former aged ten, and the latter an infant. Mrs. Smith's marriage to Robert R. Craig took place December 30, 1856, at Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa. Her husband of this marriage was a native of Troy, N. Y., born in 1830, a son of William and Jennette Craig, who were natives of Paisley, Scotland, and who immigrated to America only a short time before the birth of their son, Robert R. They settled in Indiana, dying in Ossian, Wells county, that state. Robert R. Craig died at Fort Wayne, Allen county, Ind., in 1861. To Robert R. and Cornelia J. Craig were born three children—Frank Stewart, who died in infancy; Jennie M., now wife of E. M. White, of Davenport, Iowa, and Lyle S., who died in 1881, at the age of eighteen.

Frank K. and Cornelia J. Smith have had born to them two children—Bertie, who died May 2, 1875, aged four years

and seven months, and Ada E., born June 23, 1873, still residing with her parents.

While Mr. Smith has taken no active part in partisan politics, he is a man nevertheless of fixed political principles, and has met his responsibilities as a citizen in the fullest sense, and in a most acceptable manner. In former years he was a whig, and gave an earnest support to the whig ticket; but with the obliteration of old party lines, and the formation of the young and aggressive republican party, he cast his political fortunes with that organization, and he has maintained a steady allegiance to its teachings since.

In private life he is mentioned for his kindness, his generosity, the simplicity of his manners, and for his unaffected cordiality. His friends are numbered by his acquaintances. As an evidence of the esteem in which they are held it may be mentioned that Mr. and Mrs. Smith had charge of the poor infirmary of Delaware county for seven years, and that they filled the position with honor to themselves and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

B. F. KAHL, an enterprising and successful farmer of Oneida township, Delaware county, is a native of Clinton county, Pa., and was born July 10, 1833. His parents, Michael Kahl and Mary Beerley, were both natives also of Pennsylvania, the father having been born in 1790, and the mother in 1799. They always lived in their native state and there also died, the father in 1851, and the mother in 1861. They belonged to the sturdy, substantial class of people of the locality where they lived and passed their lives in those pursuits in which they were best adapted by taste and training to succeed, being always engaged in farming. They were members of the Lutheran church, zealous in their advocacy of the cause of christianity, and lived lives consistent with their professions. They had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, only five of whom are now living.

The subject of this notice, who was the eleventh of these in point of age, was reared in his native county, growing up on his father's farm. He received an ordinary common-school education and was engaged in farming pursuits until he reached his eighteenth year. He then entered a shop in Clinton, Pa., where he learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed about five years. In 1857, he came to Iowa and bought the tract of land in Oneida township, Delaware county, on which he now lives, returned to Pennsylvania, married, and came again to Iowa, settling on his farm, where he has since lived. Mr. Kahl thus became one of the early settlers of his township as he has since become one of its most valuable citizens. Beginning, as all early settlers did, on the raw prairie, and with hardly enough to make a successful start, Mr. Kahl experienced many of the hard ships and privations which were known only to the early settlers as he enjoyed many pleasures which were especially theirs. Out of his early struggles he has emerged victorious, in a great measure, at any rate. He now owns a good farm—one that yields well and is well improved

—and has sufficient stock to run it successfully; he has a pleasant home and many friends and desirable acquaintances. He has reared a considerable family of children, whom he has trained to habits of industry and usefulness and to whom, at least those old enough to begin life for themselves, he has given such aid as his means would allow; so that, measured by the standard by which men are usually measured, he may not unfairly be said to have done well.

Mr. Kahl married January 17, 1857, taking as his wife Miss Abby Lowry, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. Her father, Jacob Lowry, and her mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Mohr, are both living, residing now, as always, in their native state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Kahl are the parents of eight children, six now living—Matilda, born August 28, 1859; Henry J., born July 31, 1860; Jennie V., wife of Frank Miller, of Elk township, Delaware county, born July 5, 1862; Elvina E., wife of George Robinson, of Elk township, Delaware county, born March 6, 1864; Mary A., wife of Richard Mattingly, of Oneida township, Delaware county, born January 19, 1866; Leah M., born November 15, 1868; Lenora, born May 11, 1870; Lillie M., born April 6, 1875. Matilda died September 28, 1859; Henry was married to Allie Byers of Delaware county, March 15, 1883, and died December 7, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Kahl are both members of the Methodist church, as are also their children, and they all take great interest in all church work, as well as all other matters relating to the welfare of the community in which they live.

HARVEY MINKLER, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Delaware county, was born in Chesterfield, Clinton county, N. Y., November 24, 1805. He traces his ancestry to New England, and back of that to Germany and Wales. His father and paternal grandfather were natives of New Hampshire, while his paternal great-grandfather was born in Germany. Each of these bore the christian name of John, and each was a good representative of the sturdy stock from which he was descended. Our subject's father, John Minkler, although born in New Hampshire, was reared on Grand Isle, Vt. He married Irene Call, of Essex county, N. Y., in 1804, (who died when the subject of this sketch was in his third year) when he was twenty-four years of age, and settled in that county, where he resided for some years. He subsequently lived in Clinton county, N. Y., returned then to Grand Isle, Vt., moved again to Essex county, and finally, in 1816, immigrated West and settled in what is now Lake county, Ohio, where he purchased land in Perry township, near Painesville. He lived there till about 1830 when he moved to Huron county, settling first in Berlin, and afterward in Vermillion township, passing the remainder of his life on a farm, which he bought in the latter township, dying there in 1866, aged eighty-six years. He was a farmer throughout life, an honest, industrious, upright man, faithful in the discharge of his obligations of every nature. He served in the War of 1812 and received from the government land-warrants for his services, which he afterward gave to his son. He was a member of the Methodist church for sixty years, and a zealous

christian. He lost his first wife only a few years after marriage, and subsequently married her sister, Asenath Call. There was only one child born to the former union, that being, Harvey, the subject of this sketch. To the second union, however, nine children were born, as follows —Cyrus V., who died at the age of twenty-four, in Huron county, Ohio; Elsie, who now resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; David, who died in that city some years ago; Daniel, residing in Lake county, Ohio; Electa, the widow of George Vley, residing in Delaware county, Iowa; Alanson, living in Clayton county, Iowa; Alvin, residing in Erie county, Ohio, and Erastus, of Delaware county, Iowa.

Harvey Minkler's mother, who bore the maiden name of Irene Call, was a daughter of Asa Call, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and Azubeth Call, both of whom were natives of Vermont. Asa Call, after residing in his native state for some years, in 1816 moved to what is now Lake county, Ohio, where he afterward lived and where he and his wife both died, he at the age of seventy and she at the age of fifty-five. The Call family was of Welsh descent and was among the early settled families of New England.

Our subject was about eleven years old when his parents moved West in 1816. His youth was spent in Geauga (now Lake) county, Ohio, and was passed amidst the scenes and marked by the activities of pioneer life. He married in 1827, and moving into the woods of Lake county, laid out a farm, erected a small log cabin, eighteen by twenty, and began clearing land. He resided there until 1839, when he moved to Huron (now Erie) county, where he lived on a rented farm ten years, purchased another farm, some of which was cleared, but the greater part of which was not, settled on it and resided there engaged in farming, and working at the carpenter's trade until 1853. At that date he sold his farm and loading up his household goods and other personal effects in three wagons, he started for Iowa. He reached Coffin's Grove in Delaware county, May 4, 1853, and there stopped. He at once purchased "a claim" of one hundred and twenty acres, lying in the grove, on which he located and where he has since resided. Coffin's Grove township had not then been organized, and there were only five or six families beside his own residing in what now constitutes that township. Mr. Minkler immediately began farming and he has followed this since, devoting himself mostly to farming. At an early date he kept a wayside tavern to accommodate overland travel to the West, and many a weary traveler has found rest and food at his house. His place was known as Elkhorn Tavern, and at it man and beast found the best fare the country afforded, and the kindest treatment an honest, warm hearted landlord could give. In seasons of great travel, and especially in inclement weather, the capacity of the Elkhorn was often sorely tested, but it was understood that the latch-string always hung out, and no one in need of entertainment was ever turned away. Many amusing stories are told by Mr. Minkler and his good wife concerning the things they did and the "plans" they had to resort to to find quarters and refreshments for those who sought their hospitality during the fall and winter seasons of those years, when prospectors, home-seek-

ers, hunters and others were pouring into the country. Their ingenuity, however, was equal to every emergency, and if the accommodations were not always "strictly first class," as measured by more modern standards, they were, at any rate, the best that could be had, and were given with such a genuine warmth of hospitality that the guests were made to feel quite as comfortable, and much more at home, than many do in the elegant establishments of this day. Mr. Minkler took an active interest in everything relating to the settlement of the new country, and bore his share of the burden in all enterprises set on foot for the public good. He assisted in organizing the township, and was one of the first township trustees, and has since held a number of other local offices. But, like most men of his kind, the greatest good he has accomplished has been done in a quiet way; it has been done as an unpretentious citizen—one, who, knowing his duty, has discharged it faithfully in the light of his own conscience, and regardless of the opinions of others, and without the hope of plaudits of men. Mr. Minkler has never been very active in politics, and yet he is a man of strong political views, and from his great age and habits of close observation has seen much of political affairs and knows much of what is called political life. He has been a voter for sixty-four years. He cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams in 1828. He was afterward a whig, voted for General Harrison in 1840, and adhered to the whig party as long as it maintained an organization, joined the republicans on the organization of that party, and has been a republican since. During the agitation of the slavery question he was a strong abolitionist, and never failed to let his opinions touching that great iniquity be known where there was any occasion for it. Mr. Minkler is a man of devout nature and tender impulses. For forty years he has been an active and consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and he has found in the promises of his religion much consolation for the losses and disappointments of this world, as he has also made it the means by which he has accomplished much good for his fellow-men.

On May 27, 1827, Mr. Minkler married, his choice for a companion falling on a young lady whom he had known for some years, Miss Elizabeth Ransom, then of Erie county, Ohio. Mrs. Minkler was born in the town of Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., the date of her birth being April 27, 1810. She is a daughter of John and Amy (Ames) Ransom, the father having been a native of Rhode Island, and the mother a native of Avon, Livingston county, N. Y. Mrs. Minkler's parents were married in Avon, Livingston county, and in 1816 moved to Geauga county, Ohio, where the father died in 1830, at the age of thirty-seven. After his death, his widow returned to her native place, where she subsequently married Zebulon Rathbone, and settled in Avon, and resided there till her death, which occurred in 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Minkler have had born to them three children, a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Elizabeth I., was married to Frank K. Smith, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, and died at her home in Coffin's Grove township, Delaware county, in 1859,

at the age of thirty-one. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's second child, John R., is a farmer, residing in Washington county, Kans. He married Julia Cornell, of Erie county, Ohio, and has five children—Julia, Alonzo, Elizabeth, Jerome Earnest and Frank. Cyrus V., the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Minkler, is a farmer, residing in the newly made state of Washington. He married Miss Lucy Minkler, of Erie county, Ohio, and has three children—Harvey, Harlow and Mina.

Mr. and Mrs. Minkler are both people of remarkable vitality, being well preserved in mind and body, notwithstanding their great age. They have lived as husband and wife for more than sixty-three years, and while they have only two children living, they have a number of grand children, some great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. There are thus, as we might say, in the family of which they are the first parents, five-generations represented. It would be hard to find another such instance of continuity of relationship extending through so many generations.

A. H. TRASK. An early settler of Independence, Buchanan county, and a man who has long been identified with the leading business interests of that place is A. H. Trask, a brief biography of whom is here inserted.

Like so many others of the first settlers of Buchanan county, whose personal histories appear in this volume, Mr. Trask traces his ancestry on this continent to one of the New England states, his family being an offshoot of that sturdy, thrifty, intelligent, patriotic stock, on which fell the brunt of the battles for American independence and which furnished the inspiration as well as the practical means for working out many of the great political, social and industrial problems which sprang into existence with the birth of this republic.

His father, Sampson Trask, was a native of Connecticut, born in 1784. He moved in an early day to Madison county, N. Y., and in 1809 to Onondaga county, N. Y., and thence in 1816 to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and finally in 1842, to Rock county, Wis., dying in Janesville that county in 1847, aged sixty-three. Mr. Trask's mother, who bore the maiden name of Zubia Hall, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1785. She was a daughter of Gashum Hall. She died in Rock county, Wis., in 1845, aged sixty. There was eleven children in the family, to which the subject of this notice belongs, only three of whom are now living. The full list is as follows—Eliza (deceased), Julia (deceased), Sophronia (deceased), Harriet (deceased), Caroline, Jane (deceased), Emily (deceased), Samuel (deceased, he having been killed in the Mexican war), Zubia (deceased), A. H. (the subject of this notice), Marvin W. The last named was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., March 12, 1814. He moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, in 1870, and has since resided in that county. He married Rachael Nyce in February, 1839, and has had the following children—William, now deceased, Elizabeth, Frank and Marvin W., Jr.

Mr. Trask's parents past all their years in industrial pursuits and lived lives of

usefulness and sobriety, leaving a far richer heritage to their children in the unsullied reputation which they bore for honesty, integrity and the many domestic virtues for which they were distinguished, than in the amount of worldly goods which they left to be parcelled out to their descendants.

Their son, the subject of this notice, was born while they were living in Chautauqua county, N. Y., the event occurring November 3, 1826. He was thirteen years old when his parents moved to Rock county, Wis. His boyhood was spent in New York State, his youth in Wisconsin. His father being a brick-maker by trade, young Trask's first employment was on the brick yards about home, but this sort of employment not being to his taste he quit it, and, under promise from his father that he should receive his liberty as soon as he mastered the special knowledge necessary to pursue some useful calling, he selected the trade of a cabinet-maker, and taking a place in the shop of an older brother, he sat about in a vigorous manner to make himself master of that trade. He was then thirteen years old. His education in the sch ools had been completed and as what he had received had been obtained between the ages of eight and thirteen, it need hardly be stated that his mental equipment, at that time, was limited enough. But, faith, we are taught, will remove mountains, and we know, from practical experience, that an abundance of energy and determination, coupled with correct principles and an abiding confidence in the future, will often accomplish things as apparently impossible of accomplishment as the removing of mountains by faith. Our subject, unconscious of the wealth locked up in the books to which no key was given him at that time, and ignorant, like most boys of his age, of the great world lying beyond the small sphere in which he performed his daily tasks, had nothing left him to do but to bend his energies to the mastery of his trade, and this he did in a thoroughly loyal manner. When he had finished and received his credentials as a competent mechanic, he continued at his trade, working as a journeyman in Rock county until June 13, 1847. Then, having attained his twenty-first year, he stepped into the full current of the world, left friends, home and kindred, and in company with two comrades, Eli D. Phelps and ——— Hammond, turned his face towards the land of promise, the great alluring West, coming in the year above mentioned, to Iowa, and taking up his residence at Independence, Buchanan county. At that date, Buchanan county presented to the newly arrived settler a degree of freshness, which, in all soberness and reverence, might have been called "breezy." The present city of Independence then consisted of one log house of meager dimensions and primitive construction, while the outlying country was practically unsettled, the buffalo, bear, deer and other wild animals remaining still in undisturbed possession. Society was then in a formative state and while there were no rough or vicious elements to mar the peace and happiness of those here, still to the young man reared amidst the pleasures and social advantages of the East, the contrast was strong enough and the outlook for "fun," at least, decidedly unpropitious. It was not for "fun," however, that the subject of this sketch came

West, although, when occasion offered, he was capable of enjoying as large a share of that as any one. He came West to do what the great farmer-editor advised all young men to come West for: "to grow up with the country," albeit that solid piece of advice had not then been penned by the venerable Greeley. But, coming to stay, Mr. Trask was not long in looking up something to do, and there being but little need, at that time, for as advanced an artisan as a cabinet-maker in Independence, he found his first employment at rough carpenter work. His first job was assisting in putting in the dam across the Wapsipinnicon river where the Independence mill now stands. Mr. Trask and his associates who did that work did an honest job, for the same timbers are now standing that they put there more than forty years ago. Seventy-five cents a day were the wages paid for that work, at least that is what the subject of this notice received for his labor.

In the fall of 1847, Mr. Trask and Eli D. Phelps took a contract to carry the mail back and forth between Quasqueton, Buchanan county, and Dubuque. They fitted up a two horse wagon and took the road between these two points, and engaged in carrying the mails and freighting on a small scale for about two years. Selling out his interest in the business in 1849, Mr. Trask purchased another wagon and team, and going to St. Paul, Minn., engaged in hauling goods, provisions and the like there. He remained in that place, however, only a few months, when returning to Independence in the spring of 1850 he fell a victim to the "gold fever," and then opened a chapter in his life which was as full of strange and interesting experiences as often fall to the lot of man. Doubtless there are numbers of old "'49-ers" still living who have had the same experiences, but there are not many men who have such experiences now-a-days. He joined a company in May, 1850, which was going to "cross the plains" and after the necessary preparation started out on the long journey. The trip was full of incident, thrilling experiences and hairbreadth escapes, and was not without the hardships and suffering which such a trip at that time implied. It was made safely, however, so far at least as our subject was concerned, and he reached the "diggings" on the Pacific slope in September following the date of his setting out.

Arrived in the "land of promise" he soon began to look around for something to do, and this he was not long in finding. He tried mining at first, but not "striking it rich" at that, he soon took to freighting and followed this successfully during most of the time he remained there. He freighted some with teams and some with pack mules, depending upon locality and the time of year. He remained in California a little over three years, during which time he was in the country all about Sacramento, Shasta, Eureka and Trinity, as well as the less well known mining camps still further towards the interior. Tiring of the "diggings" he took passage December 31, 1853, at San Francisco on the steamer "Brother Jonathan" from which he was transferred at San Juan Del to the steamer "Northern Light" and sailed for New York. The way by which he returned to the States was what was then known as the "Nicaraugua route," the time required to make

the trip from San Francisco to New York being about twenty-five days. Arriving at New York, Mr. Trask returned at once to Independence, where he again engaged in freighting between that point and Dubuque, following this something like a year and a half. He then, in 1855, started a small livery stable in Independence, and livery, feed, sale and exchange in horseflesh has been his chief business since. He is the pioneer liveryman of his town and he probably knows as much of the "ins and outs" and "ups and downs" of the business as any man in northeast Iowa. He has made a success of it, having realized a fair competence out of the business, and yet he pursues it with as much zeal as in former years, when his whole success in life depended upon the efforts he then made. Mr. Trask also owns four hundred acres of splendid land in Buchanan county, which he has in a good state of cultivation and the farming of which he personally superintends. He is a practical farmer as well as a horseman, having been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Buchanan county for the last thirty-five years, beginning as a renter. He has also been connected with a number of the leading business enterprises of Independence, in all of which he has taken an active interest and borne his full share in their promotion. One of the most solid institutions with which he is connected is the Peoples' National Bank, which he assisted in organizing and of which he has been a director since the date of its organization.

In 1861 Mr. Trask married Miss Austa Fry, of Independence, by whom he had one child, a son, Charles G., born August 13, 1864. He had the great misfortune to lose his wife twelve years later, she dying November 11, 1873. He married again in 1875, taking to wife Mrs. Althea Candee, then also of Independence. This lady had one child by her former marriage, a daughter, Bertha, who, with the son already mentioned, constitute all the family Mr. and Mrs. Trask have.

While Mr. Trask has never taken any particular interest in partisan politics, he has not neglected his duties as a citizen by staying away from the polls and avoiding the discussion of public questions. He is a man of fixed principles and is ready, when occasion demands, to give expression to these in a way suitable to the occasion. In former years he was a whig and gave an earnest support to the old whig ticket, but with the disappearance of that party from the political arena, and the formation of the great republican party, he cast his political fortunes with the latter organization, to the teachings and principles of which he has since maintained a steady allegiance. He is a stanch prohibitionist and believing, as he does, in maintaining the purity of the home and the cultivation of the fireside virtues, he has always given an earnest, zealous support to all great moral questions which have come before the people for discussion, regardless of their political bearings. He is not only one of the oldest settlers of Independence, but is one of that city's most solid and best representative citizens.

PETER LUX was born on the first day of January, 1841, in Prussia, Germany. He came to the United States in 1849 with his parents, locating first in the city of Schenectady, in the

State of New York; lived there until 1855, then came to Dubuque, Iowa; lived there till 1864. He then came to Delhi, Iowa.

In May, 1871, he married Miss Clara Kemling, who came to America when a child with her parents, the marriage taking place in Dubuque.

To this happy marriage have been born six children, in the following order—William C., born February 7, 1873; Elmer Ellsworth, born June 7, 1875; Jennie A., born October 24, 1877; Warner A., born February 26, 1880; Lewis P., born September 14, 1883; and Annie L., born January 27, 1886.

Mr. Lux now lives on section 35, Delhi township, postoffice address Delhi. He has led a frugal and industrious life. At the age of thirty, when he left his father, as stated, he was the possessor of $500, made by and saved from his labor up to that time.

On coming to Iowa he had made himself so secure in monetary matters and credit that he was able to agree to pay $2,150 for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Delhi township, of which land only five acres were under cultivation, and, furthermore, obtained his horses and farming machinery on credit; these making, on his starting out, a total indebtedness of $2,500, on a farm that had no improvements upon it. But his industry was untiring and his energy without end, and through these his indebtedness was soon canceled. In fact, in 1877, he was able to purchase one hundred and twenty additional acres, and in 1888 eighty acres more, now having three hundred and sixty acres in one body, all of which are under cultivation and improved with an excellent dwelling, good barns, and all proper outbuildings required for farm purposes.

This large farm is stocked with the best of horses, cattle and hogs. The credit of Mr. Lux adds to his reputation as a man of wealth and prosperity, a reputation that no man should be ashamed of, but rather be proud of.

In politics Mr. Lux is a republican, and quite a prominent one. He holds the confidence of his party to its fullest extent, and by it has been placed in several public positions of honor and trust, as, for instance, that of trustee of his township for a number of years, and that of president of his school board.

Socially, Mr. Lux is a genial, kind-hearted gentlemen, with a heart abounding with charitable impulses, and a hand open to the wants of the poor and friendless.

JAMES T. FOWLER, a soldier in the late Civil war and now a resident of Honey Creek township, Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., February 20, 1843. When he was five months old his parents moved to Iowa, and first located in Dubuque county, where they had their home until 1863, when they came to Delaware county. At the early age of eighteen years Mr. Fowler enlisted in Company G, Ninth Iowa infantry, and for three years served in the Western department. His first experience in actual war was at Pea Ridge, Ark., but later he was at Vicksburg, Miss., and was indeed through all the battles in which his regiment took part until Sherman captured

Jas. T. Fowler

Atlanta, Ga. During this fearful war experience he was sunstruck at Helena, Ark., from which he has never recovered, and is now receiving a small pension for the infirmity thus incurred.

The Fowler family consisted of eight children, as follows—Sarah E., the wife of Elias Waters, and now about fifty-two years of age; Elizabeth H., wife of J. C. Moreland; James T., whose name heads this sketch; Martha C., married to C. P. Holmes; Edward M. and Emily J., twins; of these twins, Emily is married to W. D. Culbertson; A. W., the next born, is living in this county; Rilla is married to F. J. Sheldon, and also lives in this county. The father of this family, William Fowler, was born in Tennessee in 1813, and, when a small boy, was taken by his parents to Sangamon county, Ill., where he was reared and taught the trade of a cooper. At the early age of nineteen, he married, in the year 1832. In 1843 he sold his farm in Sangamon county, Ill., and came to Iowa. The lady whom he chose for his life partner was Miss Mary Dorbin, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Edward Dorbin, of the same state. John Fowler, a brother of William, was a gallant soldier in the Black Hawk war, and was killed near where Freeport, Ill., now stands.

James T. Fowler married Miss Rosa Edmonds, a daughter of J. S. and Phebe (Albee) Edmonds, natives of Oswego county, N. Y. J. S. Edmonds was born in May, 1828, and Phebe September 25 of the same year, and their marriage took place March 3, 1850. To this union were born two children--Rosa (Mrs. Fowler), born July 25, 1852, and John J., October 15, 1856, the latter being married and now living on his parents' farm in Honey Creek township, Delaware county, Iowa, to which place they came in June, 1868. To James T. Fowler and wife have been born seven children, as follows—Herman E., August 7, 1874; James B., August 23, 1876; Nellie F., August 17, 1880; Nettie F., April 2, 1882; Orie G., June 2, 1884; Sadie E., June 17, 1886, and Joel W., November 6, 1888.

Mr. Fowler has held numerous public offices, and is a republican of the deepest dye.

DR. D. P. SHATTUCK, physician and surgeon of Independence, Buchanan county, is a native of Genesee county, N. Y., and was born December 18, 1845. He is a son of Joseph and Angeline (Baker) Shattuck, both natives also of New York. His parents were for some years residents of Buchanan county, and are favorably remembered by the older citizens of that county. The father died there in 1875, the mother still surviving, being now a resident of Denver, Colo.

The subject of this notice was reared in his native place and in Calhoun county, Mich., whither his parents moved when he was about seven years old. He received his education in the Calhoun county public schools, finishing with a collegiate course of two years in Olivet College, near Marshall, Mich. He accompanied his parents to Iowa, settling in Buchanan county in 1866, and remained on his father's farm till 1873. At that date he began reading medicine, and a year later

entered the practice at Independence as a licentiate. He began at once to receive calls, and in a short time was recognized as one of the leading physicians of that place, although still an under-graduate. An instance will illustrate the ease with which he won favor in his chosen profession and made his influence felt even in the years of his preparation. He went to Vinton, in Benton county, this state, in 1875, for the purpose of pursuing his studies under Dr. A. C. Smith of that place. He had been there only three months when he had won such favor with his preceptor's patients, that in calling they would ask to see the "young doctor" in preference to the old one, so that in a short time he had the most of the practice which Dr. Smith had for years been engaged in building up. He quit the office and the town at Dr. Smith's request, because his continued stay meant a certain absorption of his preceptor's business.

Dr. Shattuck was engaged in the practice as a licentiate until February, 1883, when having taken the course required for graduation at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he received his diploma from that institution, taking his degree, however, without any interruption to his regular business. He practiced in Chicago while attending lectures. He has always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, his list of patients not being confined to the circuit of his daily calls, but extending to widely separated localities. He has performed some wonderful cures and has testimonials and letters of recommendation from some of the best people for a dozen states around. Dr. Shattuck is not a specialist in any branch of the profession, but in all its departments has vindicated his title to pre-eminent distinction. He has brought to the discharge of his professional duties a wide culture and thoroughness of preparation, rare even in his profession, which claims, among some unworthy members, many of much learning and genuine merit. His opportunities have been good and he has, with marked zeal and rare good sense, taken advantage of these. He is a careful and untiring worker and his education has been broad, his researches reliable and his information exact. But more than this he has a natural aptitude for his calling and his mastery of it has been greatly facilitated by this fact. He possesses an insight into the domain of physical ailments which amounts almost to intuition and his application of remedies to these ailments proceeds with the accuracy of a fixed science. In the sick room he seems to engender and radiate health as if he were the possessor of a superabundance of it. He is pervaded, if we may feebly reach out after a receding idea, with the mysterious, odic form of the healer, which is above science, and beyond experience and behind theory and which we call magnetism, vitality, tact or inspiration, according to our assimilating power in its presence or our reverence for its mission.

Keeping pace with his success in his profession, Dr. Shattuck's worldly affairs have prospered steadily from the beginning and he now has a neat and comfortable fortune. He owns valuable farm property in Buchanan county and desirable real estate also in the city of Independence. He has taken an active interest in everything relating to his town and community, giving the weight of his influence to every worthy enterprise look-

ing to the advancement of its interests and welfare.

On June 20, 1881, Dr. Shattuck married, taking to wife Miss Ella Carr, daughter of James and Lavina Carr, then of Sac county, Iowa, but originally from New York, where Mrs. Shattuck was born. The doctor has one of the handsomest residences in Independence, and indeed one of the most desirable homes in northeast Iowa. His large two-story house, furnished with all modern conveniences and marked throughout for its splendid appointments and surrounded by spacious, well-kept grounds, ornamented with a natural grove of oaks, forms a most inviting picture for the contemplation for the passer-by, and is at once suggestive of the elegance and wholesomeness of the life of its owner.

In private life, the doctor is characterized by great benevolence of character, by his disinterestedness and his regard for the rights and enjoyments of others. He is generous in disposition, plain, easy and unostentatious. He is an unswerving friend and a delightful companion.

DR. GEORGE WARNE, physician and surgeon, of Independence, Buchanan county, is of English extraction and a descendant of one of two brothers who came to America at an early day, one settling in the Mohawk valley, of New York, he being the one from whom our subject is descended, and the other settling in the then province of New Jersey. Our subject's father, Benjamin Warne, was born in New York and died in Augusta, Oneida county, that state, about 1827, aged thirty-nine years. Dr. Warne's mother, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Beckwith, was a native of Hartford, Conn. She lived many years in Oneida, N. Y., and afterwards also in Jefferson county, Wis., where she died in 1863 at the age of sixty-nine. Six children were born to Benjamin and Lucy Warne, all of whom reached maturity and all but one of whom are now living. The eldest, Alonzo B., resides at Oakland, Jefferson county, Wis.; the second, George, is the subject of this sketch; Lucius died at about the age of fifty; Henry is a physician residing at Mitchell, Dak.; Mary Ann, unmarried, still resides in Jefferson county, Wis., and Benjamin is a resident of White Water, that state.

George Warne was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., August 25, 1821, but was reared in Oneida county, that state, growing up on a farm and receiving in his boyhood the rudiments of an ordinary English education. In 1838, while still a lad, he left home and started out in the world in search of his fortunes. The land of promise then, as now, was the West, and hither he came. He was unencumbered by any responsibilities, and he made up his mind to see something of the world before settling down to the more serious duties of life. He traveled extensively, having, before he had reached his majority, been in more than half the states of the Union at that date, besides two territories and a portion of Canada. He made his first permanent stop in the West in Knox county, Ill. He remained in that county during the greater part of 1839, going in the winter of that year to Detroit, Mich. He returned East in the spring of 1840, but, having had a taste of

the West, was not contented at his old home, and coming again to Illinois in 1842, lived a while at Galesburg when that place had hardly assumed the dignity of a cross-roads store, and finally located at St. Charles, Ill., where he began to prepare himself for the practice of medicine. He read under Dr. George W. Richards, of that place, and subsequently took two courses of lectures at the medical department of the Indiana State University, of La Porte, Ind., and began the practice at Tiskilwa, Bureau county, Ill., September 1, 1845. He practiced at that place for about two years and a half, going thence to Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wis., but after a short residence at that place, moved to Platteville, where he remained till coming to Iowa and settling in Independence, Buchanan county. Dr. Warne reached Independence on the twenty-ninth of May, 1856, and there he has resided since. He entered at once on the practice of his profession on locating and followed it actively for many years, being still engaged at it, although he has been trying for some time to quit. He has always had a large list of patients, especially in the city of Independence, his practice including all branches of the profession. He has always taken great interest in all medical and surgical matters and an active part in the various medical associations within his reach. He helped to organize the old Cedar Valley Medical Association, which, in an early day, embraced a number of counties in central Iowa, and was, at that time, the chief medical society of the state. He was its president for awhile and gave to its interests an active support. He helped to organize the Buchanan County Medical Association, and was a zealous member of it for many years also. He was for several years a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and has been for ten years past a member of the American Medical Association, now retaining his membership in the last organization only. He is one of the oldest physicians in Buchanan county, and is highly esteemed both as a physician and as a citizen.

Dr. Warne has witnessed many changes in Independence and Buchanan county since he first cast his lot there. With many of these changes he has been identified and has borne his full share in bringing them about. When he settled on the West Side, where he now lives, and which is noted for its beautiful homes, the country was an open prairie. His was one of the first houses erected on that side of the river, north of Main street, he having resided on the same block where he now lives for thirty-four years. He moved in his present residence on the corner of Center and Ovid streets six years ago.

Dr. Warne has been twice married. In Bureau county, Ill., in 1846, he took, as he thought, for a life-partner, Mrs. Emeline Gilbert, then of that county, but a native of Ohio, a widow at the time of this marriage, her maiden name having been Reed. She died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1853, the mother of two children —George B., now residing in Chicago, and Emeline, who died in infancy. The second marriage of the doctor took place in Platteville, Wis., in 1854, his choice falling on a lady of that place, Miss Syrene Wiltse, who was born in Tompkins county, N. Y.

In politics, originally a whig, the doctor is now a republican, but has never taken

a very active part in partisan politics, recognizing the superior claims of his profession on him and giving to it all his time and energy. He is an anti-prohibitionist, although a man of strong temperance views. He believes in the greatest liberty of conscience, and in the largest share of personal freedom consistent with the public good.

A royal arch, or seventh degree, Free Mason, the doctor enjoys the full respect of the members of the craft.

In the early days of Independence the medical services of Dr. Warne to the settlers were invaluable, not only for his knowledge in the science and his large experience therein, but for the reason that he was never exorbitant in his charges to the then struggling settlers. To the indigent he was as a father, and many a poor man has uttered his thanks in secret for assistance rendered to himself or family when he had no other means of recompense. Ever of an open, frank, generous disposition, the doctor has made hosts of friends, and the interest he has taken in all things relating to the home of his adoption, has won for him the admiration of the entire community.

HENRY WESCHE is a native of Germany, born in Mahrenholtz, kingdom of Hanover, April 26, 1824, and is the son of Henry C. C. and Maria Dorathea Wesche, natives of Netga, Prussia.

In 1838 he was placed as an apprentice shoemaker; when twenty-one he entered the German army, served three years and a half, and was in the war with Denmark in 1848.

February 10, 1849, he started for America, reaching New York city the following May. He worked there at his trade, (shoemaking) until September, after which he started for Frederick City, Md., where he remained for six years, still working at his trade. February 4, 1851, he married Miss Elizabeth Shearer, a native of Frederick City, Md. Having his attention attracted toward the West he came to Iowa, and, in the spring of 1855, settled in Dyersville, Dubuque county. He afterward bought land in Delaware county and led the life of a farmer until 1884, when he moved to Earlville and engaged in the agricultural implement business, but retired from all business in 1891.

His family consists of nine children, viz.—Mary K., married to W. T. Scott; Theresa S., deceased; Rosa S., who was married to C. W. Binning, but died, leaves one child, Gertrude S.; Leonora G., married to H. A. Tietge, and is the mother of five children, viz.—Lelia L., Leslie H., Vernie E., Venor S. (deceased) and Aurelia B.; Louis F.; Bird M.; Luella L.; Wilmer E., and Orinna P.

Mr. Wesche entered the Union army in the fall of 1864. His regiment joined Sherman's army just after the taking of Atlanta, and was with it until the surrender. During this time he saw much hard service, and did a soldier's duty, and received an honorable discharge July 4, 1865.

After the war he returned home and engaged in farming and also in handling agricultural machinery, meeting with great success in each. He now owns valuable property in Earlville, one thousand

and eighty-two acres of good land in Delaware county, and formerly owned one thousand seven hundred acres in Clay county, Iowa, which he divided among his sons. When he came to America he had only $7.50, and what he now has is the result of his own labor and foresight. Mr. Wesche is a public-spirited citizen and always takes much interest in all matters relating to the welfare of his township, and has shown great zeal in all matters relating to the farming interest of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wesche have a pleasant home and are highly respected in the community in which they live.

CAPT. HENRY F. SILL, the present auditor of Buchanan county and one of that county's best representative citizens, is a native of Livingston county, N. Y., and a descendant of two ancient and respectable families of the "Empire State." His parents were both born in New York and there always lived. The father, Andrew Sill, was a physician and devoted his life to his profession. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Marina Woodruff, was a daughter of Solomon Woodruff, the first white settler in the town of Livonia, Livingston county. After long lives of activity and usefulness, Dr. Sill and wife died in their native state, the latter in Livonia, Livingston county, in 1877, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, and the former in Ontario county, in 1879, in the seventy-first year of his age. Three children were the fruits of this union, all sons, the subject of this notice being the eldest. The other two are now living, also being practicing attorneys, the elder, Edward E., in Newark, N. J., and the younger, George W., in Detroit, Mich. It is worth mentioning also that these three sons were all volunteers in the Union army and each served his country faithfully in the great crisis through which it passed from 1861 to '65.

The subject of this notice, Henry F., was brought up to the age of seventeen in his native place, when, in 1852, he joined the great tide of immigration which in those years was steadily pouring through the forests of New York and Pennsylvania and spreading out over the broad prairies of the West. He came to Iowa that year, and after a tour of some weeks prospecting over the country, returned East, finished his education and, having attained his majority, came again to this state and located in Buchanan county in October, 1856. He was then unmarried and came West like hundreds of others in pursuit of his fortunes. Shortly after locating in the county he purchased a tract of land in Fairbank township on which he settled and where he entered upon the bachelor life then common in the West. He was alternately engaged in farming pursuits and teaching district school in Buchanan and adjoining counties till the opening of the Civil war, when he entered the army in August, 1862, enlisting as a private in Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa infantry. He saw his first service in northern Minnesota, his regiment being part of a detachment that was assigned as an escort to guard a paymaster and train from Fort Snelling to Mille Lacs. This accomplished, the regiment took its place as part of Sherman's army in Tennessee and Missis-

sippi. It was engaged in a number of minor expeditions, and performed provost guard and picket duties up to September, 1863. It then entered the campaign into Arkansas, and participated in the taking of Little Rock, and following that, Sherman's Meridian raid, and later, the Red River campaign under Banks, the Tupelo and Oxford expeditions, the battle at Nashville, December 16 and 17, and finally, the Mobile campaign, in which it engaged with honor in the siege and assault on Fort Blakely, being thus in the last engagement of any consequence of the war. Our subject was commissioned first lieutenant of his company in August, 1862, and was promoted to the captaincy of the company January, 1864. He shared the fortunes of the Twenty-seventh Iowa from the date of its organization till the surrender, being mustered out at Clinton, this state, August 8, 1865. Whatever measure of praise the public is prepared to bestow on those who faithfully stood by the flag in those times of trial, Captain Sill must receive his share, for he faithfully did a soldier's duty.

Returning to Buchanan county, he resumed farming on his place in Fairbank township, taking up the peaceful pursuits of life as easily and following them as steadily and courageously as he had marched to the inspiring drum beats of war. In May, 1866, Captain Sill married, taking, as a sharer of his after-fortunes, a young lady, then of. Buchanan county, by the name of Miss Ann Augusta Wilber, daughter of Henry Wilber, an early settler of the county.

Captain Sill gave his undivided attention to his farm for a number of years after the close of the war. In the meantime, however, he began to be called into one minor official capacity and another, serving as a member of the county board of supervisors from his township, and as township treasurer, until November, 1887, when he was elected auditor of the county, taking charge of the office in January, 1888. He was re-elected to the same position in November, 1889, and is now holding his second term. He makes an efficient officer, and his administration of the affairs of his office has given the greatest satisfaction to all citizens regardless of party preferences. Captain Sill is a republican in politics, and has always been elected on the republican ticket, but he has many friends outside of his party whose friendship he has won and holds by his conscientious devotion to duty as a public servant, by the rectitude of his conduct, his enterprise and public spirit as a citizen, and by his affable, gentlemanly bearing towards all with whom he comes in contact.

Captain Sill has growing up around him a family of five children. With that wholesome belief in the purity of home life upon the farm and the advantages which such life gives in the training of the young, he continues to reside on the old home-place where he began his career as a bachelor farmer now nearly thirty-five years ago. The wife of his youth continues to abide with him, and in his absence from home, while in the discharge of his official duties, she directs the affairs of the farm with skill and rare good judgment, so that the private interests of the husband do not suffer, however exacting the duties of his office may prove. Mrs. Sill, now a lady in middle life, was only a girl when her parents moved to Buchanan

county. She therefore knows something of life such as it was thirty years ago in what was then considered "the far West." Trained in a household where the inculcation of habits of industry and economy was considered of the first importance, she has easily developed into a housewife, eminently worthy of the one on whom her choice fell for a companion. Mrs. Sill was born in Ohio, but reared in New Hampshire and in this state. Her father was born in Vermont and her mother in New Hampshire, and moved west to Ohio at a comparatively early day, returning to New Hampshire, and coming thence to Iowa in 1856. Her mother died in Buchanan county some years ago, her father having made his home since in the daughter's house.

If it be true that a man is often best known by the company he keeps, the opinion he holds concerning his fellow-men and the practical expression he gives to these opinions, it will be worth while recording in this connection that Captain Sill is, and has been for years, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and an enthusiastic supporter of every measure of relief for his old comrades, contributing also with his own means and by his personal exertions, when occasion demands, to the welfare of his old companions in arms, their widows and orphans. He is also a zealous Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, in each of which orders he takes much interest and bears with honor the part that falls to every one worthy of the name of man and brother in these associations.

Socially, the captain and his family stand in the front rank.

WINFIELD S. FEAR was born in La Porte county, Ind., September 24, 1847, and is a son of John Perry and Electa Fear. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1815. He settled in northern Indiana at an early day, and lived there twelve or fourteen years, engaged in farming, but subsequently sold out and moved to Delaware county, Iowa, taking up his residence in Delhi township, where he died, August, 1866. He was a farmer all his life, and was a steady-going, industrious, quiet and fairly prosperous citizen. The mother is a native of Ohio, born November 21, 1819. She is still living at the old homestead in Delhi township, aged seventy. These were the parents of ten children, only four of whom are now living.

Winfield S., our subject, started out for himself at the age of twenty-two. He was next to the oldest boy living, and had to assist his father on the farm, and had charge of the farm from the time his father died until he was twenty-two years of age. At that time the homestead was divided, and our subject took his part and went to farming for himself, and being a gentleman of thorough business habits, and of genuine enterprise, made more than a success of it, and is recognized as one of the enterprising farmers of his community.

Mr. Fear married September 25, 1869, taking to wife Miss Eudora Brown, a native of Wisconsin, born September 26, 1851. Her father, John H. Brown, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804. Lucy, his wife, was born in New York, in 1811. From New York they moved to Wisconsin, and lived there sixteen years. They

moved to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1866, where the father died at the age of eighty-two. The mother is still living at Delaware, aged seventy-nine. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Fear have had born to them six children, as follows —Arthur G., born February 22, 1871; Lucy B., born March 7, 1874; James K., born April 14, 1876; Bertha M., born May 10, 1878; Lewis N., born June 21, 1880; Clarence B., born July 14, 1885. Mr. Fear has a pleasant home in Delaware, Iowa, having sold a part of his farm and moved to town to educate his children. He still owns a well cultivated farm of eighty acres. In politics Mr. Fear is a republican and takes an active interest in his party.

JN. ILIFF, Buchanan county's present popular and efficient sheriff, is not and old man, but is, nevertheless, an old Iowan, having passed all but three of the forty-four years of his life in this state, saving also temporary absence during his term of service in the late war. He is a native of Green county, Wis., and was born August 27, 1846. He comes of pioneer ancestry, his father's people having been among the early settlers of Ohio, and his mother's people among the early settlers of Wisconsin. His parents are also remembered as pioneers of this state, they having settled in Fayette county in 1849, when that county and all the region lying about it were a prairie and forest wilderness. The father, Benjamin Iliff, was born in Ohio, and lived successively, when a young man, in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. He married in Wisconsin, and after a few years' residence there, moved to Iowa, locating in Fayette county, where he afterwards lived and where he also died, dying in 1874, at the age of fifty-seven. He was a farmer and spent his whole life engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he was fairly successful. He was twice married, marrying first while a resident of Green county, Wis. His first wife was the mother of the subject of our sketch. She bore the maiden name of Alvina Morrison and was born in Green county, Wis. She died in Fayette county, Iowa, in 1852, at the age of twenty-seven. She left two children besides our subject, a daughter and son, both younger than himself. The daughter, Susan, is now the wife of William Wattles, and resides at Stockville, Frontier county, Nebr.; and the son, James A., resides at West Union, Fayette county, this state. The second wife of the elder Iliff bore the maiden name of Hannah Kirkpatrick and she died in Nebraska in 1888. The four children of this union are—George F., of Fairfield, Clay county, Nebr.; Frances, wife of R. H. Wolf, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Ira B., of Fairfield, Clay county, Nebr.; and Iva, wife of James Hughes, of Fairfield, Clay county, Nebr.

It will be seen, from the dates already given, that the subject of this notice was but little more than an infant when his parents moved to Fayette county, this state. His childhood and youth were passed upon his father's farm in that county and he grew up engaged in farming pursuits, much as any boy in his condition might be supposed to do. In his earlier years he attended the district schools of the locality where he resided

and received the rudiments of an ordinary English education, such as was afforded by the district schools of that time and locality. Unfortunately for Mr. Iliff, he came upon the stage of action when his country was in the throes of Civil war and the unsettling effects of that war soon became apparent in his career. It was his father's intention to give him a good collegiate training and prepare him for one of the useful professions. With this end in view he had already been placed in Western College at Western, Iowa, and had taken one year's course in that institution, when, the "war fever" proving too strong for him, he suddenly, on July 1, 1863, gave up his studies and, without his father's consent, enlisted in Company E, Ninth Iowa cavalry, going at once to the front. He was in the service about two years and a half, sharing the fortunes of the Ninth Iowa cavalry, in the discharge of its arduous garrison duties and numerous fruitless expeditions over the highways and byways and through the bottomless swamps and malarious districts of Arkansas. He was discharged at Little Rock February 3, 1866, having served throughout the term of his enlistment as a private, and, like all the faithful twelve hundred members of his regiment, having performed many arduous and useful labors, but having won but little military distinction.

Returning home at the close of the war, although when a young man past his majority, he took up his studies where he left them off and completed his education. Before entering the army he had begun the study of surveying, and he renewed this after returning home, prosecuting it with vigor, mostly in private, and by so doing attained a marked proficiency in that useful branch of learning.

On February 27, 1868, Mr. Iliff married, taking to wife Miss Rachel C. George, then of West Union, Fayette county, this state, settled down and engaged in farming in that county and followed farming and surveying in that and Dickinson county until 1876, when he moved to Buchanan county, locating at Jesup. Three years after moving to Buchanan county he was elected county surveyor, and held this office by successive re-elections for six years. In November, 1887, he was elected sheriff of the county, and two years later was re-elected to the same office, holding now his second term, and having also in the meantime moved to the county seat, Independence.

Mr. Iliff is a republican in politics and has always been elected to office on the republican ticket; but he is not an offensive partisan, and he has many friends and supporters outside of the ranks of his own party. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, and the faithful administration of the duties of his office has won him the good will and hearty commendation of all his fellow-citizens, regardless of party affiliations. The office of sheriff is by no means an easy one to fill. Of all the executive offices of a county its duties are the most exacting. The sheriff is the perpetual guardian of the peace of the community—the conservator always of the public welfare. He stands as the representative of law and order, and if he faithfully discharges his duties and meets the expectations of the better class of his fellow-citizens he must of necessity make enemies of some. But in the discharge

of his functions in this respect his judgment and discretion are not so often put to the test as in meeting his responsibilities in the ordinary course of litigation. Law represents a constant conflict of interest, and even after a cause has been tried and passed into the form of a judgment or execution, the contest has by no means ceased, there being a wide margin for the exercise of sound sense and discriminating judgment upon the part of those who are called on to close the case up and make a final disposal of it. Tried by this test Mr. Iliff has made a splendid officer, administering the civil affairs connected with his position with rare skill and efficiency.

As already stated, our subject married in 1868. The lady whom he selected to share his life's fortunes was a daughter of one of the early settlers of Fayette county, James George, still a resident of that county. Mrs. Iliff was born in Green county, Wis., and was only a child when her parents moved to Iowa. She was reared in Fayette county and in her girlhood saw much of pioneer life, being well skilled in all the ways and means of getting on in a new country. She has by reason of this fact been all the better enabled to bear her husband a faithful companionship, sharing his labors and entering actively into all his plans and purposes as only a good wife can do. Mr. and Mrs. Iliff have had born to them a family of four children, two sons and two daughters—George Harlan, Clyde Everett, Olive L. and Amy Alice.

Being an old soldier, Mr. Iliff naturally has a warm place in his breast for all of his old comrades, and no man would go further or do more to help one of these than he would. Nor are his sympathies confined to his comrades only; he gives to their widows and orphans when in need of his counsel and assistance such aid as his means and opportunities will allow. He is also a member of two of the principal benevolent orders—the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Pythias—in each of which orders he takes much interest and gives their broad and charitable purposes a practical meaning in his every-day life and conduct.

Personal contact with Mr. Iliff will be sufficient to account to any one for a large measure of his popularity. He possesses one of those open and frank dispositions, which renders him easy of approach and makes intercourse with him a pleasure. Having been reared on the farm and surrounded from childhood up with an atmosphere of honesty, freedom and liberality found no where in such perfection as in the great-hearted West, his life has been well ordered, being grounded on the most solid maxims by which human conduct can be regulated and adorned by the most manly virtues.

W. E. PARKER. When we survey the useful labors of many men we are often compelled to regret the meagerness of their personal histories left on record. This is especially true of men who have occupied positions of public trust or who have been foremost in some particular department of human endeavor. It is one of the purposes of this volume to rescue from oblivion and preserve in its appropriate place on account of the life work of the

leading citizens of the locality covered by the volume. Among those deserving this recognition, mention may be made of W. E. Parker, superintendent of public instruction for Buchanan county and now, in tenure of office, the oldest superintendent in the State of Iowa.

W. E. Parker is a native of Monroe county, Va., and comes of Virginian ancestry, originally of English and Irish extraction. His father, Isaac J. Parker, and his mother, Margaret Mathews, were both born and reared in Virginia. They were married in their native state and there lived for some time, afterwards immigrating to the West and settling in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1839. They subsequently lived in Indiana and moved in 1865 to Iowa, taking up their residence in Buchanan county, in Buffalo township, when they died; the father in 1877, aged sixty-eight, and the mother a year later, aged sixty-nine. They belonged to the plain country folks of the localities where they were born, reared and lived, and were always engaged in industrial pursuits of one kind or another, the father having been in early life a machinist and later a farmer. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom reached maturity, and all but one of whom are now living. William E., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of these. The second, John M., died at the age of twenty-one just after having been admitted to the bar. James S. resides in Independence, Buchanan county. Milton B. is a resident of Webb City, Mo. Henry S. and Margaret Jane, the latter the wife of Charles W. Fillmore, live in Peterson, Clay county, this state. Letitia C. is a teacher in Portland, Ore., and Alonzo C. is a lawyer at Spencer, Clay county, Iowa. It is worthy of mention that the family to which our subject belongs sent four volunteers to the army to defend the Union in the great crisis of 1861-1865; that is to say, all the sons of this patriotic family gave their services to their country's defense.

William E. Parker, our subject, was born October 30, 1835. He was reared mainly in Clinton county, Ohio, whither his parents moved when he was about four years old. He received in his youth an ordinary common school education. Early in life he developed an aptitude for study and a fondness for books which prompted him to seek better educational advantages than were afforded by the district schools of the community where he grew up. His father having moved to Indiana, he had the benefit of a course in the seminary at Marion, that state, and subsequently returned to Ohio, where he entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Green county, alternately teaching and attending school in that institution until he completed his collegiate education. He selected teaching for his life work, but scarcely had he assumed in earnest the duties of his chosen profession, when he was called from the congenial labors of the school-room to take his place as a patriot and soldier in the defense of his country. He entered the Union army in May, 1861, enlisting in Company C, Second Kentucky regiment, mustering at Camp Clay near Cincinnati, Ohio, entering first with the three months' troops. After the expiration of the term of his enlistment, he entered the service again December 11, 1863, enlisting in Company

II, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, mustering at Camp Cleveland, Ohio. He served in this command until the surrender, doing duty mostly along the Northern frontier, and was mustered out in August, 1865, at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. He served as a private, and it will be tribute enough to his soldierly qualities to say that he did a soldier's duty.

Returning home at the close of the war, he resumed teaching and followed it for about three years, when in September, 1868, he made up his mind to seek a larger field for his talents in the West, and accordingly came to Iowa at that time, locating in Buchanan county. He engaged at once in teaching on settling in that county, being engaged for two years at Buffalo Grove, in Madison township, and four years in the village of Quasqueton. In November, 1875, he was elected superintendent of public instruction for Buchanan county, and in March the following year moved to Independence, where he has since resided, giving his time wholly to the duties of this office. Mr. Parker has been engaged for more than thirty-five years in educational work, a large part of which has consisted of school-room labor. He has attended every institute which has been held in Buchanan county for the last twenty-one years and has been an active participant in all the proceedings on such occasions. He is the oldest county superintendent of schools in the state and he has a record, both as an instructor and as a public official, which is excelled by none. Like all successful educators, Mr. Parker's soul is in his work. He pursues his labors from a pure and unselfish motive of doing good. He has erected his own standard of proficiency and the reward of his labors is the approval of his own conscience. It is not possible to estimate the success he has attained, the good he has done, by the ordinary methods of estimating the results of men's lives. He belongs to that class of men the fruits of whose labors are not to be measured by dollars and cents nor by the space they have occupied in the public mind. The results of his labor are rather to be sought in the characters of the men and women whom he has trained for lives of usefulness and honor. So measured, we doubt not but there are many who, if called on, would speak fully and freely of him and what he has done. He has teachers and old pupils scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it is a notable fact that not one teacher whom he has ever turned out has made a failure in life. He has not only furnished them with the knowledge but also with the inspiration to win success.

Mr. Parker is married and has reared to maturity a family of nine children. He married in January, 1857, taking to wife a young lady whom he had known for many years, a native of the town of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio—Miss Louisa Bernleher, daughter of Frederick Bernleher, then of that county but a native of Germany.

Being an old soldier, Mr. Parker naturally takes much interest in all matters relating to his old comrades, their widows and orphans, being ever ready to help these to the extent of his means and ability, and stanch in his support of all measures for their relief, whither such measures have in contemplation the seeking of government aid or the discharge

of a simple act of charity. Mr. Parker is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is zealous in his support of the broad charities and benevolent purposes of these organizations.

Having been a student all his life, Mr. Parker possesses the retiring disposition of a man of books; the polished, pleasant and affable manners of the gentleman of culture. A great reader, his knowledge is yet thorough and critical, and he discusses with force and understanding all questions of practical import as well as those of a less every-day nature. He is an entertaining companion and a valuable friend.

H. L. RANN, proprietor of the Manchester *Press*. The *Press* was started June, 1871. July 1, 1873, it was sold to C. Sanborn, who conducted it two years, when it passed back into the hands of H. L. Rann, who first published it.

It is now a paper of eight pages, eight columns to the page, and has a circulation of one thousand eight hundred and fifty copies.

JOHN S. DRYBREAD, grain dealer and farmer, residing at Greeley, Delaware county, is an early settler of Elk township, that county, and an enterprising, prosperous citizen, whose personal history will be read with interest by many of his old friends into whose hands this volume will fall. Mr. Drybread is a native of Ohio and is a descendant of two of the early-settled families of the Buckeye State. He is of German and Welsh descent, his father's family coming originally from Germany by way of Pennsylvania, and his mother's family from Wales, also by way of Pennsylvania. His father, George Drybread, was born in Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Jones. These were both taken to Ohio when they were young by their parents, George and Susan Drybread, and William and Sarah Jones; settling in Butler county, where the children grew up, met and were married. Our subject's father never resided out of that county after marrying, dying there at the age of thirty-three. He was a plain, substantial farmer and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of those who knew him. He left surviving him, besides his widow, five children. The mother, after the death of the father, moved with the children to Berrien county, Mich., where she afterwards lived, dying there at the age of seventy in 1881. Her parents died in St. Joseph county, Ind., whither they moved from Ohio, both living to advanced ages. Our subject's paternal grandparents died in Butler county, Ohio, where they settled on moving from Pennsylvania. The five children of George and Eliza Drybread grew up in Berrien county, Mich., and from there took their several ways in life. All of them became grown, married and had families. The youngest, George, died in Berrien county, Mich., in 1851. The remaining four came to Iowa, becoming citizens of Delaware county, where two of them died and two still live. The eldest, William J., a farmer of Elk township, died at his home in 1872, his

loss being sensibly felt by the community in which he resided. Henry, for some years a grain dealer at Greeley, Elk township, died at his home in that place in 1881. Sarah, the only sister, is now the wife of Henry Miller, a farmer residing at Greeley.

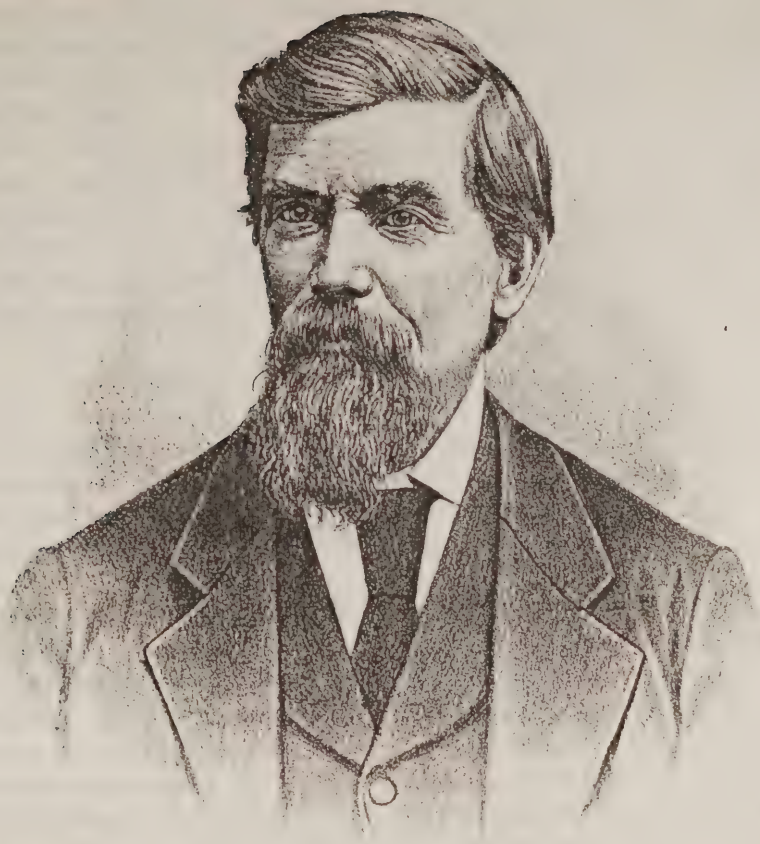
John S., the second in the order of birth of the five children here named, and the one of whom it is designed to make especial mention in this article, was born in Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, February 12, 1823. His boyhood was spent in his native place, and his mother moving to Berrien county, Mich., when he was a lad about sixteen years old, his youth was passed in that county. He grew up on the farm and became inured to the labors of farm life, having the monotony of these labors relieved by the sports and pleasures also of that life. For the place and time in which he grew up he received a fair common-school education, going to the old-fashioned district schools held, as was the custom of those times, in the log school-houses and presided over by some "down-east Yankee" who "taught the young idea how to shoot," while the rustic possessor of it taught himself how to shoot paper wads at his fellows in kindred iniquity, and perform other tricks calculated to relieve the mental strain under which he was liable to fall had he literally followed the master's repeated injunction to mind his books. Thus growing up, receiving at least the rudiments of a good English education, and having these well laid in habits of industry and morality, our subject came to the estate of manhood. Like a dutiful son he remained with his widowed mother until he attained his majority and gave her the benefits of his labors up to that time. In 1845, December 7th, he married, and then opened a new chapter in his life. Feeling the importance of the step he had taken, he settled down at once to farming for himself, and he industriously pursued his calling in that county for nine years. Deciding on a change in his location at the end of this time he came to Iowa in the spring of 1854, and purchasing two hundred and forty acres of land, lying a mile and a half east of what is now known as Greeley, in Elk township, Delaware county, he settled on it, and, resuming farming, was for over thirty years so engaged on that place. Mr. Drybread's early experiences as a Delaware county farmer were such as most of the early settlers of the county went through with, and such as have been recounted in a general way in the reminiscences of old citizens contained in this volume. There was toil and sport, plenty and want, hardships and pleasures, successes and reverses, seasons of hope and seasons of despair, through all of which he passed, and out of which, like all of those who labored earnestly, lived in hope and managed well, he came triumphantly, being now at least one of the well-to-do men of his township, and bearing the proud consciousness that he has done as much as any other man of his community towards building up that community in its material, social, educational and moral aspects. Mr. Drybread left his farm in 1886 and moved to the town of Greeley, where he engaged in the mercantile and grain business, and is so, in grain only, engaged at this time. He still retains his farm, however, and owns in addition to the two hundred and forty acres

constituting his original purchase, one hundred and thirty acres which he has since bought. He has brought all of this to a good state of cultivation and it yields him annually a fair return for the time and labor expended on it. Let it be added that what Mr. Drybread has accomplished since settling in Delaware county, represents not alone his own labors, but his labors largely augmented by those also of a faithful wife, who has stood by his side and shared all his toils, and who happily yet abides with him. Mrs. Drybread, like her husband, comes of pioneer ancestry, and she knows much from personal experience and early observation of the primitive ways and means of getting on in the world, as practiced by the settlers of a country. At the time of her marriage she was residing in Berrien county, Mich., where her girlhood had been spent, it being an early date for that locality when her parents moved there. Her maiden name was Mary J. Wilson, and she was a daughter of Harrison and Rebecca (Landen) Wilson. She was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Drybread have had born to them six children, only two of whom are now living, these being the two youngest. The eldest child, a daughter, Alice, died at the age of six years; Florence died in infancy; Harrison died, aged five; Henry and John both grown, and the former now married, reside at Hartley, in O'Brien county, this state, in the lumber business.

Mr. Drybread has never taken much interest in partisan politics. He has held a number of local offices which he has been induced to accept from a sense of duty as a citizen, and the duties of which he has discharged with a conscientious regard to the obligation which they imposed. He affiliates with the republicans in partisan matters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter, at Greeley, and to the commandery, at Manchester. He and his estimable wife are both members of the Universalist church.

Henry, the eldest son, married Miss Effie L. Redden, of Delaware county, Iowa, May 8, 1881.

WILLIAM M. FRENTRESS was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., December 12, 1837, but reached Iowa April 8, 1866, and has lived in this state ever since. In 1864 he had made a trip to Montana, where he passed six months and met with some prosperity in mining, and then returned to Illinois, and, October 30, 1865, married Miss Mary V. Hull, daughter of William and Catherine Hull, natives of Virginia, and of English descent on the paternal side and of German descent on the maternal side, Catherine Hull having borne the maiden name of Meyers. Mrs. Mary V. Frentress was born July 3, 1847, in Virginia, and died April 21, 1883, in Iowa. She had lost her father when she was only six years of age. Her mother, having married again, she came with her husband, Mr. Crossley, and her daughter, Mary V., when the latter was about eight years of age, to Iowa. For about four years the family resided in Dubuque, and then moved to Jo Daviess county, whence they came to Iowa, in Grundy county, in which state the mother of Mrs. Frentress died about the year 1877, aged, perhaps,



W. H. Prentiss

sixty years. To William M. and Mary V. Frentress were born seven children, namely—Henry N., April 16, 1867; Lucy A., July 26, 1869; Frank L., March 3, 1872; Carrie A., January 6, 1874; Katie, who was born February 6, 1878, and who died in March of the same year; Frederick T., born April 17, 1881; Mary V., born April 14, 1883.

Mr. Frentress is highly esteemed wherever known, and has been called upon to fill various township offices by his republican fellow-citizens. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his purse is always open to aid his fellows in need.

HEMAN MORSE was born in Essex county, Mass., August 16, 1808, and is a son of Nathaniel and Susan (Bordwell) Morse. Nathaniel, the father, also was born in Essex county in 1780, and died there in 1870, and was a son of Paine Morse, a native of the same county, and who lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He was a butcher and farmer, and was a son of Obediah, who also lived to an advanced age. Nathaniel Morse passed his life as a freighter, hauling goods from point to point. Mrs. Susan Morse was a daughter of Alpheus Bordwell, and died at the age of eighty years—she and her father having also been born in Essex county, Mass. To the marriage of Nathaniel and Susan Morse were born twelve children, in the following order—Parker, Nathaniel (lost at sea), Paine, Fannie, Rebecca (all deceased), Heman, Susan (widow of James Poor, and a resident of Andover, Mass.), Hannah (deceased), James (who has not been heard from in four years), Phœbe, Jane, and an infant that died unnamed.

Heman Morse was reared to farming and never received a year's schooling. At the age of eighteen he bought his minority from his father on credit, and worked at teaming for the Methuen Manufacturing Company for eight years, in the meantime paying his father for his release from the duty he had owed him until twenty-one years of age. In 1831 he moved to Washington county, N. Y., and from there to Orleans county, in the same state; thence he went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and then to London district, Canada; from that point he moved to Boone county, Ill., thence to Jo Daviess county, Ill., and from there came to Independence, Iowa, in October, 1853, at which time there were about one hundred and fifty families in the town. Mr. Morse was engaged in teaming for some years after coming to the West, and in four years cleared $12,000 by hauling goods from Chicago to Galena and other points. At Independence he kept a hotel for three years and was very popular and quite successful. He has always speculated, more or less, in real estate, and in these speculations has always made money. In 1872 he went to California, where he remained until 1876. He has always attended strictly to his own business and has never sought an office of any kind.

The marriage of Mr. Morse was solemnized in 1831, Miss Eliza Hoyt becoming his life partner. This lady was born in Danvers, Mass., in 1797, and was a daughter of Moses Hoyt, a ship-carpenter. To this union were born five children, as follows—Hannah (deceased); George, who lives on a farm in this county; Kate,

wife of Hon. J. S. Woodward, a member of the Independence bar, and of whom a sketch will be found in this volume; William H. H., a leading merchant of Independence; and Calvin (deceased). Mrs. Morse died January 12, 1868, and November 2, 1872, Mr. Morse married Mrs. Betsey N. Hatch, who was born in Windsor county, Vt., June 30, 1820, and is a daughter of Levi Billings and Ruth (Sherwin) Billings. Levi was born in Vermont in 1788 and died in 1840, and Ruth was born in the same state in 1788 and died in 1830. Betsey N. Morse was first married to Frederick Kessler in 1836; and April 30, 1842, in company with her husband and twelve others, came to Buchanan county, being the first whites to locate here. The spring of 1842 was an extremely early one, and when this little colony came here the grass was two feet high on the low lands. The following summer was very dry, and there was a frost every month that year, which nearly killed the potatoes and vines, and on the tenth of September there came a frost which killed the corn, poor as it was, there having been but little planted and the extreme dryness of the season having rendered that little almost worthless, and this same may be said of wheat and potatoes, and it may well be inferred that the colonists were somewhat discouraged.

The first white child born in Buchanan county was Charles B. Kessler, who first saw the light July 13, 1842, and was the son of Frederick and Betsey N. Kessler. He grew to manhood and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army and died in in the South in 1864. November 11, 1842, it began snowing and blowing at a terrible rate, and as Mr. Kessler's house was but a poor protection, it was determined to remove the family to that of Clark and Brewer, who had a large and comfortable log cabin, with a stone fireplace. Although the distance between the two houses was less than half a mile, the men who carried the two children were so blinded by the fury of the storm that they circled on the route, and before reaching their destination Mrs. Kessler had become utterly exhausted. This blizzard lasted two days, and in the timber land the snow lay at least two feet deep, while on the open prairie, under the sweeping and whirling winds, it lay from one to fifteen feet deep. When Mr. Kessler went to look for his house it was at first nowhere to be found, but at last, when discovered, it was found packed solidly full of snow. For a long time the Kessler family, as well as all their neighbors, lived on boiled corn and honey, and venison, and sometimes they would grind corn in a coffee mill and make griddle cakes of the meal thus produced. At times they would secure the bark of slippery elm, of which they would make a decoction which they termed tea, and this was considered a great luxury. For six weeks there was no bread to be had, as the nearest mill was at Maquoketa, sixty miles away. At the time of this terrific storm, Mr. Clark and Mr. Kessler had seventeen deer in their possession, as well as a large supply of honey, but this supply was soon exhausted by the occupants of the cabin. The snow at the time was so deep that deer could procure no food and were in consequence very lean, and many were found dead in the snow-drifts. Besides the difficulties encountered in procuring food and in keeping from freezing

to death, another trouble existed, and this was the impossibility of keeping the mind in anything like a cheerful condition.

The nearest postoffice to this desolate region at that time was at Eades Grove, so that there were no daily papers to be had to vary the monotony of the dreary hours. The spring of 1843 came in very late, and in the middle of April teams were able to cross the river on the ice, which did not leave the river until the last of the month, and the summer was also very cold and wet. But when the freshet came in June the river was the highest that had ever been witnessed by the oldest Indian of the vicinity. Through these early years, in 1844–45, the Indians were very numerous and constituted a majority of the human beings of the neighborhood. Wandering bands of Musquakies and Winnebagoes encamped in the timber, but were never quarrelsome unless under the influence of "fire water." The settlers would often go on a hunt for elk, deer and buffalo, taking their cows, tents and fast horses, and ox-teams to haul their loads of booty home, after securing sufficient to last about six weeks.

Mr. Kessler died in a mining camp in California, in 1850, and in 1852 Mrs. Kessler married Henry B. Hatch, a well remembered settler of Buchanan county, and whose death took place in 1866. By her first two husbands, Mrs. Morse became the mother of the following children—Sarah C., Norton, Frances H., Charles Kessler, George E. Hatch, May S., Davis, Blanche Laymance and Inez Hatch.

Of the little colony of fourteen that came to Buchanan county in April, 1842, Mrs. Morse is the only one now living. She retains her faculties in a remarkable degree, never wearing glasses, and does not look to be over fifty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are highly honored by their neighbors, and, having reaped the reward due to their long and virtuous life, are descending the nether side of the hill of existence slowly, but peacefully and happily.

THOMAS EDWARDS, one of the most prominent merchants of Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, was born in Manilla, Victoria county, Canada, October 18, 1840, and is the youngest of the ten children born to Edward and Ann (Ashton) Edwards, the former of whom was a native of England, was a farmer, and died in Manilla in 1847, at the age of forty-eight years; the latter was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1800, and died at Manilla in 1880. Of their ten children, Edward, the eldest, lives in Derryville, Ontario county, Canada; the second in order of birth is Ann, the wife of Donald McDonald, and lives in Independence, Iowa; John, the third child, lives in Derryville; Mary, wife of Walter Coulthard, lives in Oshawa, Canada; Elizabeth, married to A. Short, resides at Manilla; Richard is a resident of Cannington, Canada; Sarah, deceased wife of Alexander McDonald, was also a resident of Cannington; Phœbe died in infancy, as also did Thomas B.

Thomas Edwards was reared a farmer and received his early education at a log school-house in his native county, which he attended during the winter months only, his summers being occupied on the

home farm. At the age of nineteen he began his business life as a clerk in a store in Manilla, Canada; a year and a half later he went to Cannington and opened a general store, which he conducted for another eighteen months and then sold out, and in April, 1865, made a trip to England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, visiting his relatives while gone. On his return he started a general store in October, 1865, in company with his brother, at Woodville, Canada, which partnership was dissolved at the end of eight months. The next venture of Mr. Edwards was the purchase of a half interest in the Cards woolen mill at Cannington, which for a year was run under the firm name of Edward & Card, when, dissolving by mutual consent, Mr. Edwards again entered the general mercantile business at the same place, and a year later sold out and moved to Vallentyne Corners, where he carried on a general store for another year, sold out again and moved once more to Manilla, and in 1869 built for himself a dwelling-house. He next came to Iowa, with the intention of settling in Dubuque, but did not like that city and thence went to Manchester; that place did not suit him either, and so he came to Independence February 24, 1870, and this Iowa town he has found to be the one in which he is satisfied to pass his days. Here he purchased a half-interest in the store of R. Riddell, and until April, 1871, remained with him as a partner, when the firm dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Edwards, on his sole account, opened a grocery on the corner of Main and Walnut streets. In 1872 he admitted A. T. McDonald as partner, and the establishment has been prosperously conducted under the firm name of Edwards & Co. They also had a half-interest in a general store at Brandon, Iowa, which was conducted under the firm name of McLeach, Edwards & Co., and at the expiration of the six years Edwards & Co. sold to their partner their interest in that store, and have since then run a general store in Independence. In the meantime Edwards & Co. for five years had an interest in a store at Oelwein under the firm name of McDonald Bros. & Edwards, which firm was dissolved by limitation. For five years, also, Edwards, McDonald & Leach conducted the Independence Manufacturing Company, which was dissolved by limitation in 1890. Of this company Mr. Edwards became a director in 1874, and was its vice-president for eleven years. He was one of the organizers of the Peoples National Bank, has been one of its directors ever since, and is now its vice-president, which position he has held the past three years. He has also been a member of the school board of Independence for three years, and has always taken a great interest in educational matters. As a member of the city council he has performed very efficient duty and has met with the full approbation of his constituents.

The firm of Edwards & Co. own one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, well stocked; have built a number of dwelling-houses in the city, as well as two business houses; and Mr. Edwards occupies and owns his fine residence on River street, besides owning three residence-houses on Walnut street. He is a stockholder in the Independence Mill Company and in the Commercial Bank, and is also owner of two hundred acres of arable land in

Victoria county, Canada, which his father had bought from the government.

The first marriage of Mr. Edwards took place December 25, 1865, to Mary J. Card, the daughter of Allen Card, and to this union one child was born, named Alice, who died at the age of three years. The second marriage of Mr. Edwards, which took place August 11, 1880, was to Imogene A. Wattles, daughter of William Wattles.

Mr. Edwards has been a Master Mason for fourteen years, for eighteen years he has been an Odd Fellow, and for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian church, his present membership being with the First Church of Independence.

When it is taken into consideration that Mr. Edwards started in life a poor boy, there is no one that will not accord to him the highest praise for the progress he has made in seeking and finding the road to fortune. Of course his success has been due to his own shrewdness and knowledge of business principles, as well as to his integrity, without which no man could make a success in life, and it may be said that his career has been one that the growing youth of the country may well emulate.

LYMAN J. CURTIS, who lives in retirement and at his ease in Independence, Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., December 17, 1820. His father, Newman Curtis, was born in the same county in 1797, and was a son of John Curtis, a farmer, who was born in western Massachusetts, and lived to be eighty-two years of age. Newman Curtis, who was also a farmer, died in Buchanan county, Iowa, in 1859, honored and beloved by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Van Burgen, was born at Catskill Landing, on the Hudson river, N. Y., was a daughter of William Van Burgen, and died December 7, 1878. By the following list it will be seen that this venerable couple were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second. The list in full is as follows—Catherine V., born September 9, 1818, and widow of Francis Nash; Lyman J.; Ann E., born October 1, 1822, wife of Zadock Whitney, living in Monroe county, N. Y.; William V., born August 7, 1824, living in Bremer, Iowa.; Harriet N., wife of Ira A. Post, of Susquehanna, Pa., was born April 24, 1826; Newman was born April 23, 1828, and lives in Paris, Ky.; John L. was born April 21, 1830, and died June 15, 1880; Martha J., born March 16, 1832, is the wife of Washington Carl and lives in Lockport, N. Y.; Edwin G., born July 21, 1834, died August 22, 1863; Eleanor A. was born February 11, 1836, and is the wife of L. W. Hart, a resident of Archer, Tex.; Lora D., born February 25, 1838, lives in Saquache, Cal.; Mary E., born March 25, 1840, died March 19, 1869; Henry C., born December 5, 1841, lives at Le Mars, Iowa; Wilber F., born December 5, 1843, lives five miles southwest of Independence, Iowa.

Lyman J. Curtis, the subject proper of this sketch, at the age of six years was taken by his parents from his native state to Orleans county, N. Y., where he lived until 1841, when he went to Bourbon county, Ky., and began teaching school, having received an academic edu-

cation at Auburn, N. Y., under Prof. Wm. Hopkins, and being fully qualified for the task. For fourteen long years he taught in Bourbon county, and these years were passed in one school—a sufficient evidence in itself that he was fully qualified for the duties pertaining to the position. In the meantime, however, he had bought a residence in Fayette county, Ky., with eighteen acres and barn attached, and there he made his residence until 1853, when he went to Bremer county, Iowa, and for twelve years made his residence in that county. In March, 1865, he came to Buchanan county, Iowa, and conducted farming until the spring of 1884, when having realized a competence through his skillful knowledge of agriculture, he retired to his present residence. He could not remain altogether idle, however, but went to work and assisted in the organization of the People's National Bank, became one of the principal stockholders and is now one of the board of directors.

Mr. Curtis, in politics was originally a whig, but on the formation of the republican party became one of its ardent members. He never sought office, but, was nevertheless called upon by his fellow-citizens to serve them in public trusts. For years he was a justice of the peace in Bremer county, and for several years was chairman of its board of supervisors. His popularity was unbounded, and he might have had any office that was within the gift of his townsmen, had he wished to have it, but he was simply satisfied with performing those duties which every good citizen is expected so perform when occasion requires.

The marriage of Mr. Curtis took place, in 1843, to Jeannett Bennett, who bore him eight children, four of whom are living, viz.—Carrie M., born September 12, 1849, wife of George C. Morse, residing in this county; Mary L., born January 22, 1853, wife of Professor Luther Foster, a resident of Brookings, Dak.; Kate S., born April 23, 1858, now the wife of Dr. W. A. Mirick, of Monticello, Iowa; George W., born December 11, 1860. The last named is professor of agriculture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and has charge of the U. S. experimental station in said college, located in Brazos county Tex.

June 14, 1883, our subject took for a second wife Mrs. Lucy A. Curtis, who was born in Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., February 15, 1833, and was a daughter of Hewitt J. Cram, a native of Plainfield, N. H., and who was born in 1803 and died February 27, 1883. His wife, Sarah (Taylor) Cram, was also a native of Plainfield, and died at the age of sixty-five. Her first husband was Dr. John L. Curtis, whom she married September 2, 1855, and to whom she bore four children, viz.—Bellanora, who was born August 5, 1858, and who died October 16, of the same year; Cora B., born October 24, 1859, who became the wife of Robert B. Raines, and is a resident of Independence; Franklin H., who was born October 14, 1862, and died August 24, 1863; John L., Jr., who was born November 27, 1863, and died March 9, 1879. The doctor died June 15, 1880.

The children born to Lyman J. Curtis received a collegiate education, and were carefully prepared to fill useful positions in life, which they now hold. The father has always been a useful member of so-

ciety, and with his family stands in the front rank of the best class of the community where he resides, honored and respected by all.

REV. JOSEPH DREXLER, priest of the St. Joseph's German Catholic church, Independence, Iowa, was born January 27, 1856, in Delaware county, Iowa. His parents, John and Mary (Hausler) Drexler, natives of Bavaria, Germany, emigrated to this country in 1852, and had born to them ten children, namely—John, a farmer, in Delaware county; Joseph, our subject; George, living in St. Louis, Mo.; August, a priest at Riverside, Iowa; Mathias, who died October 13, 1886, at St. Louis, Mo., and is buried there; Anton, a farmer, in Delaware county; Frank, a clerk in Dyersville, Iowa; Kate, wife of Charles Kramer, of Dubuque, Iowa; Annie, who died October 5, 1881, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery, Carroll, Iowa; she early devoted her life to Christ, and was Sister Evangelista, of St. Francis Convent, La Crosse, Wis.; Mary, wife of Nicholas Iekel, of Independence, Iowa.

Joseph Drexler was born and reared on a farm and received his first schooling in the district school. He soon decided to sacrifice all hope of worldly success, though fitted by nature to ably fill any of the professions, and to abandon the thought of domestic felicity, and to espouse the cause of Christ as a priest. With this position in view he determined to qualify himself by obtaining a thorough education. In 1872 he entered St. Francis seminary, at Milwaukee, Wis., where his education was continued until 1876, when he went to St. John's college, at Collegeville, Stearns county, Minn., where he remained one term. In the fall of that year he went to St. Joseph's college, Dubuque, Iowa, from which he graduated August 9, 1881. The same year he came to Independence, where he was assistant priest in St. John's parish for two years. He then conceived the idea of building a German Catholic church in this place, for the purpose of preaching in the German language, so that those who do not understand English could have the benefit of divine teaching in a language with which they are familiar. Accordingly the church was built, owing greatly to his zeal in the matter, which was dedicated January 30, 1884, and he at present has charge of the parish, which includes about sixty-five families. Though Father Drexler is a native of Iowa, he is a fluent speaker in the German language as well as in the English, and is a thoroughly educated and polished gentleman; physically he is a fine specimen of manhood.

The names of the grandfathers of Rev. J. Drexler are John Drexler and Andrew Häusler.

REV. PETER O'DOWD, who is the priest in charge of the flourishing parish of St. John's, at Independence, Iowa, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in May, 1847, in County Cavan, and where he received his earlier education. Of the five sons born to Peter and Anne Gaffney O'Dowd, natives of Crosserlough Parish, Ireland, our subject and one brother, Thomas, who lives on

the old homostead in Ireland, are the only ones living. Peter O'Dowd, at the early age of seventeen, entered All Hallow's College, in Dublin, Ireland, in 1864, from which he graduated with great credit to himself in 1869. In August of the same year he left his native land and took passage for America on the steamship "City of London," of the Inman line, and landed at New York. He came directly through to Dubuque, Iowa, where he administered as assistant priest at the cathedral for one year. In 1870, he was given charge of the parish at Ackley, Hardin county, Iowa, where he continued his labors until the year 1881, when he was called to his present charge at Independence, to succeed the Rev. Patrick Burke, who is now pastor of the cathedral at Dubuque.

Rev. O'Dowd has the spiritual welfare of about one hundred and fifty families to look after. Here is also located that excellent educational institution, the Convent of Mercy—School of Notre Dame. The building was bought in 1869, and on March 28, of the same year, was taken in charge of by the Sisters of Mercy, Mother Frances, the foundress of the convent, being the Mother Superior. This devoted christain woman died December 8, 1888, but still lives in the memory of the sisters and all others who were fortunate enough to come under her benign influence. A picture of her now hangs in the convent. The building is a two-story stone structure, to which an addition is now being built, to be even larger than the original building. They have a daily average attendance of about one hundred pupils, some of them being from abroad, who room and board in the convent with the sisters. Those who desire to see whether that well known saying, that "cleanliness is akin to Godliness," is carried out in practice here, should visit the institution, where they will be surprised at the extreme neatness and cleanliness that is exhibited here in every department. The school-rooms, bed-rooms and all the surroundings are veritable pictures of neatness. This disposition of neatness, as well as good manners, is instilled into the minds of all the scholars. Original forest trees are growing in the spacious grounds, which have been further beautified by planting many flowers and evergreens, giving fragrance and a pleasing appearance to the place. No wonder happiness and contentment are depicted on the faces of all who are fortunate enough to be inmates of this highly spoken of place of learning.

JUDGE JOHN J. NEY. The subject of this sketch was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, June 8, 1852. He is the eldest child of Patrick and Ann Corcoran Ney, natives of Ireland. His parents came to the United States when young, were married in New York, subsequently moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, thence to Allen county, Ind., and thence to Buchanan county, Iowa, where they now reside.

The subject of this notice was reared mainly in Allen county, Ind. His education, begun in the common schools of the locality where he grew up, was completed in Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind., he graduating from there in 1875. His legal education was obtained in the

same institution. His parents having moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, while he was in college, he came to this county also upon his graduation, and, locating at Independence, was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, becoming a member of the law firm of Lake, Harmon & Ney. He continued in this firm only about a year, when he withdrew add formed a partnership with D. W. Bruckart, but withdrew from this partnership also in a short time and established himself alone and began to build up an independent practice. His first few years at the bar, like those of most young men who set out to succeed, were marked by much patient industry and conscientious devotion to the interests of those who committed their affairs to his charge. With the gradual growth of his business and the extension of his acquaintance, personal and professional, he began to take some part in politics and held some local offices. He was elected city attorney of Independence and held that office two years; he was then elected mayor and held that office one year. In 1884 he became a candidate for the circuit judgeship of the then ninth judicial district, embracing the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Blackhawk and Grundy, and was elected for the short term, Judge W. H. Utt, of Dubuque, being elected for the long term. The legislature at its sitting in 1886 having seen fit to change the court system of the state, superseding the old by the present régime, abolishing the circuit court, making of what was then the ninth, now the tenth, district and increasing the number of judges from one to three, Judge Ney became a candidate for the district judgeship in November, 1886, and was elected. His election being for a term of four years, he is now serving under that election.

While at the bar Judge Ney won reputation as a lawyer, on account of his ability, industry and strict application to professional duties. This reputation has not suffered by his elevation to the judiciary. He has proved himself equal to the expectations of the public and has fully redeemed the promises of his friends.

In politics Judge Ney is a democrat and stands well in the councils of his party.

He is married, having on October 3, 1878, taken to wife Miss Frances E. Colby, a daughter of Abram Usher and Mary A. Colby, of Chicago, where Mrs. Ney was born and reared. This union has been blessed with the birth of two children, both sons.

Judge Ney is personally popular and is also held in favorable esteem as a judge and lawyer by the members of the bar in his district.

H. H. HUNT, M. D. Many faithful practitioners of the medical art have borne the title bestowed upon St. Luke, of "beloved physician," but within the limits of his endowments and the sphere of his activities none have better deserved it than the subject of this sketch. Doctor Hunt's career has been that of a pioneer physician, and his life has abounded in all the useful labors which such a career implies. He is now one of Buchanan county's oldest practitioners, as he has always been one of that county's

most highly esteemed citizens. The space which his biography occupies in this volume is worthily filled.

Dr. Hunt traces his ancestry to the "Old Dominion State," where both his parents were born and where family tradition says that his people have lived for several generations. His father, the Rev. John N. Hunt, was a minister of the Baptist church, and devoted a somewhat long life to the arduous labors connected with his profession. Dr. Hunt's mother bore the maiden name of Catherine Deems. She too was a zealous christian and shared her husband's labors in the various fields to which he was called during his ministry.

The Rev. John N. Hunt and wife moved to Baltimore, Md., soon after their marriage, and thence in 1849 to Ohio, settling in Belmont county, where the father died in 1884, aged seventy-nine, and the mother in 1888, aged eighty-three. They had a family of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity, married and had families. Six of these were sons and six daughters. Of the sons, all except the subject of our sketch, were either mechanics or farmers, he being the only professional man of the family, and the only representative of the family in the West.

He was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., July 4, 1823. He was therefore reared partly in Baltimore and partly in Belmont county, Ohio, whither his parents moved when he was sixteen years of age. The advantages of the Baltimore public schools were his during the time of his parents' residence there. After moving to Ohio, our subject finished his education in the Barnesville seminary, at Barnesville, Ohio, and selecting medicine as a profession, prepared himself for the practice under Dr. John T. Mackall with whom he read four years. He began the practice in Belmont county and continued at it there a year, moving thence in the spring of 1848 to Stillwater, Tuscarawas county, that state, where he remained till October, 1853, coming thence to Iowa and locating at Independence, Buchanan county, where he has resided since.

Dr. Hunt entered the Union army August, 1862, enlisting as a private in Company H, Twenty-seventh Iowa infantry. He was immediately promoted to the position of hospital steward, which position he held until May, 1863, when he was transferred to the Twenty-first Iowa, receiving the appointment of assistant surgeon to that command. He served from the time of his enlistment until the surrender, mainly in the department of the Gulf, being mustered out July, 1865.

At the close of the war he returned to his home in Independence, where he resumed the practice of his profession and where he has been steadily engaged at it since. Dr. Hunt has given his time wholly to his profession, the duties of which he has discharged with a zeal amounting almost to enthusiasm, and in the discharge of which he has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the unfeigned gratitude of the many whom he has so faithfully served. He has held but one office since he has been in the county, but this he has held for more than twenty years, it being the office of coroner. He has taken an active interest in everything relating to his adopted home, and he has borne an efficient and sometimes a conspicuous part in developing those interests. He is very public-spirited, and a man of liberal views and thoroughly in sympathy

with the great-hearted West on all social and economic questions.

In 1851 Dr. Hunt married, taking to share his life's fortunes a young lady of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Miss Elmira Salter, daughter of Aaron Salter, an early settler on the Western Reserve. Mrs. Hunt was born and reared in Tuscarawas county and her parents were natives of New Jersey.

To Dr. Hunt and wife have been born six children, four of whom are now living, all being grown. The eldest, Wilson Peter Hunt, lives at Grand Forks, N. Dak. Abbie is the wife of James Raymond, of Independence, Iowa. Catherine is the wife of Sanford Frank, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., and Hiram H., Jr., resides yet with his parents.

Few men can show a record of greater devotion to an art or profession than Dr. Hunt can. He has been actively in the practice for more than half a century, and during all this time he has given the best fruits of his labor for the promotion of the good of his fellow-men and to the amelioration of their sufferings. He has done a large, gratuitous practice, going whenever and wherever called upon to go, and giving to all alike the benefit of his knowledge and skill, regardless of their social positions or ability to pay.

Although he has never sought political honors, Dr. Hunt is a man who possesses fixed opinions on the political issues of the day, and, while he never seeks to thrust these opinions upon others, he is able, when occasion demands, to defend them with vigor and understanding. He is an adherent of the teachings of the republican party, having cast his fortunes with that party upon its organization and never having seen fit to vary in his allegiance to it since. Being an old soldier he naturally takes much interest in all matters relating to his old comrades, their widows and orphans, and he is outspoken in his support of all measures for the relief of these, whether such measures originate in public or private and whether they have as an end in view governmental assistance or the discharge of a simple act of charity. Dr. Hunt is also a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, taking much interest in the broad and benevolent purposes upon which that order is founded. He is exceedingly liberal in his views on all theological questions, believing in the greatest latitude of thought consistent with public morality.

Dr. Hunt has a kindly disposition, an open, frank nature that renders him easy of approach and makes him a pleasant companion. In personal appearance he is a little above the average height, of spare build and possesses a rather wiry physique. Time has dealt kindly with him, he being well preserved for his age and the trying experiences through which he has passed in his long professional career.

D. W. HOWARD, M. D. It is a remarkable fact that not many men of a reflective disposition possess to any great extent the ability to govern. Capacity for hard study and critical observation is not often found coupled with superior executive force. There are some individuals, however, in whom these gifts are combined, and such individuals are the most valuable members of society. They hold, as it were, in

their own hands the sources of all human endeavor and usefulness—thought and action. They not only think, conceive, devise and plan for others, but when occasion demands they step to the front with a self-consciousness of the divine right to command and put into practical force and execution the thoughts and purposes of their reflective honors; and, as long as the exigencies of the situation continue to demand it, they carry forward hand in hand the double labors of conception and execution, and this, though sometimes rare, in fields where the labors are of a widely diversified nature.

The subject of this sketch is a man who, while trained for the quiet, observant, thoughtful life of one of the learned professions, possesses also in a high degree the genius to command, the ability to execute, the knowledge, the will, the force, to do. He is at once a capable and honored member of an honorable profession and an active, practical man of affairs. The people of Independence and Buchanan county, where he has resided only about seven years, point to him as one of their strongest men, as he certainly is one of their most popular citizens.

D. W. Howard is a native of Morrow county, Ohio, as are also his parents, Joseph and Emeline (Baker) Howard. He is a descendant of two of the early settled families of the Buckeye State, his paternal grandfather, Enoch Howard, and wife moving to Ohio from Masschusetts, their native state, and settling in Morrow county at a very early date, while the maternal grandparents of our subject probably settled there at equally as early a date, although the exact dates have in neither case been preserved. The father, Joseph Howard, was born in 1814, the mother, Emeline Baker, in 1818. These are still living, being residents now of Denver, Colo. They were among the early settlers of Cedar county, Iowa, coming to this state in 1852. Reared on the farm they spent all their maturer years engaged in farming pursuits and trained their children also to the habits of industry, and usefulness common to farm life, most of them still following agriculture as a means of livelihood. The parents are now living in retirement, having reached that age where their interest in life is fast narrowing to those things only which affect the success and happiness of their children. Of these they have had born to them eight, three of whom died young and five of whom are now living, all grown and most of them are married. These are James D. and Mason W., of Denver, Col.; Minnie, wife of George D. Wilkerson, of Brooklyn, Iowa; Charlotte, a twin of our subject, still unmarried, and Louie, wife of Wesley Myers, of Neola, Nebr.

D. W. Howard, the subject of this notice, was born June 19, 1850. He was but two years old when his parents moved to Iowa and settled in Cedar county. He was reared in that county about five miles from the town of Tipton, growing up on the old home place where his father first settled on moving to the county. His youth was passed amid the scenes and activities common to the time and locality. Of a naturally strong vital temperament, his boyhood was characterized by those invigorating sports more or less of which every boy indulges in, and these, with the more earnest labors which fell to his lot as a farm hand, served to develop for him

a vigorous constitution and to supply him with an unfailing source of animal spirits. His early education was not neglected. He attended the district schools of the locality where he grew up and secured a fair amount of training for his years and condition in life. He finished his literary studies in the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and having selected medicine as his profession he there also took part in a lecture course, but quit that institution before he had taken his degrees. He continued his medical studies, however, in the Fifth Street Medical College of Louisville, Ky., where he took one full course of lectures. He then practiced for a while as a first course student in connection with his brother-in-law, Dr. James Andrews, at Genoa, Ottawa county, Ohio, after which he finished his education, graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, having adopted the homœopathic system for practice. He located at once at Davis Junction, Ogle county, Ill., where he soon entered upon a good practice and where he continued to reside till 1883. At that date he moved to Iowa, settling in Independence, Buchanan county, and has lived there since. Dr. Howard is now, and has been since he located in Independence, one of that city's leading practitioners in medicine, having achieved marked success in his profession and won a just and enviable reputation. It was Dr. Howard's wish and purpose on entering his profession to give his entire time and attention to it, but in this purpose he has not been entirely successful. Only three years after moving to Independence he was elected mayor of that city, and he has been re-elected every two years since, being the present incumbent of that office. During his term of service as mayor, many marked changes have been effected in the management of the municipal affairs of the city, and many lasting public improvements have been introduced. The most notable of these improvements are the city water works and the electric light system, both of which were secured mainly through Dr. Howard's persistent efforts and not without considerable opposition from citizens who, either because they were constitutionally opposed to the introduction of such conveniences or because they were adversely interested in enterprises of a similar nature, fought these vigorously from the beginning. But in addition to securing these needed and beneficent public enterprises, Dr. Howard has given to his fellow-citizens a strong, clean and healthy administration of their public affairs, having infused much life into the general service of the city and raised the grade of efficiency in every department. This labor has been performed by him with much greater ease than it might have been performed by others, simply because of the readiness with which he turns his hand to such things. He has a talent for this kind of work. He takes pride in it. He believes in doing such things well. Eminently a public-spirited man himself, he is persistent, not to say aggressive, in his efforts to bring others up to his standard of thinking and acting. And yet he does this in the most effectual manner possible, not to excite needless opposition from others. He is personally one of the most popular men in Buchanan county. He is recognized as one whose friendship and favor are worth having, and these indeed are frequently sought. It is impossible that

one of Dr. Howard's temperament should not have taken an active part in politics. His tastes lead him that way. It has been a constant effort with him to avoid political entanglements and responsibilities which would interfere with the successful prosecution of his professional labors. He has been frequently importuned to run for other offices than that which he now occupies, but with a just pride in his profession and a full sense of its superior claims on him, he has at all times so far successfully resisted these overtures, taking upon his shoulders only so much duty of a public nature as he has felt that he can worthily discharge without robbing his honorable calling of the time and energy which legitimately belong to it.

Dr. Howard has a family consisting of a wife and two children. He married in 1875, in Iowa City, Iowa, taking to wife a young lady of that city, Miss Ella C. Greulich, daughter of John Greulich, then of that place. The issue of this union has been a son and daughter—Charles Homer and Nellie.

In personal appearance, Dr. Howard is above the average height and weighs two hundred and sixty-five pounds. In manner he is hearty, exceedingly approachable, genial and affable to all, and has the rare and enviable gift of remembering names and faces, and greeting those whom he knows, or has ever met, with a familiarity that is both pleasant and assuring.

EDWARD ROSS, president of the People's National Bank of Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, and one of the soundest business men of the state, traces his descent to the land of —song and story, of heroism and romance Scotland. His paternal grandfather came to America during the colonial days and settled in Pennsylvania, whence his descendants drifted to New England, where Royal Ross, the father of Edward, our subject, was born in the State of Vermont in 1799, and where, like all his race, he passed a frugal, industrious and compar. atively successful life until his death in 1856. His widow, Mrs. Eliza Ross, now aged eighty-seven years, was born in the town of Lyman, Grafton county, N. H., but resides at present in Vermont, where she has passed the greater part of her life. Of the twelve children, one son died at the age of five years; one son died in the Union army at the age of twenty-two; one, Henry, died two years ago; one, Jonathan, is now judge of the supreme court of Vermont; one is a farmer residing near Lower Waterford, Vt., and one, Edward, whose name heads this sketch, will be further spoken of in the lines which follow. The remaining six children were girls, all married, and four are still living.

Edward Ross, the subject proper of this sketch, was born at Lower Waterford, Vt., September 21, 1828, and was reared on the home farm closely adjacent, which farm had been purchased by his paternal grandfather in 1790, and is still the property of the family. Edward Ross, after having gained physical strength and sturdiness on the homestead through the performance of those duties which usually devolve upon the farm boy, was placed at school, and his mental culture was taken as good care of as had been his physical training. He took a full course at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) academy, but declined a collegiate course, for the reason that his physical vigor tempora-

rily overcame his mentality and led him to seek the activities of a business career rather than the tedious waiting for customers who tardily come to the young professional man. That his choice was a wise one will be seen in the record of his after life, as given below. He had acquired the science as well as art of civil engineering, and for the first six years of his business life followed this vocation in the State of Massachusetts. Next, in the winter of 1856–57, he came to the West, the land of promise for youthful ambition, and the land of hope and the land of reward to the man of brains and to him who possesses the essential qualities of industry backed by those of sound judgment and the very important one of integrity. All these Mr. Ross possessed to the full and, in addition, those powers of endurance which go far to aid the pioneer in his struggle for fortune. On reaching the State of Iowa Mr. Ross first located in Hamilton county, near Spirit lake, Dickinson county, then a wild region and infested with bloodthirsty savages. These red fiends there committed the memorable massacre that depopulated the settlement, the few whites that were not killed abandoning the place. Among the latter was Mr. Ross, who reached Independence, Buchanan county, in the spring of 1857. Here his superior business qualifications were soon recognized, and he at once was appointed deputy in the county treasurer's office. So efficient was he in the performance of his duties that he was retained in the position nearly seven years, when, in 1865, he bought a farm of large dimensions near Otterville, Washington township. This land he profitably cultivated until 1871, running at the same time a flouring-mill on the picturesque Otter creek, in the hamlet named. From 1871 to 1874 Mr. Ross turned his attention to the real estate and loan business in Independence, and, as in everything else he had undertaken, made a success of it. In the fall of 1874 he assisted in organizing the People's National Bank of Independence, and here again his remarkable business astuteness was recognized. He was made president of the institution, and the manner in which he has managed its financial matters has excited the admiration not only of the general public but of other financiers. The present capital of the bank is $75,000; its surplus is $15,000; and its undivided profits, $13,000, and besides there has been a net dividend of 5 per cent. credited up to the shareholders semi-annually ever since its organization. This is a remarkably good showing for a village bank, and sure indication that some one of more than ordinary business ability "stands at the helm." That the institution has the confidence of the entire community is evidenced by the fact that its average deposits amount to $130,000. The bank is furnished with all modern improvements and facilities for the rapid dispatch of business, and is recognized as one of the best monetary institutions in northern Iowa.

The marriage of Mr. Ross took place in Vermont, in 1856, to Miss Martha A. Cuter, who bore two children, both of whom died young, Mrs. Ross also passing away at Independence, Iowa, in 1875. In July, 1877, Mr. Ross chose for his second wife Miss Maggie P. Rutherford, principal of the East Side grammar school,

and this union was blessed by the birth in January, 1879, of one son — Parke Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are consistent members of the Congregational church. Their handsome residence, erected in 1871 in West Independence, is an ideal home and so furnished as to add to its comforts and to make manifest the good taste of its occupants.

LEWIS G. CLUTE, a wealthy farmer of Honey Creek township, Delaware county, Iowa, is a self-made man in the broad sense of the term. He is the eldest of the seven living children born to R. S. H. and Sarah J. (Wolverton) Clute, and was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., October 8, 1836. He was educated at an academy, and for several years after leaving school taught school himself. He also added to his accomplishments by learning carpentering, which trade he followed for many years in conjunction with farming. He came to Iowa in September, 1853, rented land and went to farming. In October, 1859, he married, and for awhile lived with his father-in-law, but in 1862 bought the farm. He now owns three hundred and thirty-seven acres of good land that belongs to himself, but cultivates about seven hundred acres, the balance being rented land. His own land is all in cultivation, with the exception of twenty acres of timber land, which he utilizes for pasture. He has a commodious house and a fine barn, convenient out-buildings of all kinds, and groves of evergreens and native trees add beauty to the surroundings of his home.

R. S. H. Clute, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the state of New York, and was the son of Don and Mary (Schermerhorn) Clute, natives of Holland. Don Clute died in August, 1864, at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years; his grandson, our subject, having paid him a visit in 1863, when the Knickerbocker had reached the age of one hundred and three. Mrs. Sarah J. (Wolverton) Clute, was a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Joel Wolverton, a tailor by trade, as well as a farmer. Joel died in 1884, at the age of about eighty-five years. To R. S. Clute and wife were born eleven children, of whom seven are living, as follows—Lewis G., the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Rev. Amos Zabriska, who lives on his farm in Buchanan county, Iowa; Emma (Mrs. Henry Hardman), of Cerro Gordo county, Iowa; Charles, Rier, Frank and Jennie. The father and mother of this offspring, as well as their children (with the exception, perhaps, of Emma) live in Honey Creek township, the father being now eighty-six and the mother seventy-five.

Lewis G. Clute has taken for his life partner Melissa, daughter of William and Mary Roe, the parents natives respectively of New York and South Carolina, and both deceased; the former dying in 1876, at the age of about seventy-two, and the latter in 1872, aged about sixty-six; the couple having come to Iowa in 1851.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clute have been born three children, viz.—William, Charles and Louis A. The eldest of these, William, is married and is living on his farm in Oneida township; Charles is also married and resides near his father;

L. G. CLUTE.

Louis A., with his wife, still makes his home under the parental roof.

The family of our subject are members of the Christian church and their daily walk is characteristic of the sincerity of their faith.

Mr. Clute has always been an honored man in his community and has been intrusted with many responsible offices by his fellow-citizens. He is now holding the position of justice of the peace, under a flattering majority given by the republican party, to which he belongs. At New Orleans in the late exposition he was a commissioner from Iowa—a position given him by his fellow-citizens as another evidence of their trust. In his individual industries he received at the Centennial a medal for his exhibition of seeds, and his apiary to this day produces a quality of honey that is in demand in all the markets of the world. His creamery is beyond compare as to neatness and cleanliness and its products are in constant demand. He is also a large stock-raiser, carrying an average of two hundred and fifty head of cattle, besides large numbers of horses and choice breeds of hogs. The fact is, he is a skillful farmer and consequently a successful one, as is proven by the fact that at the Iowa State fair, held in Des Moines in September, 1890, he secured eighty-six premiums on his farm produce. At the Missouri State fair, held at St. Louis, Mo., October, 1890, he secured thirty-three premiums, nine of which were on grain; on honey he took the first premium, in competition with twenty thousand pounds, selling afterwards the eleven hundred and seventy-eight pounds he had on exhibition at twenty cents a pound.

HON. JOSEPH GRIMES. Delaware county has many worthy men whose excellent services in behalf of the common good have entitled them to the grateful remembrance of her people, but there is probably none who better deserves such remembrance than does he of whom we here write. Mr. Grimes has been a resident of the county for fourty-four years, a considerable portion of which time has been spent in the service of his fellow-citizens, in one official capacity or another; and, whether in office or out, he has always labored with a willing hand and an earnest heart for the people of his adopted county, doing a vast amount of work of a public kind for which there was no statutory salary, and much, also, for which the stipulated pay was no adequate compensation. The lives and services of such men—and such men are to be found in every county—pass into the commonwealth of the community where they reside, becoming the heritage of the people of that community and their descendants, while unhappily the names of the doers of the good deeds too frequently fade from memory and are no more. Possibly this brief biographical notice will serve to perpetuate the name of one whose name is eminently worthy of perpetuation.

In the village of Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., on the twenty-first day of July, 1815, Joseph Grimes was born. Like most of the native-born citizens of that locality, he traces his ancestry to the New England states, and back of them to England and to Ireland. His father was Moses Grimes, and his mother's maiden name was Ruth Ketcham. Moses Grimes was born in Vermont, being a son of

Thomas and Elizabeth Grimes, natives of Ireland and England, respectively. Thomas and Elizabeth Grimes passed the greater part of their married lives in Vermont, the father dying there. It may be worth mentioning that he, like the patriotic son of Ireland that he was, offered his services to the United States on the declaration of hostilities between it and England in 1812, and faithfully served his adopted country through the war of that date. After his death his widow, following the fortunes of her enterprising children, moved to Washington county, N. Y., where she died at an advanced age. Moses Grimes was reared in his native State of Vermont, but left it when a young man, and going to Washington county, N. Y., settled in the village of Argyle, where he met Ruth Ketcham, who was a native of that place, and a daughter of William Ketcham, an early settler both of Washington and Tioga counties, N. Y. They were married in Hebron, N. Y. From Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., Moses and Ruth Grimes moved to Candor, Tioga county, that state. There they subsequently lived and died, the father in August, 1845, aged sixty-three, and the mother in December, 1871, aged seventy-eight. The father was a farmer and miller, a man of industrious habits, and possessing some means. He and his wife were a home-loving, God-fearing pair, and, as near as it is possible for ordinary human flesh and blood to do so, led blameless lives, both in the sight of man and their Master. They gave their membership early in life to the Congregational church, and they always strove to keep the faith, not only in matters relating to church polity, but in the teachings and practice of those splendid truths of the christian religion, which lie deeper than any of the churches, creeds or other dogmas, founded or formulated by man.

It was in a home presided over by people of this sort that the subject of this notice passed his youth, being daily taught the value of the homely virtues of honesty, industry, sobriety, and the practice of that highest rule of conduct known to the ethics of man: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Young Grimes' school advantages were of the ordinary kind. He got the rudiments of a good, common, English education, which he was afterwards enabled to improve upon by reading and study when occasion offered for such recreation and improvement. September 6, 1838, he married Miss Melissa A. Phelps, of Tioga county, N. Y., and with what small means he could muster settled to farming near Candor, where he was born and reared. He resided there till 1846, when he joined the great tide of emigration that was then steadily streaming towards the West, and coming as far as Iowa, settled in Delaware county, entering, under the government laws of that date, a tract of land consisting of eighty acres lying in section 19, Colony township. He took up his residence on this, but remained on it only a short time, moving the following year across the line into Clayton county, where he built a saw-mill at what is now Otisville. He was engaged in the mill business at that place for three years. He then returned to Delaware county, locating on a farm in Colony township, for which he had traded in the meantime. He resided there till 1861, when he sold his place and moved to Michigan to

look after some property interests he had there, and, as he thought at the time, to make that state his future home. But he did not take kindly to the change, and, therefore, returned shortly afterwards to Delaware county, purchasing another farm in Colony township, on which he resided until 1879. At that date he quit the farm entirely and moved to Colesburg, where he has since resided. He still owns farm land, however, in Colony township, and is in a general sort of way connected with the farming interest of the community where he resides, but not to the extent that he was in former years. Mr. Grimes has had the usual experience that falls to the lot of settlers in a new country. He has met with some prosperity and has suffered some reverses. What he has, however, in the way of property, represents the fruit of his own toil, it having come to him in response to hard, persistent labor and close, economical management.

Having executive abilities of more than the ordinary kind, and legislative abilities of no mean order, and being, withal, a man of marked popularity, he, as we mentioned in the opening paragraph of this sketch, has spent a considerable part of the time he has been a resident of Delaware county in offices of one kind and another. While residing in Clayton county he was elected justice of the peace of the township in which he lived, and served until leaving the county. April following his return to Delaware county he was elected justice of the peace of Colony township, which office he held for twenty-one consecutive years. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature from Delaware county, being a member of the first general assembly that was held after the capital was removed to Des Moines. In 1861 he was elected a member of the board of county supervisors, and held that position for four years. In 1868 he was elected to the state senate from Delaware county, and served four years. In all these positions Mr. Grimes discharged his duty with zeal and fidelity, winning the gratitude of those whom he served, and the esteem and hearty commendation of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Grimes went from the whig to the republican party on the organization of the latter, and in all party contests he was elected on one or the other of these tickets. He has never belonged to but one social order, that one being the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held a membership for thirty years.

Mr. Grimes has raised to maturity a family of four children, having lost one, a daughter, Sarah R., who died at the age of about thirty years, being the wife of Miles C. Nichols, a farmer of Delaware county, Iowa. His eldest, Ralph M., is now an honored citizen of Kearney, Nebr., having held the responsible position of treasurer of Buffalo county, of which Kearney is the county seat, and being now deputy treasurer of the county. Frank A., the second eldest son, is a farmer and miller, residing at Colesburg; Emma E. is the wife of S. W. Martin, of Hancock county, Iowa, and Elmer E. is a miner, residing in Colorado. All of these are married and have families.

If the public is prepared to bestow any honor, as it certainly ought to, on the name of the subject of these lines, it should in justice also remember the less pretentious services of the good wife,

whose active sympathy and hearty co-operation have enabled him to so well perform the duties which have fallen to him. Mrs. Grimes, like her husband, is a native of New York, having been born in Albany county, July 15, 1818, and being a daughter of Asa and Sarah (Nichols) Phelps, both of whom were also born and reared in New York, and there spent their lives, dying in Tioga county. She is a worthy representative of a worthy family, and as the good deeds and exalted virtues of her parents live in her so, by the care she has taken in the rearing of the children committed to her guardianship, the same deeds and virtues live in her offspring and will continue to live in them and thus enrich her posterity as they will elevate and ennoble the race when she shall be no more.

R. R. ROBINSON. The subject of this sketch is one of Delaware county's native-born citizens. He resides in Prairie township, near where he was born twenty-eight years ago, or, more accurately speaking, June 29, 1862. He is a son of one of Delaware county's first settlers, James Robinson, who is still one of that county's most highly esteemed citizens, a sketch of whom will be found in another place in this volume.

The subject of this notice was reared in Adams township, growing up on his father's farm, and dividing his time in his earlier years between his duties as a farm boy and his attendance at the district schools of the locality where he was reared. He went from the public schools of Delaware county to Epworth seminary, at Epworth, Dubuque county, where he took a finished literary and scientific course, and went thence to Bayless' commercial college, at Dubuque, from which he graduated in 1882.

On quitting school he began business for himself as a merchant at Masonville, Delaware county, where he was successfully engaged for about a year and a half. But having been reared on the farm Mr. Robinson found that agricultural pursuits were more to his taste, and he closed out his mercantile interests after the lapse of the time mentioned and went on his farm in Prairie township. He has been actively engaged in farming since, and, indeed, was actively engaged at it before he quit the mercantile business. He owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in section 17, Prairie township, most of which he has under cultivation and well stocked. He has owned this place for ten years and has done most of the improving on it. He has neat and comfortable buildings and everything is in a thrifty, prosperous condition. Mr. Robinson is a progressive farmer, one who reads and thinks, who has been about and jostled by events, and has profited by his opportunities for observation. He takes the best periodicals relating to the agricultural interests, attends the meetings of his farmer friends and discusses, with a spirit and understanding, those questions which affect their common interests. He is a hard worker, yet he works by system. He takes a comprehensive view of things around him and moves always towards a fixed end. He is a shrewd manager and does what most farmers are continually trying to do, but

which unfortunately they do not always succeed in doing well, and that is, "in making the ends meet." An industrious, wide-awake, level-headed young man he is, and it is no flattery to him for us to say so; for many have said so before these lines were penned.

January 25, 1888, Mr. Robinson married Miss Mabel F. Hixson, residing then in Masonville, Delaware county, she being a daughter of Avory and Caroline (Adams) Hixson, who moved from Vermont to Delaware county some years ago. Mrs. Robinson was born in Vermont, and reared in Delaware county, Iowa. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, a son, Robert Ray, named for the father.

Mr. Robinson is by no means a public character, but like all intelligent men and good citizens, he possesses his own opinions on matters relating to governmental policy. He votes the republican ticket and is a stanch supporter of the principles of his party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge No. 149, Encampment and subordinate, at Manchester, Iowa. He was reared in the Methodist church and supports the interests of that church as well as the general cause of religion.

JAMES ROBINSON, an old settler of Delaware county and a prosperous farmer residing in Adams township, is a native of the County Fermanaugh, Ireland, and was born January 29, 1822. His parents, James and Easter (Johnston) Robinson, were also natives of Ireland, the father having been born in County Fermanaugh and the mother in County Tyrone. They lived and died in their native country, passing all their lives in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. The father was twice married and had ten children, five by each marriage. His second wife's name was Margaret Johnston. The issue of the first marriage was —William, Nancy, Thomas, Elizabeth and James. That of the second was—Alexander, Ann, Johnston, Robert and Anthony.

James Robinson, the subject of this notice, was thus the youngest child of the first marriage. He was reared in his native country and resided there till twenty-one years old. He came to the United States in 1844, and after living for eight years in different localities in the East, moved West in 1852 and settled in Delaware county, Iowa, where he has since resided. Mr. Robinson possessed small means when he came to Delaware county. His first purchase of land consisted of forty acres. He now owns one thousand acres in Adams and Prairie townships, a large part of which is under cultivation and otherwise well improved. He has dealt extensively in stock and continues to do so. He bears the reputation of being one of the most intelligent and most successful farmers in the county and everything around him gives evidence also of this fact. He has a very desirable homestead and one that shows to good advantage the many years of labor and thoughtful care which he has expended on it.

January 27, 1854, about two years after settling in Delaware county, Mr. Robinson married, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Mary A. Gregg, then residing

in Allegheny City, Pa. Mrs. Robinson was born, however, in County Fermanaugh, Ireland, in 1835, and was there also reared. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Swindle) Gregg, who were natives of Ireland. Mrs. Robinson died February 14, 1881, leaving surviving her, besides her husband, several children, most of whom, however, she lived to see grown and whom she helped to train to habits of industry and usefulness. William J., Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's eldest child, is a merchant residing in Osceola county, Iowa. Their next, Easter A., is deceased. Margaret, the third, is the wife of Christopher Blakeley, of Ida county, Iowa. Sarah is deceased. Thomas is a physician, residing at Gallup, N. Mex. Robert R. is a farmer, residing in Prairie township, Delaware county. Eliza is the wife of James Perry, a Methodist minister, residing at Silver creek, Delaware county. Alexander is a farmer, living with his father. John B. is a farmer, residing in Nebraska. Mary J. is deceased. Henry E. and Charles G. are still with their father. Mr. Robinson has given to his children the best educational advantages within his reach, graduating a number of them from the leading colleges of the state. Those of them who have started in life for themselves he has helped liberally, and he continues to take a great interest in their welfare and success, counseling with them on all matters affecting their interests whenever his counsel is needed.

Mr. Robinson has held many local offices in his township, the duties of which he has discharged faithfully, and he has been foremost in supporting the material, educational, social and religious interests of the community where he resides. In politics he is a republican, and for many years has been a member of the Methodist church, zealous in all church work and a liberal contributor to charity.

MATTHIAS BRAYTON, an old settler and prominent farmer of Delaware township, Delaware county, is a native of Steuben county, N. Y., and was born September 7, 1822. He is a son of Jonas and Susan (Whitney) Brayton, both of whom were natives of Washington county, N. Y., the former having been born in 1799 and the latter in 1800. His parents were reared in their native county, were there married and in that county resided for some years after marriage. They subsequently lived in Steuben county, N. Y., returned to Washington county, moved thence to Erie county and finally in 1852 came to Iowa and settled in Delaware county where they ever afterwards resided, the father dying in Delaware county in 1862 and the mother in 1887. They always lived on the farm and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were quiet, industrious, home-loving people, both life-long members of the Baptist church. The Braytons came originally from Connecticut, the Whitneys from Massachusetts; both were of English descent. Jonas Brayton was a son of Henry and Mehitable (Wallace) Brayton, and Susan Whitney was a daughter of Matthias and Olive (Doty) Whitney. Jonas and Susan Brayton had six children, as follows—Olive, who became the wife of Rufus Washburn and died in Erie county, N. Y., in 1881; Matthias, the

subject of this notice; John W., who died in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1841, aged sixteen; Laura, who became the wife of Stephen Potter and died in Delaware county, Iowa, November 14, 1885; Henry, who is a farmer residing in Round lake, Minn., and Lucy, now the widow of Smith Bartlett, residing in Buffalo, N. Y.

Matthias Brayton, our subject, was reared in Washington county, N. Y., to the age of twelve; going thence to Erie county with his parents, his youth and early manhood were spent there, he remaining in that county until 1851, when he came to Iowa in company with a number of other young men and "took up" one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Delaware township, Delaware county. He returned to New York a year later and shortly afterwards sailed for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He spent two years on the Pacific coast engaged in mining and other pursuits and went through the usual experiences of the early adventurers in the "gold diggings" of the Western slope. He returned to New York in 1854 and at once came to Iowa, taking up his residence on his place in Delaware township, Delaware county, his father having moved and resided on his place during his absence in California. Mr. Brayton has resided in Delaware county since. He has added to his original holding by purchases of other land until he now owns two hundred and ninty-two acres lying in sections 35 and 36. He has reduced nearly all of this to cultivation himself and has placed on it all the improvements which adorn it and render it useful. He has made a fair success at farming and has done well also at stock-raising and in the dairy business. The only creamery of any consequence ever started in the State of Iowa, the products from which won the World's medal at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, was erected on Mr. Brayton's farm by John Stewart and was afterwards purchased and operated by Mr. Brayton. In the local affairs of his township Mr. Brayton has always shown much interest and has done his full share towards promoting the welfare of the community in which he resides.

January 28, 1852, Matthias Brayton married Jane Allbee, who was born in Erie county, N. Y., July 10, 1829, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Thompson) Allbee, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and the latter a native of New Hampshire. The mother died in 1843, at the age of fifty-six and the father in 1857 at the age of ninety-six.

Mr. and Mrs. Brayton have had seven children—Henry, who is now a farmer residing in Sully county, South Dakota; Lucy, who still resides with her parents and is an accomplished teacher, having taught successfully a number of schools in Delaware county; an infant that died unnamed; Ida, who died at the age of two; Susie, still with her parents; Grant, a farmer, unmarried, residing at home, and Carr, who died at the age of sixteen.

Mr. Brayton has taken some interest in politics. In early years he was a whig and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844. He voted with the whigs till the dissolution of the party and then on the formation of the republican party he cast his political fortunes with that organization, to the principles and

teachings of which he has since maintained a steady allegiance.

The head of the spring of Spring Branch is on his farm and the branch runs through the farm.

NEWTON GREEN was born in Ripley county, Ind., March 5, 1835. His father, Charles S. Green, was a native of Virginia, born September 23, 1813. The elder Green was reared, however, in Kentucky, whither his parents moved when he was a child. He married in Kentucky and shortly afterwards moved to Ripley county, Ind., where he resided for some years. He then returned to Kentucky and moved thence, in 1843, to Ogle county, Ill., and three years later to Delaware county, Iowa. He settled in Union township, Delaware county, purchasing a farm in that township, which is still in the family. He died at his home in Union township, August 12, 1883. In early life he followed the trade of a saddle-maker, later he was engaged in farming. He was fairly successful, always lived well and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He held a number of local offices and was at an early day prominently connected with the growth and development of the local interests of the community where he lived. He took but little interest in politics, but was when a young man an ardent whig and in his later years a zealous republican. He was a life-long member of the church, belonging first to the Church of the Disciples and afterwards to the Baptists. He was a son of Enoch Green and a descendant of old Virginia ancestry.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jane Hinton. She was born in Henry county, Ky., May 11, 1813, and was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cole) Hinton, who were natives of Virginia and comparatively early settlers of Kentucky. The mother is still living, being now, as the dates will show, well advanced in years.

Charles S. and Jane (Hinton) Green had eight children, of whom the subject of this notice is the eldest. Their next, a daughter, Mary J., is now the wife of John G. Hatcher, and resides at Grand Island, Nebr. John is a farmer, residing in Madison county, Nebr. Samuel is a farmer and resides in Howard county, Nebr. William is a farmer and resides in an adjacent county, Nebr. Sylvester was a farmer and formerly resided in Boone county, Nebr., being now deceased. Elnin is a farmer and also resides in Boone county, Nebr. And Sarah A. is the wife of George A. Wilson and resides in Hopkinton, Delaware county, this state.

Newton Green was reared in Ripley county, Ind., to the age of nine. A year or two was then spent in Kentucky and Illinois, and in 1846 he came to Iowa with his parents. His youth therefore was passed in this county and he has been a resident of the county now for nearly forty-five years, being in fact one of the oldest citizens in point of residence in the county. When a young man Mr. Green learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for a number of years. November 18, 1855, he married and, settling down to the serious duties of married life, continued in vigorous pursuit of his trade until 1864,

when he was called from the pursuit of his private interests to the service of his country. The great Civil war was then raging and Mr. Green, responding to the appeals then being made to the patriotism of the country, enlisted in defense of the Union, entering on February 26th as a private in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa volunteer infantry. He went immediately to the front with his regiment and shared its fortunes from that time till the surrender, serving through Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama, taking part in all the campaigns in which his regiment was engaged. He was mustered out at Houston, Tex., August 16, 1865, and received his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa, a few days later. During his term of service he was confined in the hospital at New Orleans with the lung fever, but was never captured or wounded, and never failed to do a soldier's duty when in condition to do it. And here it may be mentioned that Mr. Green's family furnished three soldiers besides himself for the defense of the Union, his brothers John and William also serving in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa, and his brother Samuel in Company K, Twelfth Iowa.

In April, 1868, Mr. Green purchased the place where he now lives, in section 24, Hazel Green township, moving onto it at that time, and began the life of a farmer. He began on limited means, but by persevering industry and economical management, he has succeeded better than the average farmer who begins with nothing, having now one of the best improved places and most pleasant homes in his township. This represents the fruits of his own toil, and he may survey his work with just pride and satisfaction. Mr. Green has held almost all the offices in his township and has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he resides. In matters of education he has been particularly active and has forwarded the school interest of his locality whenever and wherever an opportunity has offered itself.

The lady whom Mr. Green took to share his fortunes, now thirty-five years ago, still stands by his side, having borne him a faithful companionship all these years. At the time of her marriage she was a resident of Delaware county and bore the maiden name of America Smith. She was born in Hancock county, Ky., August 13, 1835, and is a daughter of David and Candace (Mahuron) Smith, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Kentucky. The parents were married in Kentucky and afterwards moved to Illinois, stopping first in Clinton county, and going thence to Washington county, and coming finally, in 1847, to Iowa, settling in Louisa county, moving two years later to Delaware county. The father died in Delaware county in 1866, aged sixty-six; the mother died in this county in 1890, aged eighty-one. Mrs. Green was one of twelve children, being fourth in the order of birth.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green—Mary E., now the wife of George W. Barnes, of White county, Ill.; Eva E., wife of Franklin P. Hill, of Delaware county. She has one child, Bessie E. Mr. and Mrs. Green's two younger children, both sons, Newton A.

and Charles E., are still at home with their parents.

Mr. Green and his excellent wife have been members of the Free-Will Baptist church for many years and have taken great interest in all church work. They have given to their children good educational training and have also brought them up in a knowledge of those great truths taught by Him who spake as never man spake.

J. F. MARTINDALE. It is probably not known, except to those who take some interest in an author's personal history beyond the small amount necessary to an understanding of his productions, that the little village of Greeley, in Delaware county, is the home of one of America's most famous song-writers, and talented vocalists, J. F. Martindale, better known in theatrical circles and to the song-loving world by the *nom de plume* and stage name of "Frank Howard."

Mr. Martindale is a son of one of Delaware county's early settlers and a man who for many years was one of her most highly esteemed citizens, Rev. John Martindale, of the Deciples, or Christian, church. He is also a brother of David Martindale of Delaware county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and should the reader feel interested in the ancestral history of the subject of this notice, reference may be had to that sketch for such facts as he may wish to know.

J. F. Martindale, of whom we here write, is a native of the town of Buchanan, Marion county, Michigan, and was born March 7, 1851. That same year his father moved to Iowa, settling in the vicinity of the present village of Greeley, Delaware county, and there the childhood and youth of our subject were passed. His mother dying in Michigan when he was but seven days old, and his father marrying again about two years later, the guardianship and early training of the boy were committed to the care of his step-mother, assisted also by his father, who was always extremely watchful of the welfare of his children. Young Martindale's boyhood and youth were spent on the farm, and did not differ in any material respects from those of the average farm-boy. His educational advantages were good for the time and locality where he lived, and he also received some instructions in the high-schools at Eldora in this state after passing from the public schools of Greeley. He was a musician from infancy. Although he never took a music lesson in his life, his father being opposed to the children receiving any musical training, Mr. Martindale says that he can not remember the day when he could not read music and sing correctly according to the books. As he grew his musical ideas and sentimental feelings began to take form, and before he had reached his majority he had given expression to these in verse and song. The story of his earlier efforts is that of the bright lad, with a talent, who first delights his friends and companions with his gifts, rises from that into local notice, and then, by a "happy hit" or two, darts at once into fame. "Baby's Kiss," written in 1878, was his first offering to the public, and met with some favor. This was followed by "Still Far from Me," which served to strengthen the good impression made by the former

production. Then, in 1882, appeared "Pansy Blossom." Everybody sang that, and the author's success became assured. Later followed "When the Robins Nest Again," and then came, in rapid succession, "I'll Await My Love," "Sweet Alpine Roses," "Howard's Cradle Song," "Sweet Heather Bells," "The Springtime and Robins Have Come," "Veneta," "A Faded Pansy," "The Sailor Boy's Return," "Two Little Ragged Urchins," "Only Blue Bells," and many others of less popularity. Two others of his earlier successes were the "Song of the Cobbler" and "Only a Dear Little Flower."

In 1872 Mr. Martindale went to Chicago, and for two years sang in the Coliseum theater, of which he was also treasurer during most of the time. In 1874 he signed with Happy Cal Wagner, and was with that popular fun-maker four seasons. At the end of the time he joined the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West Ministrel combination, and was with it three seasons. It was during his engagement with this company that he brought out and sang for one season the popular song, "When the Leaves Begin to Turn." His next engagement was with Thatcher, Primrose & West, with whom he traveled three years. It was while with this company that he composed, sang, and subsequently published, "Pansy Blossom." Following his engagement with Thatcher, Primrose & West he went for two seasons with McNish, Johnson & Slavin. Going to New York city at the end of that time, he was one season with Dockstader, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway. Then, in 1887, he returned to Iowa and remained at home for a year. In 1888 he took out a farce comedy of his own, entitled "Three Blind Mice," which he made a tour with for one season, but which did not prove a success financially. Retiring from the stage at that time, Mr. Martindale has since lived quietly at his old home in Greeley, giving his attention to farming on a small scale and to the breeding and developing of trotting horses on a somewhat extensive scale. He is quite as much in love with his new calling as with his old, and so far has been quite as successful. He owns a farm of two hundred acres adjoining the town site of Greeley, which is well improved, and his splendid stud of thorough-bred horses contains some notable purse-winners and promising roadsters. He owns two fine sons of "Happy Medium," Membrino Medium 55–95, records 2.28½; "Saxony" by same sire. He also owns two sons of Nut Wood,—Nut Coal and Nut Coke, both standard bred. His brood mares are all of the Hambletonian and Membrino breed.

We should expect to find in a man who has embalmed in immortal song-verse some of the sweetest and tenderest feelings of the human heart, one who is passionately fond of his home and family, one who has a keen appreciation of "the native feelings story" and "guiltless ways" assigned by Burns as the work of the true poet, and so we do in the case of Mr. Martindale. His home life is as happy as his public career has been prosperous. A wife and two babies, aged one and five, bring to him more pleasure than all the plaudits of an admiring continent. He married April 26, 1882, his choice for a life companion falling on a young lady residing then in Clinton, Mo., Miss Jolena Barlow who, however, is a native of Burwick, Ill., being a daughter of John and

Ellen Barlow; natives, the father of Ohio and the mother of Illinois. Mrs. Martindale is the only child of her parents and they are spending their closing years in her household. To Mr. and Mrs. Martindale have been born three children, only two of whom, however, as we have said, are living. Their eldest, Paul Robin, born October 22, 1883, died August 25, 1884. Their other two are Hugh B., born August 19, 1885 and John H., born November 20, 1889.

It would probably not be any exaggeration to say that no song writer in America has met with the success that Mr. Martindale has. It is certainly doing no violence to truth to say that no man ever bore his success, in whatever line attained, with the modesty and sturdy good sense with which he bears his. He has sung for the millions and they, quick to recognize his genius, have showered their praises on his name. And yet the same spiritual insight, the same simple tastes, that enabled him to perceive the excellences that lay around him and clothe them with the language of feeling and understanding for the millions, constantly send him back to the green fields, the brown woods, the unclouded skies of his Western home, where in the modest retirement of his farm he finds at last his best enjoyments, as from the wealth of nature, amidst which he lives, he draws his chief inspirations.

HENRY R. STRONG was born in the town of Southampton, Hampshire county, Mass., January 17, 1833. He is a son of Horace E. and Sybella Strong, both of whom were also natives of Hampshire county, Mass; the father having been born in the town of Southampton in 1813, and the mother in the town of West Hampton in 1810. The mother's family name before marriage was Clapp, and both the Strongs and Clapps can almost trace their ancestry back to the pilgrim fathers. Horace E. Strong and Sybella Clapp were married in their native state, and a year later moved West and settled in Huron county, Ohio, where the father died in 1836, from injuries received in a saw-mill. Only two children were born to the union here mentioned, one dying in infancy, and the subject of this notice.

After the father's death the mother married again, being united to a man named Salmon Hart, of Geauga county, Ohio. Three children were the result of this union, as follows—Jane A., who is now the widow of Albert Tillotson, residing in Geauga county, Ohio; Gilson, a farmer, residing in the same county, and Horace E., who died some years ago in that county. Our subject's mother died at Montville township, Geauga county, Ohio, in 1885.

Henry R. Strong was reared on a farm in Geauga county, Ohio, and remained with his step-father until twenty-one years old. He came to Iowa in 1854, and pre-empted under the pre emption laws of that date one hundred and sixty acres of land in Clayton county, six miles west of Elkader, on which he settled the following year and began improving. In 1860 he sold his place and returned to Geauga county, but two years later moved back to Iowa and settled in Jones county, six miles north of Anamosa, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of

H. R. Strong.

land, on which he resided until 1886. At that date he sold his farm, and having purchased eighty-eight acres in the corporate limits of Manchester, Delaware county, moved onto it and has since made that his place of residence. Mr. Strong has followed farming all his life, and he knows the business which he has chosen for his life work thoroughly. He has one of the most desirable places for small farming in Delaware county. It is as level as a floor, all under cultivation, enclosed by good fences, supplied with comfortable buildings, ornamented with beautiful shrubbery and lies just in the corporate limits of Manchester, along the main thoroughfare of the town. Many a passer-by has noted its neat and handsome appearance, and many who have longed for a home in the country yet near enough to town to get the benefit of good society, good schools and churches, have looked with envy and admiration upon this place.

July 18, 1858, Mr. Strong married Miss Adeline Fobes, then of Clayton county, Iowa, but a native of Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, a daughter of Artemus Fobes, who was born in Massachusetts. This union resulted in the birth of three children, only one of whom is now living. This is Clara C., who is the wife of William Thomas, residing in Jones county, Iowa. The other two, Eddie and Jessie, died in infancy. Mr. Strong lost his wife February 3, 1888. He has since married again, his second wife being a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of one of the early settlers of the county, Miss Carrie Bruce, whose parents, John and Mary A. Bruce, settled in Coffin's Grove, Delaware county, in 1861. Mr. Strong has one child by his second marriage, a daughter, Hazel E., born August 30, 1889.

A man of quite habits and marked domestic tastes, loving his home and its surroundings better than the crowded haunts of men, Mr. Strong must there be seen to be known and appreciated at his full worth, not only as a citizen, but as a friend and companion.

JOHN WELTERLEN was born in Alsace-Loraine, then France, now Prussia, on the twentieth day of February, 1830. He is a son of John and Mary (Deanser) Welterlen, natives of the same place. His parents always resided in Alsace-Loraine and there died, the mother in 1845, aged forty-five, and the father in 1851, aged sixty-two. The father was a mechanic and farmer and passed his life in industrial pursuits. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed this calling for many years. He was held in high esteem in his native village and occupied for a long time the responsible position of chief peace officer of the place. He and his wife were both devout members of the Catholic church and lived lives worthy of their professions. They had only two children—John, the subject of this notice, and Mary, now the wife of J. B. Menkler, residing in Prussia.

John Welterlen was reared in his native place, attending the public schools of that place in his youth, and learning the blacksmith's trade under his father on growing up. At the age of twenty-two, in May, 1852, he sailed for America, and landing in New York City after a voyage of forty-six days made his way at once to Milwau-

kee, Wis., where he soon obtained employment at his trade, remaining there about a year. He then came to Iowa and locating in Dubuque took up his trade again, working for the Illinois Central Railroad Company at their shops in East Dubuque. He remained there till 1854, when on account of the outbreak of the cholera at this place, he left and came to Delaware county, locating at Millheim. There he built a shop and began work at his trade. He ran a shop in that place from that date until 1871, at which latter date he closed out his shop and moved on to his farm in Delaware township which he purchased in 1870, where he has since continued to reside. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising exclusively, now for twenty years. He is one of the largest farmers of his township and one of the most solid and substantial men in it. He has two hundred and ninety acres of land lying in sections 2, 11 and 12, in Delaware township, all of which is under fence and all, except what is in pasturage and hay land, under cultivation. It is splendid prairie land and yields well. Mr. Welterlen has it well stocked with improved grades of cattle, horses and hogs, and most admirably arranged for comfort and convenience. His improvements are of a superior kind, being of the best quality of material and constructed in the most workman-like manner. He has over $3,000 worth of buildings on his farm, water conveniences unsurpassed and splendid artificial groves of trees and shrubbery. He gives his whole time and attention to his farming interest, managing his affairs with superior skill and meeting with marked success in all his undertakings. He is rather extensively interested in the dairy business, milking a number of cows and owning stock also in the Oneida creamery located at Oneida in Oneida township.

Mr. Welterlen has a family consisting of a wife and several children, he having married on March 22, 1855, about a year after settling at Millheim, in Delaware county. His wife's maiden name was Mary Kaltenbach, then residing with her parents, John and Mary (Harmond) Kaltenbach, Millheim, which place her father laid out and named, being one of the first settlers on the town site.

Mrs. Welterlen, born in Greene county, Ohio, September 17, 1835, was a girl in her teens when her parents moved to Iowa. Her parents were born and reared in Baden, Germany, and immigrated to America in 1836, settling in Greene county, Ohio, whence they moved in 1840 to a place near Monroe, Wis., coming to Iowa in 1853. The mother died at Millheim in 1858, aged fifty-three. The father is still living, being now in his eighty-second year. Mrs. Welterlen is the fourth of a family of ten children born to her parents, the eldest, John, being a farmer residing at Yates Center, Kansas; the next, Fred, a farmer of Delaware county, this state; Jacob and Elizabeth dying young; William, dying in the Union army at Nashville, Tenn., during the war; two, twins, dying in infancy; Samuel, a farmer, residing in Delaware county, and Sophia, the wife of Benjamin Weatherbee, residing in Buchanan county, this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Welterlen have had five children, two of whom are now deceased, Mattie, the youngest, dying in infancy, and Horace E., dying at the age of nine. Their eldest, John J., is a farmer, residing

in Delaware county. He married Annie Menker, of Clayton county, Iowa, by whow he has one child, Gladys M. Mr. and Mrs. Welterlen's next, Henry W., is a carpenter, residing in Manchester, Delaware county. He married Jennie Hemmings, of Watson county, Kans. Their next, Samuel, is a farmer, residing in Delaware county. He married Grace Fishel, of Delaware county.

When Mr. Welterlen landed in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, he had just $40 in money. What he has now represents his labors during the years intervening between that date and the present time. Comment on his career is unnecessary. The facts speak abundantly as to what he is and what he has accomplished.

ALBERT O. SEWARD. The subject of this sketch is a native of New York and is a descendant of the historic stock of that state. He is a son of Sutloff T. and Antha (Steel) Seward, both of whom are natives of the town of Lebanon, N. Y. The Sewards were from New York and the Steels came from Connecticut to New York State; the former settling in and around the town of Lebanon, in Columbia county, and the latter in and around the town of Richmond, in Ontario county. Our subject's great-grandfather, Isaac Seward, was a lad when his father moved from Connecticut to New York and settled in Columbia county. In that county the youth of Isaac Seward was passed, and it was the birth-place of Truxton Seward, grandfather of our subject, and of Sutloff T. Seward, also, his father. In 1818 Isaac Seward moved his family to Richmond, in Ontario county, where he carried on the business of a currier and tanner for some years, and where, after his death, his son, Truxton Seward, carried on the same business for a quarter of a century. Isaac Seward, here mentioned, and William H. Seward, the statesman and diplomat, were own cousins.

Our subject's maternal grandfather, Capt. Roderick Steel, was a native of Connecticut. He settled in Ontario county about the beginning of this century. He served in the War of 1812, was long recognized as one of the solid men of his adopted county, and is mentioned in the history of Ontario county as one of the first twenty settlers in that county.

The parents of Albert O. Seward, Sutloff T. Seward and Antha Steel, were married about the year 1830, in Ontario county, and settled in the vicinity of Richmond, where they passed most of their married life. The mother died at Livonia station, Livingston county, N. Y., in October, 1889, at the age of eighty-three; the father is still living, being now eighty-seven years old. He was a strong abolitionist in earlier years and in later life an ardent advocate of temperance. He is a member of the Universalist church as was also his wife.

To Sutloff and Antha Seward were born seven children, as follows—Dwight, who is now a farmer, residing at Edgewood, Iowa; Fidelia, now the wife of Allen Richards, of Edgewood, Iowa; Acantha G., who died at the age of thirty-seven in Ontario county, N. Y.; Amelia, who died in infancy; Adolphus S., who died at the age of six; Albert O.,

our subject, and Edith C., still single, residing with her father.

Albert O. Seward, with whom this notice is more especially concerned, was born in the town of Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., June 18, 1842. He was reared in his native county and spent his youth in the common schools of the locality, where he grew up, and in his father's saw-mill, to which he gave considerable attention while young. He came West in 1863 and located at Edgewood, on the line of Delaware and Clayton counties, Iowa, where he remained for three or four years. In 1866 he married and the following year moved on to the place where he now resides in Delaware township, Delaware county. He owns eighty acres in section 13 in this township and forty-five acres of timber land in Delaware and Honey Creek townships. He has been engaged in farming since settling in the county and he has met with reasonable success. He has made all the improvements on his place, moving on to it when it was raw prairie. He built his present residence in 1877 and his barn in 1887. He has a thrifty grove of trees which he set out, and his farm is in other respects in a neat and prosperous condition. He has filled such offices as he has been called to in connection with the administration of the civil affairs of his township, and has generally given satisfaction. He manifests a becoming interest in all public matters whether relating to his community or not, and he bears his share of the burdens of every worthy enterprise or purpose which seeks aid at his hands. He is a republican in politics and has supported the straight republican ticket since the organization of the party.

Mr. Seward married, April 8, 1866, Miss Mary A. Annis, then residing at Edgewood, in Delaware county. She was born, however, near Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county; N. Y., April 24, 1848. She is a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Oakley) Annis, both also natives of New York. Her parents came to Iowa in 1855 and settled at Edgewood, where the mother died March 16, 1889, aged seventy-three, and where the father continues to reside, being now in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. and Mrs. Seward have had born to them two children—Meredith A. and Mary A.

THOMAS COLE. In the career of this gentleman we find that of a man whose course in life has been such as to commend him in a marked manner to the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. Upright in his dealings, generous and public-spirited, he has exerted a wholesome influence in the community in which he has resided, having been foremost in furthering the welfare of that community in every way that becomes a good citizen. In pioneer days he came to Delaware county and established himself as a merchant in what is now Colesburg, where he was engaged in business for almost forty years, being one of the first merchants in the county in point of time, as he was also ever afterwards in point of commercial importance. His has been the well-rounded career of the man of business, uninterrupted by political distractions, unembarrassed by questionable speculations, unmarred by

Thos. Cole

failures. His life-history possesses a special interest and value for a work like this, and we take pleasure in giving it the space here allotted to it.

Mr. Cole is a native of England, having been born near the town of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, on the eleventh of June, 1825. His parents, Robert and Mary A. Cole, were natives of the same locality, and were descendants of two ancient and respectable families of that vicinity. When the subject of this notice was only a lad, that is in 1832, his parents immigrated to the United States, settling in Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y., where they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying there in 1858, aged fifty-nine, and the father in 1876, aged eighty-four. The father was a farmer and passed his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although never becoming wealthy he, nevertheless, accumulated a competency and his declining years were spent in ease. He was a man of fair intelligence and, although his earlier educational advantages were not of the best, he managed, by industrious reading and well-directed efforts in private, to amass a valuable fund of information on a variety of subjects, and this information he was able to make an intelligent use of and did so, not the least of the uses to which he put it being that of supervising and directing the studies of his own children. Although having but little taste for politics, he, nevertheless, possessed a comprehensive knowledge of the theory and workings of the American government, and always had an opinion of his own on questions of national and state politics. In earlier years he affiliated with the whigs, casting his political fortunes after the dissolution of that party with the republicans, with whom he remained unshaken in political bonds till the day of his death. He and his excellent wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and gave a generous support to the service of their church as well as to the general cause of christianity. In this spirit, and actuated by such impulses, Robert and Mary A. Cole reared their family of children, six of whom reached maturity and themselves became the heads of families. They had three who died young. The six who became grown were — James, Harriet, Thomas, Abram, Robert and Mary A. Three of these came to Iowa—James, Thomas and Robert. The former two were among the first settlers of Delaware county, James having died in this county some years ago, being still pleasantly remembered by many of the old citizens of the county, whom he served in early days as one of their first county surveyors. He was also engaged for many years with our subject, Thomas, in the mercantile business at Colesburg, which place was named in honor of them. Robert resides at Easterville, Emmet county, this state, engaged in farming and the brokerage business. Harriet and Abram reside in Tioga county, N. Y., the former being the widow of William C. Talcott, and the latter, a farmer, residing on the old home place. The youngest child, Mary A., became the wife of Eugene Hammond, of Tioga county, but is now deceased.

Thomas Cole was reared on his father's farm in Tioga county, N. Y. His youth was marked by nothing of special significance. He performed his share of the

labors on the farm, and enjoyed the usual school advantages for his years. He finished his educational training in the Oneida Conference seminary, located at Cazenovia, N. Y., after which he taught for a time in the public schools of Tioga county. In May, 1847, soon after attaining his majority, he came to Iowa and located at what is now Colesburg, Delaware county. He remained there about a year, when he returned to New York, married, and came again to Iowa, taking up his residence at Colesburg. He had previously determined to engage in the mercantile business at that place, and at once opened an establishment there. His first store building was a modest frame structure, 18 by 30 feet, and thrown together in the hurried way of putting up buildings in those days. It was filled with staple goods, just such as were in demand by the plain country folk of the vicinity. These goods cost no little, however, to get them to the point where they were to be sold, as they had to be hauled by wagons from Chicago, through what was almost a wilderness country and over a distance of several hundred miles. Later, the stock was replenished by installments purchased at Dubuque, but transported, as was the original, by wagons across the country. There were many hindrances attending the mercantile business as it was conducted in those days, but there was also this very gratifying help to the business, that one could make money at it. Trade was good, money was plentiful, people would buy, and those who had not the money to pay at the time of purchase were honest enough to pay when they promised to. Mr. Cole prospered. He began in a few years to invest his surplus funds in lands. He has been a land-dealer of more or less extensive interests since. He now owns farms in Delaware, Clayton, Buena Vista and Dickinson counties, this state. He continued to sell goods at Colesburg from the time he settled there in 1849 till 1888. He lost his store and the larger part of his goods by a fire at the latter date, at which time he relinquished the mercantile business, and, moving shortly afterwards to Manchester, resided there about a year, engaged in no active business pursuits. In November, 1889, however, he went to Greeley, in Elk township, and not far from the scenes of his former business activities, and started the Bank of Greeley, which he has conducted since. Mr. Cole is one of those men who move noiselessly along their appointed way, living easily and prosperously and accomplishing much good in a quiet way that the world knows not of. Whatever movement has been set on foot to advance the interests of the community where he has resided, has always commanded his thoughtful consideration, and his wise and conservative counsel has borne the best of fruit in whatever he has interested himself. No appeal to his liberality or public spirit has ever been made in vain, and when occasion has demanded, he has labored with willing hands for what he has deemed to be for the good of the people among whom he has lived. What the influence of his example as a quiet, industrious, conservative man of business has been, it is not possible to estimate. The fact, however, that his influence has always been extended in the right direction is to his credit, if we may believe the unanimous testimony of those who

have known him longest and most intimately.

We may say, without fear of reproach, that his life has been productive of much more good than that of the average man; that it, in fact, carries with it a wholesome lesson—one that may be studied with interest and emulated with profit.

Mr. Cole's domestic relations, until his household was darkened by the grim spectre, whom we all so much dread, were of the most felicitous nature. He married, as we have noted, in 1849, the nuptial event taking place in the flowery month of May and on the first day of the month. His wife was a native of England, but was reared in Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y., the same place in which he was brought up. She belonged to one of the respectable families of that place, Hannah, her christian name, she being a daughter of George and Ann Wilson, both of whom were born and reared in Yorkshire, England, coming to the United States about 1833. They moved West in 1849 and settled in Hustisford, Dodge county, Wis., where they both died. Mr. Cole had the great misfortune to lose his wife, January 3, 1887. She left surviving her only one child, Ella L., now the wife of Dr. J. J. Lindsay, of Manchester; two, Minnie and Matie, preceded her to the unknown land, both dying in infancy. July 31, 1889, Mr. Cole married again, taking as his second wife Miss H. Gertrude Graves, who is a native of Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y.

We have here given an outline of Mr. Cole's life. If it be true, as is often said, that a man's acts are the most intelligible expression of his principles, it may be worth mentioning in this connection, in addition to those sturdy maxims of honesty, industry and upright dealings by which Mr. Cole has shaped his course, he also held fixed views respecting all those cardinal points affecting the welfare of society and he has given a practical meaning to his views by connecting himself with the adjunct organization designed to promulgate these views and thus benefit mankind at large. He has been a member of the Methodist church for many years, a liberal contributor to the support of church organizations and a zealous worker in matters of religion. In politics he is a republican, having been in early life a whig. He cast his first presidential vote for General Taylor in 1848 and supported the whigs as long as there was a party organization of that name. He has been a republican since that great war party came into existence.

DAVID P. FERRIS. In Hamilton county, Ohio, near the corporate limits of the city of Cincinnati, on a farm, which then belonged to Gen. William Henry Harrison, David P. Ferris, the subject of this brief biographical notice, was born on the eighth day of January, 1816. His parents, Isaiah and Lucinda (Crouch) Ferris, who were natives of Chautauqua county, N. Y., moved to Ohio about 1815, and settled on the farm above mentioned, where they resided a short time, during which time their son, David P., was born. They subsequently moved to Dearborn county, Ind., where they lived for twenty-one years, moving thence to St. Joseph county, that state, and settling near the town of Mishawau-

kee, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They belonged to the pioneer class of American citizens, the father being a carpenter and farmer, and passing his life in the industrious pursuit of these two callings. He served in the War of 1812, and afterwards moved into the country and helped to rescue from the wilderness of nature, the soil which he had helped to win from the savages and enemies of his country. He and his wife were for many years members of the Baptist church, and brought up their children in the path of honesty, sobriety and moral rectitude. They had twelve children, two of whom died in infancy, the remainder reaching maturity; most of them marrying and having families. These were Delinda, Parmelia, Zubie, David P., Betsie, Lucinda, Roxie, Melina, Louis and Isaiah.

David P. Ferris was reared on a farm in Dearborn county, Ind. He received a limited common-school education, most of his boyhood and youth being spent in the labors of the farm, his school days being restricted to a few months during winter. But he grew up a good, strong, healthy boy, and if his mental equipment was not the best, he was taught habits of industry which went far towards compensating for his other disadvantages. He married just before he attained his twentieth year, and began life for himself. He settled on a farm in St. Joseph county, Ind., where he continued in agricultural pursuits for nearly twenty years, his first move being in 1856, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives in Delaware county. On coming to Delaware county Mr. Ferris bought eighty acres of land in section 15, Delaware township, on which he located and on which he has since resided. He has added to this, however, by other purchases, until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres lying in one body, most of which is under cultivation and otherwise well improved. The improvements represent his own labor, as he took his land when it was all raw prairie. His first dwelling was a small frame, 16x18, and his first stable was the cheap ship-lap affair common in those days. In 1876 he built his present residence, which is a handsome structure, having all conveniences necessary for use and enjoyment. In 1875 he erected part of his present barn, adding to it in 1887, now having a building sufficient to house his stock and farm products. He has nice groves of trees and shrubbery, which are the result of his own industry and skill, he having set out every sprig now growing on his place. While thus looking after his own interest, he has kept pace with the progress of affairs in his township and has lent a helping hand to every worthy enterprise and purpose which have sought aid at his hands.

On August 12, 1834, Mr. Ferris married, his choice for a life companion falling on a young lady whom he had known from girlhood up, Miss Hannah A. Cook, of Dearborn county, Ind., she having been born in that county, and being a daughter of Elisha and Wealthy Cook, who were among the early settlers of that locality. By this marriage Mr. Ferris had four children, all girls, as follows—Nancy, Rosetta; and Wealthy and Lucinda, twins. August 12, 1838, Mrs. Ferris died, and May 12, 1840, Mr. Ferris married again, taking as his second wife Miss Lucy Vaughn, of St. Joseph county, Ind., she being a native,

however, of Dearborn county, that state, born in 1818, and a daughter of Jesse and Barbara Vaughn. Mr. Ferris had the misfortune to lose his second wife November 8, 1883, she having been the mother of seven children, all but one of whom survive her. These are Mary, Rebecca E., Daniel, Gilbert, Charles, Almira (deceased) and Jay V.

Mr. Ferris has never been a politician, but he has taken some interest in public matters. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison during his second candidacy. He voted with the whigs as long as that party maintained its organization. On its dissolution and the formation of the republican party, he joined that organization, and has voted the republican ticket since.

Delaware county has not within its borders a more industrious, upright, kinder-hearted citizen than David P. Ferris.

LEVI S. GATES, an enterprising and successful farmer of Delaware township, Delaware county, was born in Mayfield township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, May 23, 1838, and is a son of Lewis M. and Olive C. Gates, both of whom were born in Onondaga county, N. Y., the father on July 20, 1810, and the mother on July 18, 1813. The parents were reared in their native county, and there also married, moving to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1834, where they settled in the wilderness, securing government land on which they opened a farm, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The father died there May 27, 1882, the mother February 27, 1875. They always resided on the farm and spent their lives in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. They were industrious, thrifty people and accumulated considerable property. The father was a sound business man and was a recognized leader in the community where he lived. He held many local offices, the duties of which he discharged with efficiency. He was looked upon as the people's counselor, and gave much valuable assistance to his fellow-citizens in the conduct and management of the public business. He took considerable part in local politics, being in early life a strong whig and later a republican.

The Gates family came originally from Scotland, the first representatives of the name settling in New England in colonial days. Lewis M. Gates' parents, James and Eunice Gates, were natives of Connecticut. They moved West, following the fortunes of their children, and died in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, at advanced ages.

The mother of Levi S. Gates was a daughter of Elisha and Sabrina (Crandall) Sabin, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and the latter a native of Connecticut. She was a sister of Nathaniel C. Sabin, of Delaware county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. In that sketch will be found the facts relating to our subject's ancestral history on his mother's side.

Lewis M. and Olive C. Gates had four children, of whom the subject of this notice is the eldest. The next two in the order of birth—Charity O. and Annette M., died each at the age of twenty-nine, unmarried, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Lewis M., the youngest child, resides now on the old homestead in Cuyahoga county,

Ohio. He married Elizabeth Haggerdon, and has a family of three children—Eva J., Annette C. and Louis M.

Levi S. Gates, whose personal history this article is especially designed to perpetuate, was reared on his father's farm in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and passed his boyhood and youth much as the average farm boy did in the days when he was growing up. He received a good common-school training and finished with an academic course at the institute at Chester, Ohio, which has become known to fame as the place where President Garfield received his earlier education. Young Gates remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years old, when on May 31, 1860, he married and shortly afterwards started West, came direct to Iowa, taking up his residence in the spring of that year in Delaware township, Delaware county. He purchased a small place, where he settled and at once began farming. He spent his time on his farm during the summer season and in the winter taught school in the district schools of Delaware county for a number of years. The county superintendent, recognizing his ability, promoted him to teacher in the graded school at Delaware, and afterwards in the graded school of North Manchester. His resignation was accepted with reluctance and he was urged to retain the position. As his means accumulated he made investments from time to time in land in the vicinity of where he lived and finally, as his farming interest increased, came in time to give his whole attention to them and to stock raising. He now owns three hundred and forty acres of land lying in sections 35 and 36, in Delaware township, and in section 2, in Milo township. He resided on his original purchase in Delaware township, until May, 1889, when he moved to his present place, just outside the corporate limits of Manchester, in Delaware township, a place which is a model of beauty, comfort and conveniences and one that excites the admiration of all who see it. Mr. Gates is a thoroughgoing farmer, a man of sound sense and discriminating judgment, one who has had good opportunities for observation and has profited well by them. He is more than a mere tiller of the soil; he reads and thinks, studies the needs and capabilities of his soil, the adaptability of crops to climate, the public demands for the produce of the farm, the relation between producer and consumer, the rights, privileges and responsibilities of his calling, being well read in its history and fully alive to its future needs and possibilities. He has taken an active interest in everything relating to the agricultural and livestock history of Delaware county since he has been a resident of the county, besides having been a leader in politics and having filled a number of local offices of an official and semi-official nature. He has held all the offices in his township and has exercised a most wholesome influence in behalf of order, sobriety and good government in his community. The school interest of his township has been an especial object of his fostering care.

In 1885 Mr. Gates was elected to the state legislature from Delaware county and served during the twenty-first session of the general assembly. His conduct while representing the people of his county in a legislative capacity met with general approval, and he quit his office, at

the expiration of his term, bearing with him the graditude and good-will of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Gates has been president of the Iowa State Dairymen's Association one year, and he is now secretary of the Delaware County Farmers' and Dairymen's Association. He has been president of the Delaware County Agricultural Society, and he was commissioned by the governor of Iowa as a member of the National Farmers' Congress to represent the third congressional district of Iowa in the convention held at Montgomery, Ala., in 1889, and also the one held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in August, 1890. Besides this, Mr. Gates is now president of the Delaware County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is secretary and manager of Spring Branch Creamery in Delaware township, an association which has done much to foster the dairy interest of this township, and one that owes a large part of its success to its present manager.

Mr. Gates married, as we have noted, just prior to coming to Delaware county. The lady of his choice was Miss Mary L. Jones, then of Mayfield, Ohio, she having been born in that place January 22, 1836. She is a daughter of J. J. Jones, who was born March 11, 1806, in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y. The mother, Sallie, (Sortor) Jones, was born Dec. 25, 1813, in Seneca county, N. Y. Mrs. Gates' parents moved to Ohio about 1830, where the mother died January 1, 1885, aged seventy-two, and where the father still resides, having reached his eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Gates is one of eleven children born to her parents, she being the second in order of birth. Her eldest sister, Laura A., is the wife of Leonard Straight, a farmer, residing in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. The next, Ann M., died in infancy; Sarah C. is the wife of Alfred Southwick, a farmer, residing in Isabella county, Mich.; Alexander C. is a farmer, residing in Allegan county, Mich.; Martha L. is the wife of Constantine Eddy, a farmer, residing in Chester, Geauga county, Ohio; Zebulon M. is a farmer, residing in Allegan county, Mich.; Melissa is the wife of William Gebaur, a lumber dealer, of Helena, Mon.; Cordelia M. resides with her aged father, in Mayfield, Cuyahoga county, Ohio; Bradford J. is a farmer, residing on the old home-place, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio; Emma F. became the wife of Dr. Charles Goodrich, of Mayfield, Ohio, but is now deceased. She was the youngest child.

Mr. and Mrs. Gates have had only one child, a son, Lewis J., born December 10, 1861, married Louisa Roberts, of Delaware county, Iowa, by whom he has two children—James R. and Levi S.; and comfortably located on one of his father's farms, and is considered one of Delaware county's promising young farmers.

LEWIS W. GOEN was born in Westburg township, Buchanan county Iowa, August 3, 1857, on the farm of his grandfather, John R. Sabin. Soon after his birth, his father, J. H. Goen, removed to his farm in the western part of Westburg township, three miles south of Jesup. Lewis W. is the eldest of a family of five children. His early life was passed on the farm, and he had the advantages of

the country school six months in the year, until he became old enough to make a "hand" in the field, when his school-going was restricted to the winters. As a lad he was noted for his taste for reading. On his infrequent visits to Independence a portion at least of his spending money was always expended for some copy of Dickens' works, and by the time the lad was twelve years old he had a complete set of a cheap edition of Dickens, which he knew well nigh by heart. At the age of seventeen he was sent to school at Iowa City, and spent two years there. After that he taught school for two years, still in Westburg township, and was long enough connected with the Jesup paper to get some idea of type-setting. In 1879 he came to Independence to take temporary charge of the local department of the *Conservative* in the absence of its proprietor, W. Barnhart. The temporary arrangement became a permanent one, and three years later Mr. Goen became a partner in the publication of the *Conservative*. Mr. Barnhart having business that kept him constantly employed in Chicago, Mr. Goen had entire editorial control of the paper, and succeeded in nearly doubling its circulation and in placing it on an excellent footing in every way. In 1886 Mr. Goen was married to Miss Carrie Swigart, at Maquoketa, Iowa, and they have one child, a little girl about one year old. In 1887 Mr. Goen purchased Mr. Barnhart's interest in the *Conservative*, and has since been sole proprietor of the paper. He was appointed postmaster at Independence in December, 1887, and still occupies that position.

LENOX COLLEGE. The college is located at Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, on the Davenport and Calmar division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Hopkinton is a healthful location, free from vices and temptations of larger places, and contains an intelligent, christian community.

The college is under the control of the Presbyterian Synod of Iowa, and is christian in its instruction. A committee to visit and inspect the institution is annually appointed by the synod.

The institution was opened for students in the autumn of 1859, and was designed to furnish the higher education whose need was then felt in this part of Iowa. In 1864 the property was transferred to the Synod of Iowa North, and the name of Lenox Collegiate Institution was adopted. The curriculum of study was extended at different times, providing for classical, scientific and normal courses. In 1884 the articles of incorporation were so amended as to change the name to Lenox College.

Up to that period more than two thousand students had been in attendance for longer or shorter periods. This school was the pioneer christian school of this region. It has educated more than fifty men who entered the christian ministry of the various denominations, and now has five representatives among missionaries in foreign lands; and six of its recent graduates in "The McCormick Theological Seminary." It has trained for usefulness many who are serving their generation in the teachers' work and in professional life.

One hundred and thirty-seven students

have been enrolled in the past year, of which eighty were in the collegiate department.

The alumni and former students of the college have undertaken to provide a home for the young ladies. This building, so long needed, is in process of erection, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term. It has been planned by a competent architect, is especially adapted for this use, and is provided with all modern conveniences. When completed it will present a handsome appearance, and afford convenient and attractive surroundings, which will supply the lack of home comforts. The building will consist of two stories of brick, with a basement of trimmed stone. The basement contains a well-lighted and comfortable dining-room, and well-appointed kitchen. A pleasant parlor and reception room, with light and well ventilated apartments, comprise the upper floors, all being under the care of a competent matron and supervised by the lady principal. Parents will thus be assured that daughters will receive careful attention and oversight, and be scrupulously guarded by those familiar with the influences which affect young ladies separated from their homes.

JOSHUA LANDIS was born in Fayette county, Pa., July 18, 1820. He is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Gosnell) Landis, natives of Maryland. They settled in Fayette county, Pa., in colonial days when the Indians yet inhabited that country. Jacob was a miller by trade and for years owned and run a mill in Fayette county, Pa. In 1841 he and his family came to Delaware county, Iowa, and settled on government land two and one half miles east of Colesburg in Colony township, Delaware county. He still resides on the same place. He has reached his ninety-second year. He has followed farming since coming to Iowa. His wife died in 1877 well advanced in years. Our subject's paternal grandparents were of German descent and came from the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., and died in Fayette county, Pa. The maternal grandparents were of Irish extraction, and died in Fayette county, Pa. Our subject's parents had four children, he being the eldest. He was raised in Fayette county, Pa., and received a common-school education. He worked in a mill with his father in Pennsylvania learning the miller's trade. He came to Iowa in 1844 and sought such employment as he could find for several years. There were only four families living in what is now Colony township, Delaware county, when he settled there. He helped build a mill at Dyersville, in an early day. He afterwards run a mill at Colesburg the first season it run. He lived in the vicinity of Colesburg until 1888 and then came to Greeley where he has since been running a feed mill. He went through all the struggles of a pioneer life and knows what hardships of that kind of a life are.

May 29, 1851, he married Miss Lydia Shaw, of Jeffersville, Clayton county Iowa. She was born in Illinois, February 16, 1834, and is a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Becker) Shaw, natives of New York State, and of English and German descent. They were married in New York State, and moved from there to

Illinois, and in 1837 came to Dubuque county, Iowa, and settled on Maquoketa river when the Indians were there, and about 1850 moved to Turkey river, in Clayton county, Iowa, where both died; the father at the age of fifty-three, and the mother at the age of fifty-seven. He was a mechanic, following chair and wheel-making most of his life. They had eleven children, Mrs. Landis being the fourth child.

Our subject and wife have had five children born to them, as follows — Melissa J., wife of Henry Ray, a farmer and mechanic, of Clayton county, Iowa; Nancy, wife of Nathan Griffith, of Greeley; Abraham, a carpenter, in Greeley; Jacob, residing at Colesburg; Isaac R., of Dakota.

WILLIAM E. BAIN, Buchanan county's recently appointed district clerk, is an old citizen of the county and a representative of one of the county's early settled and most reputable families. Mr. Bain needs no introduction to the people of his county through the medium of this publication, and this article is not written to subserve any purpose of that sort. It is written simply to enter his name together with a short account of his ancestral and personal history in the registry of Buchanan county's representative citizenship, and is done in the belief that in years to come it will find readers who will gratefully treasure the facts which it will help to perpetuate.

Mr. Bain comes of pure Scotch stock, his parents both having been born and mainly reared in the land made familiar to all readers of English literature through the genius of one of its sweetest poets and one of its most admirable romancers, the plowman bard of Ayershire and the delicious author of Waverley and other novels.

Mr. Bain's father, John Bain, came to America from his native country in 1834, being then in his twenty-first year and unmarried. He had learned the trade of a calico-printer in the factories of Perth and he found employment at his trade in this country, mainly in New York, for some years after coming here. It was in New York that he met the lady who subsequently became his wife, Miss Elizabeth Yuile, a native of the city of Glasgow. This lady had accompained her parents when a young girl from her native country to this. John Bain and wife began the westward movement which resulted in their becoming citizens of Indiana, about the year 1840, moving at that date to the then newly-made State of Indiana, settling in Allen county near the town of Fort Wayne. From there they moved in 1858 to this state, taking up their residence in Buchanan county on the twenty-eighth day of July that year. They settled on a farm in Homer township where they lived, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture till the death of the husband, which occurred in 1870, he being then in his sixty-ninth year. The wife still survives, having reached the seventy-second year of her age, and is residing now with her children in Buchanan county. The home-life of these was clean, simple, marked for its gentleness, its frugality, its industry, and for all those

domestic virtues for which the race of Scots have become known and honored in every land. It was in the midst of such a home-life that they reared their family, and it was the happy recollections of such a life, and fortified with the splendid habits which flow from it that each of their children went out into the world to take up the work which his hands might find to do. If it were possible in the limits of this article to trace these early influences in the lives of these children, each of them would be found to bear the wholesome fruit which such training always insures; but these things can only be alluded to in this connection. Of the ten children born to John B. and Elizabeth Bain, eight are now living, the two eldest being deceased. These were—Daniel, who died, when a young man, in Buchanan county, and Robert, who died in the Union army in 1863 at Milliken's Bend, La., being a member of Company C., Ninth Iowa infantry. Those living are—Helen C., now wife of C. Stites, of Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa; John, a physician of Bandon, Buchanan county, Iowa; Ebenezer Richardson, a wholesale lumber dealer at Campbellsville, Mercer county, Ky., Amelia, wife of R. H. Elliott, of Jefferson township, Buchanan county, Iowa; William E., the subject proper of this notice; James H., attorney-at-law, residing at Glens Falls, N. Y.; Nettie E., wife of E. H. Hasner, attorney-at-law of Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa; and Charles W., a dentist at Seward, Seward county, Nebr.

William E. Bain was born near Fort Wayne, in Allen county, Ind., on the eleventh day of April, 1849. Coming to Buchanan county when nine years old with his parents, his boyhood and youth were passed on the farm in Homer township where his parents settled, and his time was spent much as that of the average farm boy, being divided between his labors as a farm hand and his attendance at the local district schools. Being trained in farming pursuits he naturally took to them as a means of livelihood on growing up, and having, by his own industry, and the help he received from his parents, been enabled to gratify his wish to become a farmer; he married on October 30, 1869, and settled in Jefferson township, Buchanan county, where he engaged for himself in agricultural pursuits, continuing them actively and successfully till 1873. At that date he left his farm, and going to West Liberty, Muscatine county, this state, he embarked in the mercantile business, opening a clothing house which he conducted for four years. In 1877 he sold out his interests there, and returning to Buchanan county, engaged in the grocery business in Independence, continuing at this till 1882. He then gave up mercantile pursuits, and going back to his farm resumed farming and was so engaged when, in January, 1890, he received the appointment of clerk of the Buchanan county district court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of O. M. Gillett. Mr. Bain has so far acceptably filled the office to which he was appointed, having fulfilled the promises of his friends and met the expectations of all who indorsed his appointment. Constantly at his post, prompt in his engagements, clean, neat, and orderly with his work, kind and accommodating to all who seek his services, he has the make-up and qualifications for a successful public offi-

cial, and if it should be his determination and the will of his fellow-citizens that he should continue in office, it is no rash prediction to say that he will make as competent, as faithful and efficient public servant as the county has ever had. Mr. Bain is a republican in politics and has always supported his party's ticket; but he is not a blind partisan, recognizing good only in the men and measures of his own party. He grants to each the privileges that he claims for himself, and he does this cheerfully, magnanimously, and from a sense of justice, believing, as all fair-minded men must, that there are but few axioms in politics, the greatest good to the greatest numbers being the constant end in view, the means to that end almost infinite.

As already noted, Mr. Bain married October 30, 1869. The lady whom he took to wife was a daughter of a well known citizen of Buchanan county, Miss Isabel Morton, daughter of James and Mary Morton. The father died, the mother marrying again, F. Yount, a citizen of Buchanan county. Mrs. Bain was born in Wisconsin and was about eight years old when her parents settled in Buchanan county. Mr. ahd Mrs. Bain have one child, a son, Frederick, now verging on to manhood and around whom their chief interests and purposes gather. They are giving him the best training the schools of the state afford, it being their wish that he shall come to the discharge of the duties of mature manhood with every advantage within the reach of their means.

It is needless to state, Mr. Bain and family stand socially in the front rank of the community in which they live.

HENRY VORWALD was born in Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa, October 5, 1850. He is a son of Francis and Anna (Sherbrook) Vorwald, natives of Hanover, Germany. The parents came to America when young and were married at Hamilton, Ohio. They came to Iowa early in the "forties" and settled at Iowa City, where the father lived on one hundred and sixty acres of land and soon afterwards bought a half section in that vicinity. He lived there until 1852, when he came to Dubuque county, Iowa, and spent much of the remainder of his life in Liberty township, but died in Dyersville, that county, at the age of seventy years, in 1884. His wife died in 1855 at about thirty-two years of age. He was a farmer and in later years a teacher, a man of splendid education. He and his wife were the parents of eight children—Anna, Elizabeth, Mary, Frank, John, Catherine, Henry and Theodore. Our subject is next to the youngest child. He was raised in Dubuque county, Iowa, on a farm and received a common-school education in early life, finishing at Quincy, Ill., at a school connected with the convent. He has followed farming all his life. He remained with his father and gave him the benefit of his labors until he was eighteen, then he began on his own account and lived with a brother and farmed in partnership. He settled where he now lives in March, 1886, and owns two hundred and forty acres in sections 24, 13 and 12. He started in life on small capital and owes what he has to his own exertions. He has given all his attention to farming and keeps a good grade of stock.

April 19, 1870, he married Miss Abbie

Griffith. She was born in Delaware county, Iowa, in 1852, and is a daughter of George W. and Cithy (Williams) Griffith. Mr. and Mrs. Vorwald have nine children. The eldest, Annie, married Henry Bockenstedt, of Delaware county, and they have one child, Gracie.

JOSHUA O. BUSHNELL is one of Delaware county's representative farmers and a comparatively early settler of the locality where he lives. He is a native of New York, but a descendant of New England born parentage, his father, Joshua Bushnell, and his mother, Zervia Fillmore, both having been born in the State of Connecticut. The elder Bushnell moved to New York when a young man and settled in Oneida county, where he afterwards lived and where he also died. He was a farmer throughout life, a man of means, and successful in all his undertakings. He took an active part in the settlement of his adopted county and was prominent in local politics, being an adherent of the school founded by the great democrat, Jefferson. He was a captain in the State militia of New York, and in those times, when muster days were events of importance, he occupied a conspicuous position in the eye of the populace, participating in and directing the military interests of his locality, and serving as master of ceremonies upon those great ginger-bread and apple-cider occasions. He died in 1865 at the age of eighty-seven, sincerely mourned by all who had known him.

The mother of Joshua O. Bushnell, our subject, was a member of one of the early settled families of Oneida county, N. Y. She was an industrious housewife, a devoted mother and a pious, exemplary, christian woman. She and her husband were both zealous members of the Presbyterian church and lived lives consistent with their profession.

Joshua and Zervia Bushnell were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, and seven of whom reached maturity, our subject being the youngest of the seven. The eldest, Sarah, is the wife of Justus Tremain and resides in Michigan. Lucius died some years ago in Kansas. Harriet died in Albany, N. Y. Annis is the wife of David Tremain and resides in Oneida county, N. Y. Fillmore resides at the old homestead in Oneida county. Aaron is a farmer residing at Vienna, Oneida county. Clarissa, the wife of Abram Fox, and Artimissia, the wife of William H. Lohens, both reside also in Oneida county.

The subject of this notice was born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., January 22, 1822. He was reared on the old homestead, being trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He received such educational advantages as were offered by the common schools in the locality where he grew up.

In 1841 he married, settled to farming on the old homestead, taking charge of his father's affairs, and resided there till after his parents' death, caring for them in their old age. After his father died in 1865, he purchased his brothers' and sisters' interests in the estate, but sold this out in 1868 and moved West, settling in Delaware county, where he now lives. On moving to this county, Mr. Bushnell purchased a tract of one hundred and

sixty acres of land in section 14, Delaware township, then in an unimproved condition, on which he located and on which he has since resided. Mr. Bushnell has put many lasting improvements on his farm, having broken most of it out, fenced it, erected substantial buildings, and planted out three acres in timber. In 1884 he built a creamery on his place, which he has since operated and which is now in a prosperous condition. He milks from twenty to twenty-five cows himself and buys milk in varying quantities from his neighbors. Everything on his farm gives evidence of the thrift, order and good management that prevail there. Mr. Bushnell also owns a farm of one hundred acres in Oneida township, which he has in a good state of cultivation, and which also yields him a fair revenue.

Mr. Bushnell married October 13, 1841, taking to share his life's fortunes a young lady of his native county, Miss Esther E. Shear. Mrs. Bushnell was born at Floyd, Oneida county, N. Y., January 3, 1823. She is a daughter of Isaac and Eunice Shear, who were also natives of Oneida county. Her parents always resided in their native county and there also died, the father at the age of seventy-two and the mother at the age of seventy-three. Isaac Shear was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father, Silvanus Shear, who came with his parents from Germany, fought in the Revolution upon the colonists' side.

Mrs. Bushnell is one of seven children. Her eldest brother, Asa C., died at the age of seven; Mary J. now resides at Spirit Lake, Iowa; Sarah C., who is the wife of Albert Washburn, resides in Buffalo county, Nebr.; George W. died in infancy; Isaac, Jr. is a retired farmer living at Spirit lake, Iowa, and one child died in infancy, not named.

Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have had born to them a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, these being—Myron T., Isaac N., Chauncy O., Mary J. and Joshua D.

The eldest, Myron T. was born December 17, 1842. He is a farmer residing now in Delaware county. He married Miss Cedelia Aucutt, a native of Oneida county, N. Y.

Isaac N. was born September 16, 1848, and is a farmer now residing in Delaware county. He has been twice married, marrying first Miss Alice Coon, of Delaware county, by whom he had three children—Lucius R., Herbert R. and Mary A. She died, and he married Miss Annie Draper, also of Delaware county, by whom he has one child—Henry.

Chauncy O. was born January 10, 1852, and resides with his father in Delaware township. He has been twice married, taking to wife the first time Miss Hattie Coleson, of Delaware county, and second, Miss Julia Atchison, also of this county. By the latter marriage he has had two children—Hattie E. and Myron.

Mary J. was born July 7, 1855. She was married to Russell Aucutt, of Delaware county, and died June 28, 1885.

Joshua D. was born September 10, 1858, and is a farmer of Delaware county. He married Susan D. Cornell, of Delaware county, and by this marriage had one child—Loran W. His wife died, and he married Miss Florence Z. Saddler, of Chickasaw county, Iowa. One child has been born to this union—Wayne C.

Upon his farm, surrounded by the sub-

stantial fruits of his many years' labor, his children all grown, married and settled off in life, his good wife still by his side bearing him the faithful companionship which he sought with her hand nearly fifty years ago, the life of Joshua O. Bushnell presents a picture pleasant for contemplation, and one which is not without a valuable and useful lesson. It is a life of duty well done, beginning with his early manhood, when he courageously and affectionately accepted the charge of caring for his aged parents, and extending through all the years of maturer manhood, even up to the present time. His life has not been marred by even a neglected duty; and it is pleasant to know that the four sons whom he has raised have dutifully followed in his footsteps, and are all now respectable citizens of the county of his adoption, leading the lives of industry and usefulness to which they have been trained, and in which he has been their faithful counselor and most conspicuous example. Only one son remains at home, Chauncy O. He stands somewhat in the same relation to his parents that his father stood to his, having taken upon his shoulders the responsibility of his father's affairs, and trying, so far as lies in his power, to rid his parents' declining years of the cares and petty annoyances of old age.

WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER, farmer, of Delaware township, Delaware county, was born in the town of Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., March 23, 1830. Horace Hollister, his father, was a native of Vermont, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Julia Smith. The father was born in 1798, the mother in 1800. They grew up in their native state and were there married. They subsequently moved to New York, settling in Warsaw, Wyoming county, where the mother died in 1845 and the father in 1876. They were plain, substantial people, coming of the thrifty, staple stock of New England, and passed all their lives in industrial pursuits. In early life the father followed the trade of a wagon-maker; later he was engaged in farming. They were the parents of five children, the subject of this notice being the third. These are all now deceased but our subject. The others are Elizabeth, John, Maria and Delia.

The subject of this notice was reared in the county of his birth and in Chautauqua county, the same state. He resided in the latter county ten years, moving there when ten years old. He grew up on the farm, and was trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. Having married in 1849, he moved, three years later to Boone county, Ill., where he resided till the spring of 1855, coming thence to Iowa and settling in Delaware county. On locating in this county he purchased a tract of land in Delaware township, in connection with Hassell Munson, on which he settled and on which he has resided since. His place lies about four miles north and east of Manchester, on Honey creek, and, being half of the original purchase, consists of eighty acres. Taking this then when it was in a state of nature, Mr. Hollister has made all the improvements which appear on it, having all of it now under culti-

vation and furnished with all needful conveniences for use and enjoyment. Mr. Hollister has been engaged in farming all his life and he has met with a fair amount of success. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of his township, and has filled the usual number of local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. Having reared to maturity a family of some size, he has naturally felt a deep concern in all those influences that affect home life. He has zealously supported the school interests of his locality, and all its social institutions and charitable purposes.

Mr. Hollister married, as stated above, in 1849, the lady whom he took to wife being Miss Margaret E. Wilcox, who was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 30, 1832. She is a daughter of John and Eliza (Perry) Wilcox. Mrs. Hollister's father was born in Vermont, and her mother in New York, and both died in Michigan, the mother in 1885 and the father in 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollister have had born to them a family of eight children, all but one of whom are now living. The eldest, William H., born April 4, 1850, resides with his father. John J., born July 30, 1851, married Mary Durfey and resides in this county. George F., born June 25, 1853, married Cora B. Napier December 20, 1883, and resides in Clayton county, this state, the father of three children—Charles, Gracie and Hiel. Alson A., born September 20, 1855, married Mina Hudson October 22, 1877, by whom he had two children, Irene and Ralph, and from whom he was divorced. Ralph died in infancy. He afterwards married Mary Eaton, having one child by this marriage—Jay, and now resides at Greeley, this county. Horace A., born October 14, 1857, married Annette Sathwell, March 16, 1881, is the father of two children—May and Ethel, and now resides at Bellevue, this state. Ella M., born October 12, 1859, was married to George Miller, by whom she has four children—Vidella, Maud, Mabel and Roy, and resides in Manchester, this county. Jane H., born August 13, 1861, died October 27, 1863. And Gracie, born March 16, 1868, was married to Augustus Clute, December 26, 1887, by whom she has one child—Ethel, and resides in this county. In the quiet of their peaceful home, surrounded by the many evidences of their patient toil and excellent foresight, Mr. and Mrs. Hollister are spending the evening of life in the substantial enjoyment of those things with which fortune has favored them, and solaced and sustained by the pleasant reflection that they have lived to a good purpose, having discharged their duties faithfully in all the relations of life.

WILLIAM H. CONNELL, a representative farmer of Delaware township, Delaware county, is a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and comes of old English stock, his ancestors having resided in Yorkshire as far back as any records or family tradition give an account of them. His father was the Rev. John Connell, born March 25, 1804, in Yorkshire, being one of seven children of Benjamin and Tamar (Burnley), Connell. John Connell married Elizabeth Dixon, March 25, 1825; entered the min-

Wm H Connell

istry of the Methodist church about the same date; immigrated to America in 1832, and settled at Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., where he resided for some years engaged in ministerial labors; moving in 1844 to Walsingham, Norfolk county, Canada, and thence, in 1857, to Parkersburg, Butler county, Iowa, and ten years later to Lawrence county, Mo.; returning in 1880 to Parkersburg, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying near that place while on a visit to relatives, March 16, 1889. He spent almost his entire life actively engaged in the ministry of the church, and was a powerful means in the hands of his Master in the spread of the truths of the gospel. He first joined the primitive Methodist church, and was licensed to preach by its authority; but after coming to America, in 1843, he was active in the secession movement, out of which came the Weslyan Methodist Church of America, being one of the delegates that attended the Utica convention and took part in the organization of the present Weslyan Methodist Church of America; and when the first conference of that denomination was held at Syracuse, he was one of the twenty-three ministers who were ordained by the Revs. Orange Scott, Luther Lee and L. C. Matlock to preach under the authority of the new organization. He was an itinerant minister and carried the tidings of salvation to suffering men and women in widely scattered regions, performing his labors amid great hardships and privations, and often at the risk of his own life and health. He was a pioneer preacher in all the localities where he served, and the duties which were imposed upon him by reason of his position and relation to his church were throughout life of a most exacting nature. Among the people of Parkersburg and vicinity, this state, he is most pleasently remembered, many of whom among the older citizens have sat under the sound of his voice and listened to him expound the truths of the scriptures, receiving enlightenment from his expositions and spiritual strength from his counsel and encouraging words. He organized the first Methodist Episcopal church in Beaver Valley circuit, and labored zealously for many years for its success. Parkersburg is now a part of it. He carried with him, to that beautiful land toward which he had so long pointed the bright and shining way, the genuine esteem, the sincere love and affection of all who knew him, or knew of his valuable services in behalf of his fellow-men and the cause of christianity.

Our subject's mother, Elizabeth (Dixon) Connell, was a daughter of John and Susan (Dyson) Dixon, natives of Yorkshire, England, where they always resided, and where, after long lives of activity and usefulness they died. The father was a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church, a zealous worker in his church as well as in the cause of christianity. Our subject's mother followed the fortunes of her husband to America, and bore him a faithful and affectionate companionship through all his labors and the changing scenes of his career up to the time of her death, which occurred January 7, 1864. The Rev. John and Elizabeth Connell were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living, and six deceased, four of the deceased ones dying in infancy. The eldest child, a daughter, Susan, is now the wife of

William Wright, a farmer residing in Parkersburg, Butler county, Iowa. William H., the subject of this notice, is the next. Benjamin, a farmer residing near Seattle, in the newly made State of Washington, is the third. The fourth is Elizabeth B., wife of Stephen J. Oliver, a farmer residing near Attica, Harper county, Kans. The two deceased ones who reached any age were John, who died at the age of two years on the passage to America in 1832, and James, who died at the age of twelve at Walsingham, Ontario, Canada.

William H., with whose personal history the remainder of this notice will be taken up with, was born November 29, 1832. He was, therefore, only a child when his parents came to America. He was reared partly in Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., and partly in Walsingham, Norfolk county, Province of Ontario, Canada. He grew up on the farm and received a fair English education. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1857 and located at Parkersburg, Butler county. He was then a comparatively young man, and had saved some money from his labor, having at that time about $160 in cash, which he, immediately on locating, invested in public lands, buying forty acres, on part of which the present town of Parkersburg now stands. After a short residence there he went to Alden, in Hardin county, this state, where he remained for about two years. Returning then to Parkersburg, he settled on his farm and resided there, engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1868, when he traded his farm for one in Delaware county, being the southeast, quarter of section 13, Delaware township, to which he moved and where he has since resided. He has added to his original holding by purchase until he now owns two hundred and twenty-nine acres lying on the north line of Delaware and on the south line of Clayton counties. He has been actively engaged during all these years in farming and stock-raising, and it is but fair to say that he has attained to more than ordinary success. Mr. Connell has been identified with the best interests of the several localities where he has resided since coming to Iowa, always taking an active part in everything looking to the advancement of the material, social, educational and religious welfare of his community. While residing in Butler county he held the offices of assessor and trustee of his township, and while a resident of Parkersburg, Butler county, was engaged during the winters of several years in teaching in the local schools of the place. Connecting himself with the Wesleyan Methodist church at the age of eleven, and going from that to the Methodist Episcopal church shortly afterwards, and from that to the Second Adventist church, in 1858, of which he has since remained a member, he may be said to have spent his entire life from the age of discretion in the service of the church, taking a leading part as a lay member, and giving to the doctrines and principles of those organizations, to which he has belonged, much earnest consideration as well as a practical support in their broader views and more catholic purposes. There is probably no man in the limits of Delaware county who has done as much for the Sunday-schools of that county, and indeed for the Sunday-schools' interest of northeast Iowa, as Mr. Connell. Re-

garding the Sunday-school as the cradle of the church and the church as the ark of safety for society, he has labored zealously in founding new schools over the county, and in maintaining an efficient organization where they have already been started. He has held a number of official positions in connection with the Sunday-schools and churches, the duties of which he has discharged with fidelity. He is the present secretary of the North Iowa Second Adventist Conference. Mr. Connell is an enthusiastic prohibitionist and has given a large share of his labors to the suppression of the vice of intemperance.

March 20, 1853, our subject married Miss Ruth Siprell, of Walsingham, Ontario, Canada, this lady having been born in Oxford, that province, October, 19, 1833, being a daughter of William and Caroline (Gray) Siprell, natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, respectively. One child was born to this union, a son—John S., who was born in Walsingham, March 8, 1854. Mr. Connell had the misfortune to lose his wife in November, 1854. He married again January 28, 1857, taking as his second wife Miss Clarinda Alden, then of Alden, Hardin county, Iowa. This lady was born in Conway, Mass., May 5, 1834, and was a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Richmond) Alden, both natives of Massachusetts, the father being a descendant of John Alden, one of the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower. The parents came to Iowa in 1855 and settled in Hardin county, the town and township of Alden in that county being named for him. The father and mother both died there in the home of their adoption. The fruit of Mr. Connell's second marriage was four children—Henry A., Oscar E., Susan D. and Clara, all of whom are now deceased. Henry A. and Clara died in infancy. Oscar E. was born in Parkersburg, Iowa, in 1859, became grown, married Mattie J. Miller, of Delaware county, and died in the same county in 1889. Susan D. was born in Parkersburg in 1861, became the wife of Dwight Bushnell, of Delaware county, and died in 1885. Mr. Connell lost his second wife March 7, 1866. He married again September 9, 1866, taking to wife Miss Harriet E. Alden, a sister of his former companion; the last wife being a native of Conway, Mass., born March 20, 1844. This union has resulted in the birth of six children—Grace E., born October 28, 1868, and died January 22, 1889; Amy B., born April 3, 1871; Bertha S., born July 15, 1873; Ray W., born January 24, 1876; Willie A., born August 30, 1878, and Myrtle L., born January 4, 1885.

DANIEL WALKER is one of Buchanan county's representative citizens and enterprising business men. He is a native of Sullivan county, N. H., and was born in 1830. He was reared in his native place and grew up on his father's farm. He remained at home till he was twenty-one years old, passing his boyhood and youth in the pursuits common to farm life. He received an ordinary English education, and lived on the farm with his father, giving him the benefit of his labors until 1852. In June of that year he married, taking as his wife Miss Lorinda Gordon, a native also of New Hampshire. He then began the serious duties of life for himself. He settled to

farming and stock-raising and was successfully engaged at this in his native place until 1869. That year he moved to Iowa, settling at Independence, Buchanan county. He at once invested his means in real estate about the city of Independence and also engaged in business. From that day to the present time he has been identified in a number of ways with the best interests of his adopted home, having helped in the promotion of its industries and enterprises, and contributed liberally with his money and his own personal efforts towards building up the city and surrounding country. He has considerable farming interest and owns valuable property in Independence, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank. He has a pleasant home and is surrounded by the many evidences of his industry and good management. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have never had but two children, a son and daughter, Edwin and Nellie, the former being now deceased.

E. COBB was born in Windham, Greene county, N. Y., June 7, 1823. He was reared in his native place. He started West in 1848, coming as far as Chicago. At that point he purchased teams and engaged in the business of buying and transporting wagons to the lead mines about Galena, selling them in that locality and exchanging them for furs which he took back to Chicago and disposed of there to advantage. He was so engaged for about four years. He came to Iowa, June 13, 1853, locating in Buchanan county. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Washington township just west of Independence and adjoining the city limits. At the same time he purchased two acres where his present residence is located, afterwards adding to this by another purchase. His house was the first one built in that vicinity. It was a small one-story shanty, 12 x 22, erected in the hazel bushes.

In an early day he was engaged in caring for the overland freighters and home-seekers, and also in farming. His investments proved profitable and he gradually worked into the stock business, following this very extensively and very successfully for many years.

He owns one of the best farms in Buchanan county and has one of the most pleasant residences in the city of Independence.

He is identified with a number of the leading industries and enterprises of his town and county and has always taken an active interest in everything relating to the prosperity and welfare of his adopted home.

He married in Cook county, Ill., in 1852, taking as his wife Miss Phinanda Butterfield, who was born in Niagara county, N. Y., in 1825, and died in Independence in February, 1872, leaving a family of five children, all sons—Franklin, Edwin, Albert, George and Harry.

THOMAS SCARCLIFF is a native of England, having been born in Lincolnshire, February 11, 1828. He resided in his native place until he was nineteen years of age. He then came to the United States, making his first stop in Genesee county, N. Y., where

for some months he was alternately engaged in the hotel business and on a farm. From there he went to Janesville, Wis., where he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store, and part of the time in a hotel. His time spent in that state altogether amounted to about four years. In 1851 he came to Buchanan county and located two hundred and forty acres, lying north and northeast of Independence and adjoining the town site. He soon after returned to Janesville, but the year following he came again to Independence, and seeing what he believed to be a desirable tract of land lying south of the town site, he returned to Janesville and purchased this tract of land of the owners who lived there, paying for it $450. In 1853 he returned and laid it out in town lots. For the next three years he was engaged in disposing of these lots by sales and trades. The outlook for a flourishing town made the lots very salable, and at high prices. Part of the lot where the Luckey House now stands, twenty feet front and ten rods back, sold for $390. Circumstances and hard times caused a reverse of fortune, making an absolute lull in the market and lots could not be sold at any price. While these lots were selling for such fabulous prices, other commodities were inflated also. The influx of immigration made a visible difference in the prices of everything. In a few weeks the demand so far exceeded the supply that he made a business of bringing grain from older counties adjoining. Mr. Scarcliff engaged in this enterprise moderately, hauling some oats from Linn county, paying from 30 to 35 cents per bushel, and found ready sale for the same at $1 per bushel, corn bringing $1.25 per bushel. In 1856 or 1857 there was such a decline that grain had really no cash value. The completion of the railroad in 1859 seemed to restore the markets, the price of oats reaching as high as 42 cents. About this time Mr. Scarcliff was well initiated in the grain business, buying and shipping on the market. His books show profit and loss with accuracy; but the profit exceeded the loss quite sufficiently to justify his continuing the business. In the latter part of the year 1860 he laid in about twelve thousand bushels of oats, averaging in price about 18 or 20 cents per bushel. The war breaking out the year following prevented shipping down the Mississippi, therefore blockading the market so completely that oats dropped as low as 7 cents per bushel; but, in the spring of 1862, when navigation opened up again he shipped it to St. Louis and realized a profit above the first price paid.

The rise and fall of prices were not confined to grain alone, but to commodities of all kinds. In the winter of 1861–'62, Mr. Scarcliff paid 1½ cents per pound for dressed hogs; the price steadily advancing till it reached as high as $2.65 per hundred before spring. The grain business has been Mr. Scarcliff's principal vocation since the railroad came through. He was the first buyer of Independence who shipped grain over the railroad after its completion, some years his business amounting to as high as $100,000. He has since the first done business on the same ground, scarcely absent three weeks during the whole time, which is about twenty-one years. He is one of the very few men in the United States who has been in business that length of time who has always paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Scarcliff married in Independence, September 30, 1862, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Hattie S. Crippen, a native of New York State.

As will be seen by this sketch, Mr. Scarcliff was one of the first settlers of Buchanan county, and has helped to not only lay the first lines to its successful history but has always been one of the solid business benefactors of the county.

He helped organize the military company; was one of the first stockholders in the People's National Bank and also in the First National Bank. And in all things relating to the prosperity and welfare of his adopted home he has taken an active interest.

J. S. WOODWARD, attorney-at-law, of Independence, Buchanan county, was born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1830. He lived until he attained the age of seven years at Hanover, N. H., the home of his father, Stephen Woodward. He then went to Tunbridge, Vt., where he lived until he came West. His father died in 1865; his mother died in 1882, at Albany, N. Y. She was at the time of her death eighty-four years of age.

Mr. Woodward was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., one of New England's first-class schools. He was fitted for Dartmouth College, but he did not pursue the course, as he had made up his mind to follow Horace Greeley's advice to young men. When about twenty years old he went to Wisconsin, where he read law in the office of George B. Ely, of Janesville; and in August, 1853, was admitted to the bar in that place. He came to Buchanan county the same fall, and located at Independence, then a place of perhaps twenty or thirty inhabitants. At the time of his arrival his entire capital consisted of a Yankee nine-pence and six law books. Of course his business was very small at first, but, by diligently attending to it, Mr. Woodward gained the confidence of the people, and rose rapidly as the county became more thickly settled. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and from that time onward his business steadily increased. In 1857 he was elected a member of the State legislature, and represented his district with much credit. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention. He has twice been mayor of the city of Independence. Mr. Woodward has done a large business for many years. He has practiced law six years longer than any other lawyer in the city. Many of the prominent lawyers of this vicinity have been students in his office as well as several who are now practicing in other states. Mr. Woodward has always been a constant worker, and is at present doing as large business as any lawyer in the county. It is unnecessary to add that he stands high in the community, and possesses the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In physique Woodward is a little below the medium height; sparely, but well built; coal black eyes and hair to match. He has untiring energy, is ever active, never caught napping, always on the alert and diligent. His characteristics as a lawyer may be gathered from the

above. He is untiring and ceaseless in the cause of his clients, and never forsakes them until he is victorious or hopelessly defeated. In speaking, his whole body is in motion. There is no circumlocution, no hitching and hesitating to pick out smooth and elegant expressions; the only object is to hit the mark. If he sometimes scatters, his shots are so rapid that some are sure to hit. When Jamison was living there was rarely a case in which both were not engaged, and generally on opposite sides. A detailed history of the legal contests between these two men would fill a volume with rich and rare reading. Woodward is the prince of good fellows, social, genial and generous. His humor is proverbial. His organ of mirth is developed to such a degree that it has been said of him that he would smile the longest and loudest of any man in Iowa. Woodward's high standing at the bar, his integrity as a citizen, his sparkling wit and social qualities would have commended for him almost any official position. He has never asked, but steadily refused political preferment. Mr. Woodward has one of the handsomest residences in Independence. It is very tastefully planned, and is both beautiful and convenient.

Mr. Woodward was married in 1855 to Miss Caroline Morse, who was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1835. They have three children living and two deceased. Ann died when nine months old; Jerome when nineteen months old. Agnes was born March 26, 1861; Will M. was born June 29, 1865; Katie, born March 21, 1872. Mr. Woodward is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He has been a stanch republican since the organization of the party.

JAMES JAMISON. The name of James Jamison deserves mention in this volume. He was one of the first lawyers of Buchanan county, both in point of time and ability. During his life he was well and favorably known all over this section of the state, and is now most pleasantly remembered by his former associates and many of the older citizens, especially of Buchanan county. He was born February 14, 1828, in Armstrong county, Pa. Of his father we can learn but little, except that he was very poor, and died when James was two years of age, leaving a widow and two children. James was given to his uncle, with whom he lived until he was eighteen years of age, working on the farm summers and attending school winters. At eighteen he cut loose from his uncle and commenced the struggles of life alone and unaided.

Like so many others, in the vast army of self-made men, he gained discipline and money by teaching district school winters. His summers were devoted to study. In 1850 he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., where he remained for two years, working his way. He then commenced the study of law with the Hon. David Derickson, at Meadville, and was admitted to the bar August 18, 1853. He immediately took his diploma and started for the West. With no particular point in view, he threw himself into the great wave sweeping toward the West, trusting more to chance than to design, as to where he should land.

Independence was the place, and without hesitation, but with an assurance that success awaited him, he at once opened an office. His first law case was tried for Orrin Lewis, October 18, 1853, for which

he received a fee of $3. His business for the first month amounted to $5.75.

A more uncouth, awkward, unpromising young man in personal appearance than Jamison was, at that time, never threw his shingle to the public. Tall and angular, with light hair, a face not moulded for beauty, awkward in every move, a gesticulation that defied all rules, a hesitancy of speech that was painful, he was at once, by superficial observers, set down as a failure. To the young men he was a subject of ridicule; to the young ladies a curiosity.

The public soon began to observe that, from early morning until late at night, he never left his office except for meals. People soon learned that if they ever should want anything of Jamison, they would always know where to find him. The value of the adage, "Keep your office and your office will keep you," was well known and appreciated by him. Clients began to drop in. Their business was dispatched with wonderful promptness and accuracy. His knowledge of the law, his sound judgment, and his keen insight into the affairs of men, amazed the people. Beneath that ugly exterior, a broad, comprehensive mind was discovered. Clients thickened around him; business accumulated, and he was soon in the midst of an extensive and lucrative practice. Fortune and fame increased. But few cases were tried in Buchanan county in which he was not interested. He was largely engaged in the real estate transactions of the county. As a counselor he had but few equals in the state. The quaint and witty sayings of Jamison would fill a volume. One must be preserved. One of his objections was overruled by the court in a trial of a case. Jamison very dryly remarked, "your honor is right and I am wrong, as your honor most always is."

As a citizen he was just and honest. He set a noble example of filial attachment. His widowed mother presided over his home (for he never married), and her life was made happy by his constant love and devotion. But for one enemy, Jamison would have been living to-day; would have been in the front ranks of his profession, and a highly honored and wealthy citizen. Having no family to call forth and cultivate his domestic nature, his social qualities gradually found relaxation in the society of those whose tendencies were downward. The sequel need not be told. It is useless to follow him down the road so many have traveled. It is the same old path; once entered it is seldom forsaken. It leads all classes to the same goal. The talented, noble James Jamison died a victim to intemperance the second day of August, 1878.

DR. HORATIO BRYANT was born in Plymouth county, Mass., June 9, 1809. He was reared in his native place and resided with his father until he was twelve years old. At that age he began the world for himself. After a few years spent at general labor he entered college at the age of seventeen, and entered upon a course of study designed to prepare him for some calling of usefulness in life. He was seven years completing his college education, two years of which time was spent in Amherst college. He graduated from Union

college in 1836. He selected medicine as his profession and at once began the study of it. He graduated in medicine in New Haven in 1838. He began the practice in Hampden county, Mass., where he followed it about eighteen months, when he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in this as well as in the general practice soon attained some distinction. Some years after he attended a course of lectures in New York city, and returning to Plymouth county, Mass., engaged in the practice there until the fall of 1854 when he came to Iowa, locating at Independence, Buchanan county. This has since continued the place of his residence. He was engaged for over thirty years in the practice at Independence, during which time he took high standing as a physician. Dr. Bryant has done good service for the people of his adopted home, and he not only stands well as a physician, but he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him, also, as a citizen.

At Amherst, Mass., in 1836, Dr. Bryant married, uniting his life's fortunes with Miss Luthera Clark of that place.

C. W. WILLIAMS. That the beautiful little city of Independence should become the trotting-horse center of this section of the United States, and that its stables should have a reputation over the world, is due solely to the genius and pluck of one man, Mr. C. W. Williams, present proprietor of Rush Park, and trainer and owner of some of the greatest young trotters the world has ever seen. Some account of the history of such a man and of his enterprise can not fail to be of interest.

Mr. Williams is essentially an Iowa man, though born in New York State. He is thirty-three years of age, and came to Iowa with his parents when eleven years old. Most of his life since that time has been spent in this vicinity. He received a common-school education, and when a youth clerked in a store at Jesup. In 1875 he ran a milk wagon in Chicago. In 1876 he learned telegraphy and acted as railroad operator for a time. In 1878 he engaged in the butter business at Independence, and operated one of the best creameries in this county. In 1880 he engaged in the same business at Ossian, Iowa, and later established the Charles Creamery Company in Chicago. Mr. Williams was bold and original in all his operations, and was successful in most of his business projects.

About five years ago Mr. Williams turned his attention to horses. His first purchases were two well-bred, but not remarkable, mares from Stout's, of Dubuque. They were Lou and Gussie Wilkes, by Mambrino Boy. To others were subsequently added to these, and the quartette shipped from Ossian to Kentucky.

For two years Mr. Williams had devoted himself to the study of the pedigrees of the different trotting families, their record as sires and producers of speed. After looking over all the great trotting families he decided to breed into the Wilkes family. Accordingly the mares were shipped to Lexington, Ky., where they were kept in a stable on the agricultural fair ground while he proceeded to look around the different stock farms. As Mr. Williams was anxious to breed into

the Wilkes family, he naturally went to Ash Grove, Ky., the home of George Wilkes, the founder of that popular family of brothers.

After looking well over the field he decided to breed three of his mares to Jay Bird, and one to William L., a trotter which is a full brother to Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, at that time the fastest stallion in the Wilkes family. The Mambrino Boy mare Lou was bred to William L. She was then a magnificent specimen of horseflesh, with perfect action, plenty of speed, muscle and endurance. The produce was Axtell. The produce of one of the mares to Jay Bird was Allerton.

After giving them every opportunity to become hardy, Williams took the colts to his farm, broke them when they were yearlings, jogged them a little during the summer and turned them out. Shortly after the colts became two years old, Williams began to give them a systematic course of training.

As a result, in one of his first races, Axtell trotted a mile on a half mile track in 2:31¼, which was the fastest two-year-old record on a half mile track. He was subsequently trotted in several colt stakes, and in August was taken to Chicago and trotted a mile for a cup at Washington Park. The mile was made, as history shows, in 2:24¾. Afterwards, at Minneapolis, he lowered his record to 2:24. Then he participated in one or two more small colt races, after which he was shipped to Lexington, Ky., to combat in the fall meeting of the Kentucky Breeders' Association. This was in October. Here Axtell started to beat his record. He did the first mile in 2:27, and just at evening on a cold day was cut loose and trotted a mile without a skip or a break in 2:23.

This extraordinary performance concluded Axtell's engagements for 1888. He was shipped home, turned out for four months, was in service in the early spring, and early in July started at the Minnehaha Driving Park in Minneapolis to beat the three-year-old record, which was 2:18. The colt did the mile in 2:15½. The following week at Hamline, Minn., Axtell essayed to beat his record, but only equalled it. Then he was sent to Cleveland, and started to beat his record of 2:15½, trotting the mile in 2:14¾, which was his mark up to Friday, August 23, when he reduced it to 2:14 at Washington Park, in Chicago. The three-year-old record prior to Axtell's performance was that of Sable Wilkes 2:18, made on the Pacific slope. As a singular coincidence, Sable Wilkes, which held the three-year-old record for two years, is a son of Guy Wilkes, a brother of William L. At this time, Mr. Williams refused $100,000 for Axtell. On October 11, the great colt trotted a mile at Terre Haute, Ind., in 2:12, reducing the world's stallion record. A Chicago syndicate, in the evening, offered Mr. Williams $105,000 for the colt, which he accepted with hesitation, and the great colt passed into other hands. Axtell was in stud service this year at $1,000, and brought his owners an income of $40,000.

Allerton, in 1888, as a two-year-old, trotted a mile in 2:40¾. Last year he was in the stud, and started in his maiden race at Minneapolis against a field of aged horses, winning in the third, fourth and fifth heats; obtaining a record in the fifth heat of 2:24½. The following week at

Hamline, Allerton started in a large field of aged horses again and reduced his record to 2:23. This was his last effort prior to his engagements at Cleveland, where he encountered Lady Bullion and other horses, and, although he did not win a heat, the colt was timed separately in his third endeavor in the race and marked at 2:20¾. Two days afterwards he started again, this time to beat his record, trotting a mile in 2:19, the middle half in 1:07¼.

During the Washington Park meeting last year, Allerton trotted eight heats, winning six. He made the fifth heat in his race at Washington Park in 2:24, and the third heat in the second race in 2:18¼.

Mr. Williams is the only man in the long history of the turf that has ever had two three-year-olds that could beat 2:20.

He always practiced full feeding, Axtell and Allerton each consuming eighteen quarts of oats daily. Mr. W. does his own driving. His methods are all of the common-sense order, and by his originality he frequently infringes the time-honored theories of breeders and drivers.

At the State fair, in September, 1889, Allerton went lame, and this lameness troubled him until the present season, though it did not incapacitate him for stud service. He improved during the season, and was driven a mile in 2:16¾, in June. The last week in July, Allerton trotted in the Horseman's Expectation stake at Detroit, winning two heats and reducing his record to 2:16¼. His fee in 1890 was $500.

Soon after sending his first mares to Kentucky, Mr. Williams came to Independence and leased the fair-grounds, one-half mile west of town, and placed his horses in the stables there. The following winter he purchased these grounds, forty acres, also the Millington forty south of it, and eighty acres west, all located on the south side of the main road, in a square of one hundred and sixty acres, with the Hospital road running north and south through the middle. In 1888 Mr. Williams added ten acres to the property bought from Miss Mason, and twenty acres bought from Dr. Wilson on the north side of the main road, giving a total acreage of one hundred and ninety. The surface of this land is gently undulating, the soil good and well adapted for Mr. Williams' purposes. Last winter Mr. Williams bought from E. Cobb one hundred and twenty acres, lying east and south of the above-mentioned property, so that Rush park now comprises three hundred and ten acres.

All horsemen who have used the track are enthusiastic in its praise, and many believe it will be the prevailing form of track in the future.

CHRISTIAN COONROD, a farmer, residing in Coffin's Grove township, about six miles northwest of Manchester, is certainly the oldest man in Delaware county, and probably the oldest man in northeast Iowa. He says that he was born September 22, 1780. He would, therefore, at this writing (September, 1890) be one hundred and ten years old. There are no means at hand for verifying the dates, the fact as to the time of his birth resting upon his memory, unsupported by any corroborative evidence. Still, if we grant Mr. Coonrod the same privilege in reference to testifying

for himself as to his age that we grant other men, and take his statement in reference to that fact as we take the statements of other men, the date above given must stand in the record as the time when he made his appearance in this world. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., and comes of ancestry which, according to his statement, was remarkable for its longevity. His father, Jacob Coonrod, lived to be only fifty-five, but his grandfather Coonrod reached the great age of one hundred and six; his grandmother Coonrod was something over one hundred, while his mother died at one hundred and two, and his maternal grandfather at ninety-seven. He is of German and French extraction, his father having been a native of Germany, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Steinbrook, a native of France Christian Coonrod was reared in Cumberland county, Pa. He served in the War of 1812, taking part in the assault on Queenstown heights and the battle of Fort Erie, witnessing Perry's great victory on the lake, and concluded his military career at Sackett's harbor, where he was discharged. at the end of the war. He remembers events connected with the war quite well, but he can not fix dates. This, and the fact that he lost his discharge papers years ago, has prevented his getting a pension for his military services at that time.

Returning to Pennsylvania at the close of the War of 1812, Mr. Coonrod took up farming, and followed it until the Erie canal was opened to traffic, when he sought and secured employment on that, running a line boat for several years between the chief commercial points on that water-way. He had previously operated a small boat on the Schuylkill river, when Philadelphia was a place of only a few thousand, Reading, a small country town, and Pittsburgh consisted of two stores and a boarding-house.

Starting West in 1850, Mr. Coonrod came as far as McHenry county, Ill., where he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land and engaged, on a rather extensive scale, in farming. He resided there for six years, when, losing most of of his property by a prairie fire, he decided to sell out and seek a home further west. He came to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1856, taking up his residence at Colesburg, in Colony township, where he resided for some time, moving from there to where he now lives in Coffin's Grove township, about six miles northwest of Manchester. Mr. Coonrod has been engaged for the last forty years of his life in farming, meeting with only fair success. He married about 1830, and his wife, a lady now about seventy-six years old, still abides with him. He has had nine children, most of whom are living, some of them being grandparents.

Mr. Coonrod has been a life-long democrat and had he been an active politician he might now with some appropriateness be called one of the "fathers of the party." His political ambition, however, has found ample gratification in the simple exercise of his franchise, he never having held so much as a county office. He is exceedingly simple in his tastes and methods of living, carrying out the democratic principle in its broadest sense. Up to a few years ago he drank freely of ardent spirits whenever he chose, and says that he does not know that his days have been short-

ened by his so doing. He has used tobacco since he was a lad sixteen years old, and he has found much solace in the "weed" and does not believe that the indulgence has ever injured his health. All in all, Mr. Coonrod is a somewhat remarkable man, and he is one man whose autobiography and personal recollections would make interesting reading matter had he only the ability to "spice" them up and commit them to print.

COL. JED LAKE was born in Virgil, Courtland county, N. Y., November 18, 1830. His father, Jedediah Lake, was the son of Henry Lake, of Montgomery county, N. Y., who served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. He enlisted when seventeen years of age, and served four years. Jedediah Lake settled in Virgil in 1822, at the age of twenty-four, and was married to Patience Church, of the adjoining town of Marathon. They had two sons and two daughters. Our Jed Lake was the second son. His widowed mother with four children, the eldest seven and the youngest less than one year old, kept the family together, and carried on the farm until the eldest son was of age, when he took charge of it. This threw Jed on his own resources. He had received, at this time, no education except from common schools. He hired out to a neighboring farmer for the summer, but after working a month a disagreement arose, and Jed left. While on his way to find employment he met a man going to Ithaca to start for New York, with a canal-boat. To him Jed hired out to drive a team on the Erie canal at thirteen dollars per month. The colonel says he has always felt a little diffidence about telling this part of his history, but since the election of Garfield he speaks of it with pride. He laid up some money that season, and the next spring went to New York Central college. By teaching, and working on farms, he supported himself for two years at this institution. At this time he would have been ready to enter college, had he been prepared in Latin and Greek, but in his youth he had been taught to despise these studies, and it took him these two years to get over the prejudice. At this time the Cortland academy was in the full tide of its prestige. Here Jed took mathematics under Professor Lawrence, the author of mathematical works, and English grammar under S. W. Clark (also author of a text book), and German under Professor Maasburgh, and Latin under Professor Sanford. In May, 1855, he was taken with bilious fever and paralysis of the right side, and by the advice of physicians quit school. In the fall of that year he engaged to travel with William Swift, a cousin of the noted Professor Swift, of Rochester observatory. This Swift was giving lectures on electricity, electro-magnetism, and an exposé of spirit rappings, which had just then come into notoriety. In this capacity he traveled until 1855, visiting New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. At this time, desiring to settle into permanent business, he packed his satchel and started for Des Moines, Iowa, but landed in Inde-

pendence, in October, 1855, where he has since resided. His health would not permit his engaging in a profession, so he spent two years on a farm. At the end of that time his cousin persuaded him to purchase a half interest in a saw-mill, and then lit out between two days, leaving Jed sole proprietor. Jed has not seen his cousin since. After a little he blew up the boiler, sold the remnants, sold all he had and paid his debts, as far as he could, came to town and commenced the study of law. He sometimes tells that it looked awful dark to him, after he blew up his mill, but he is now satisfied that it was the best thing that ever happened to him. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1859. He was examined by Hon. F. E. Bissell and D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and John H. Pierce, of Anamosa, and they gave him a flattering recommend to the court. Honorable George W. Bemis tells that one day, meeting Jed, he said to him: "Jed, I understand that you are admitted to the bar. Now, my advice to you is to go West and grow up with the country. You can make something out there." Said Jed, with clinched fist, "I brought one thousand dollars in gold to this place, and I'm not going to leave here until I can take as much away as I brought." Mr. Lake then settled down to the practice of the law. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the State legislature. The following summer he enlisted in a company then being raised by Captain Noble, and was elected first lieutenant. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-seventh regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, by Governor Kirkwood. He served with his regiment during the war. His regiment was in very many battles, and lost a large number of men. At the close of the war he was colonel of his regiment. He then returned to Independence and resumed the practice of law. He has been urged by his friends to accept many official positions, such as representative, senator, and judge of district court, but he has positively refused to accept any office that would take him away from his business. He served as alderman for six years, as a member of the school board for seven years, and was a member of the board of supervisors two years. He performed the duties of the above offices with admirable skill and ability. He now holds the position of director and attorney of the First National Bank of this city; also director, attorney and chairman of the executive committee of the Independence Mill Company. In his law practice he has been eminently successful, and has secured an abundant competence.

In personal appearance, the colonel is a solid, well-built man, weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds; has gray eyes and coal black hair. By strict observance of the laws of health he has preserved a remarkable fresh and youthful appearance, for a man of his years. As a lawyer he has but few equals in this part of the state. He has a strong analytical mind and a very retentive memory. Is a close student, not only of law, but of general literature. He is not given to ostentatious show and glitter. Everything is business and matter of fact. His fine judicial mind and commanding presence well qualify him for the bench. Jed Lake was married June 2, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Meyer. He has two children—Rush C., born April 13, 1862, and Hattie I., born February 7, 1870.

JOB ODELL was born seven miles from Nashville, in Davidson county, Tenn., December 16, 1811. He is the eldest child and only son of Gabriel and Nancy (Sullivan) Odell, both of whom were natives of Virginia, born in the latter part of the last century and taken to Tennessee by their parents, who settled on the Cumberland a few years after the starting of Robertson's colony, where Nashville now stands. Both families came from Virginia and were representatives of that sturdy pioneer stock which beat the savage foes of civilization back to the trans-Mississippi country, felled the forests, founded the cities and laid the corner stone of the splendid commonwealths which have since grown out of the colonies planted by such men as Sevier, Robertson, Shelby and others along the great rivers of the Southwest. Gabriel Odell, after growing to maturity in Davidson county, Tenn., married Nancy Sullivan of that county, she being a daughter of Thomas Sullivan, and moved about 1813 to a point near the present town of Brookville, Ind., where he resided about three years, moving thence to the vicinity of Richmond, Ind., where he lived till 1829. He then moved to Elkhart county, Ind., and a year later to Cass county, Mich., settling near Edwardsburg. There he and his wife both died at advanced ages. He was a farmer all his life, but was largely dominated by the spirit of the pioneer and his career was somewhat of that irregular kind characteristic of the unsettled frontiersman. He had three children, one son and two daughters, the son, Job, being the subject of this notice, and the daughters, Sinai and Sallie, being both now deceased.

Job Odell was reared in Indiana, growing up on a farm in the localities already designated as the places of his parents' residence when he was a boy. His surroundings in youth were better culculated to give strength to those sturdier traits of character which had distinguished his ancestors than they were to foster a sublimated spirit of refinement which seems to be the mark of this age. The tasks set before lads of his time were to learn how to wield the ax, to swing a jumping coulter-plow, to hunt the cattle far away in the forests among the ranges, to go to mill and to do the hundred and one little things around home which are now comprised in that compendious word "chores," the signification of which the average boy of this day does not need to be told. As might be guessed, the education which fell to the lot of young Odell was little enough. His school training was restricted to the usual three months' term during winter, and the scope of his studies did not extend beyond reading, writing, and arithmatic, with a little grammar and geography thrown in to add polish to what might otherwise seem to lack finish as a common-school course. Amidst surroundings of a primitive kind, engaged at employments of the sort here designated and trained to the habits of industry and general usefulness which marked the life of the farm boy sixty years ago, our subject passed his youthful days, doubtless having as much pleasure, and that of a more innocent kind, as the average boy enjoys at this time. In 1830 he married, and, following in the footsteps of his worthy ancestors, settled down to farming in Cass county, Mich., whither

he moved that year. He resided in that county, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1850, when, following the promptings of the spirit of adventure born in him, and longing for the freedom of the forests and the plains, he came to Iowa and settled in Elk township, Delaware county. That was a comparatively early date for the locality where he cast his lot, and he was among the pioneers of his community. He bought forty acres of land in Elk township and entered a hundred more of government land and again assumed the calling of farming, which he has followed successfully since. A little later, in 1852, he, in connection with a neighbor, John Martindale, began the erection of a much needed grist-mill in Elk township, which was the first mill built in that locality and one that they conducted successfully for twelve years. Mr. Odell began at an early date to take an interest in the public affairs of his locality, and he maintains this interest also up to the present time. He has held many township and school offices, discharging their duties creditably to himself and acceptably to his neighbors. His efforts in politics have never extended beyond his township, but in that limit he was especially in earlier years a political factor of recognized importance. He cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van-Buren, from which it is needless to say that he was in those years a democrat. He affiliated actively with the democratic party up to the time of its rejection of and violent opposition to the Missouri compromise measure, when he went over to the whigs and subsequently joined the republicans. For several years past he has taken much interest in labor matters and has given his support to the union labor ticket, when that party has had a ticket in the field. Mr. Odell has always favored prohibition and has been outspoken in his opposition to the liquor traffic. He believes in schools and churches, and maintains that the purity of the body politic depends upon the purity of the home, and that two of the most powerful aids to the cultivation of virtue and intelligence in the young, and the preservation of good home influences, are our common schools and our public places of worship.

Marrying in 1830, Mr. Odell soon became the head of a family and he has reared and fitted for lives of usefulness a number of children, all of whom it is pleasant to know are giving a large meaning to the scriptural injunction, "Honor thy father and thy mother," by their industrious, upright lives. Mr. Odell has been twice married, marrying first in 1830. His first wife bore the maiden name of Mary Jones. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1810, and died in Cass county, Mich., in 1842. Six children were the result of this union, as follows—Franklin, who is now a farmer residing in California; John S., deceased; Cyrus, a carpenter in Cass county, Mich.; and three infants that died unnamed. Mr. Odell married in Cass county, Mich., a few years after his first wife's death, his second wife being Miss Mary Nichol, then of that county, but a native of Butler county, Ohio, born in 1819. This lady died April 8, 1889, leaving surviving her, besides her husband, six children, one having already preceded her to the world beyond. The eldest of these children is Gabriel H., who is the present sheriff of

Delaware county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; the second is Abigail, now the wife of A. B. Smith, of Nebraska; the next, William, is a farmer residing in Delaware county; Nancy is the wife of Frank N. Taylor, of Missouri; Corbly M. is a farmer of Delaware county; Isaac is a farmer still residing with his father, and John is deceased.

O. H. P. ROSZELL. One of the most conspicuous and remarkable characters identified with the history of Buchanan county was the Hon. O. H. P. Roszell. With his commanding presence, superior ability and strict integrity, he would have been a marked character anywhere. He was born December 21, 1827, in Canandaigua, N. Y. His father died when he was nine years of age. His education was completed at the Cary Collegiate seminary, where he attended for several years. When he was twenty-one years of age he determined to find himself a home in the great West. His first summer was spent with a government surveying party in Wisconsin. December, 1849, found him in Independence, where he remained until his death. The first few years of his Western life were spent in various pursuits, principally in teaching and surveying. In 1854 he was elected the first county judge of Buchanan county, which position he occupied for six years. The county judge at that time was a very important functionary. His power, in reference to all business pertaining to county matters, was almost exclusive and unlimited. In 1858 Judge Roszell was elected county superintendent of public schools, holding the position for two years. He was, also, in the same year, elected a member of the State school board of education, and was a member of that body when the present free school system was adopted, and one of the committee who drafted the original bill. He was elected mayor of the city of Independence on three different occasions. He was married in Independence, in 1852, to Miss Mary E. Whait, by whom he had nine children. Judge Roszell was of extraordinary personal appearance, tall, dignified and commanding. The expression of his face was always grave and thoughtful, but good humored. His fine presence and brilliant talents at once commanded respect, even among strangers. In his speeches he was clear, logical and forcible, rather than abounding in rhetorical embellishment. He was a strong partisan, always taking great interest in political affairs, and always an ardent democrat of the old school. Yet such was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, that he was rarely beaten in a political race, although his party was in a hopeless minority. As a lawyer, he did not meet with brilliant success. His life was so much taken up with other matters, that others, with less ability, outstripped him at the bar. Probably no man in Buchanan county did so much for popular education as he. He was always an enthusiast in advancing the efficiency of our public schools. He died the fifth day of October, 1877. A vast concourse of people from all parts of the county gathered at the funeral to shed a tear over the remains of one of Buchanan

county's greatest and best men. He is one of the few, comparatively, who have left their impress for good in the community in which he lived.

DR. GERSHOM H. HILL was born in Garnavillo, Clayton county, Iowa, on the eighth of May, 1846. His grandfather, Mark Langdon Hill, was once a United States senator; his father, James J. Hill, a graduate of Bowdoin College and of Andover Theological Seminary, a home missionary and a member of the "Iowa Band." His mother was a daughter of Deacon Gershom Hyde. These ancestors were all natives of Maine and on both sides of English descent. During boyhood the doctor lived in the towns of Albany and Savanna, Ill., Glencoe, Minn., and Wapello, Iowa. He is a graduate of Iowa college, in Grinnell, and of Rush Medical college, in Chicago. He read medicine with Dr. C. C. Parker, of Fayette, Iowa, and after finishing his preparation to practice, located at Moline, Ill. After spending nine months of professional life in Moline, he came to Independence, Iowa, on the fourth of December, 1874, to take the position of first assistant physician in the hospital for the insane. Upon the resignation of Dr. Reynolds, he was promoted to superintendent on the first of November, 1881. He still continues to hold this position.

The last three months of the year 1878 were spent in post-graduate studies in New York city. On the ninth of January, 1879, he was married to Miss Louisa B. Ford, a school-marm in Lynn, Mass. Dr. and Mrs. Hill were formerly Congregationalists, but in Independence are connected with the First Presbyterian church, of which he is now an elder. They have one child, a daughter, four years old.

The doctor lost his mother when he was six years old; his father died in 1870. These parents are buried in Grinnell. He has one own brother, who is a clergyman in Medford, Mass., also two half-brothers and four half-sisters by his stepmother, who resides in Des Moines. The doctor is a trustee of his *alma mater* at Grinnell, and a lecturer in the medical department in the State University. He is a member of the following professional organizations—The American Medical Association, the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, the American Academy of Medicine, the Iowa State Medical Society, the Austin Flint Medical Association, the Cedar Valley Medical Association, the Fayette County Medical Society and the Buchanan County Medical Society. He has been honored with the presidency of the last named society for more than ten years.

ROBERT L. JACKSON, Hopkinton, Iowa. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of eleven children, eight of whom are living. He was born at Hopkinton, Iowa, May 6, 1862. The greater part of his life has been spent at Hopinton. After attending the public school of the place for some time he entered Lenox College, where he pursued a four years' course, and in 1888, graduated from the institution, receiving

the degree of B. S. Mr. Jackson has always sought the welfare of his native town and of its institutions. During his last year in college he succeeded in getting his class interested in a number of movements that would benefit the college. About two years before this time a movement was started by the Old Students' Association of the college, having for its aim the raising of funds with which to erect a building in which to hold the meetings of the association. Some interest was taken in the movement for a time but finally was almost abandoned. Mr. Jackson succeeded in having a meeting appointed at which members of the college alumni, of the Old Students' Association and of his class were present. At this meeting an organization was affected which subsequently led to the raising of funds for the erection of a young ladies' boarding hall. At the solicitation of the board of trustees of the college Mr. Jackson consented to work, during the summer of 1888, in the interests of the college, he succeeding in raising considerable money for the new building. October 12, 1888, he began the publication at Hopkinton of the *Delaware County Leader*, and has since continued to be its editor and proprietor.

The paper has been prosperous from the beginning, and its editor contemplates enlarging its pages. Besides doing considerable job work, this office prints the *Lenox Nutshell*, a paper published in the interest of the college.

Leroy Jackson and Jerusha M. Wright were married at Dubuque, October 31, 1837. As a result of this union eleven children were born. Harvey was born November 10, 1838, died April 15, 1840. William H., born August 5, 1840, died while a soldier in the Union army at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; he was a member of Company K, Twenty-first Iowa infantry. Mary Louise, born January 21, 1842. Henry C., born February 23, 1844. Martha Anna, born February 7, 1846. Edward, born October 29, 1848. Susan C., born December 18, 1851. Charles W., born May 25, 1854; died March 21, 1856. Frank Christopher, born May 23, 1857. Fredrick Leroy, born March 28, 1860. Robert Louis, born May 6, 1862.

Leroy Jackson was the fifth of eleven children, and was born at Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Ky., February 6, 1804, and died November, 1884. The children of the family were—Nancy, born May 15, 1798; Elisha, born April 13, 1800; Samuel, born May 11, 1802; Leroy, born February 6, 1804; Elizabeth, born September 26, 1806; Martha, born March 30, 1808; Mary, born July 1, 1810; Ester, born May 28, 1812; Christopher, born January 27, 1816; Susanah, born October 10, 1819; Harvey, born October 24, 1822. When twenty-two years old, Leroy Jackson went to New Orleans where he engaged in the commission business. Not being able to stand the climate he returned to Kentucky, and afterward was in charge of boat-loads of goods which were taken to the New Orleans market. When returning from one of these trips he and Abraham Lincoln were fellow-passengers and became well acquainted. Mr. Jackson lived in Missouri about five years. He joined a company during the Black Hawk war, afterward spent a part of two summers at Galena, Ill. He was in Iowa as early as 1828. He was employed at Galena, Prairie du Chien and Dubuque as an Indian trader. While

thus engaged a number of men crossed the river with the intention of making a permanent settlement at Dubuque. The territory, however, was not open to settlement, and a company of soldiers under the command of Jefferson Davis were dispatched to drive the settlers back to the Illinois side of the river. Within a few months Dubuque was permanently settled and Mr. Jackson was one of the first to become a settler. He bought property, built the first brick house in Dubuque, if not in the state, and kept the first hotel there. While Mr. Jackson was living in Dubuque, a man, who owned property where Chicago now stands, offered him a large tract of land for one-third as much of Dubuque land. The trade was not made as it was known that much of the Chicago land was either below the surface of the water or a series of almost impassable marshes. It was thought at that time that Dubuque would be the large town of the West. In 1833 he went to Delaware county on a trading expedition, and liked the country so well that he returned in 1840, bought land and lived here until his death. He was the first permanent settler in Hopkinton. He and H. A. Carter laid out the town of Hopkinton. He engaged in farming, milling and the dairy business. He was one of the founders of Lenox college, and in after years when that institution was in debt he paid off the indebtedness, thereby having the entire property in his name. He then deeded the property to the Presbyterian synod. He was the first sheriff of the county and held the office three years. He afterwards held other offices in the county.

Jesse Jackson, father of Leroy Jackson, was born in Virginia, April 13, 1770; died at Greenville, Ky., January, 1847. When sixteen years old he had planned to go to Kentucky with a party of settlers, but on the day of starting was detained. The party, however, started out at the appointed time and before reaching Kentucky all were killed by the Indians. Another party, of which Mr. Jackson was a member, settled in Kentucky a few months later and on the way saw the remains of the former party. Jesse Jackson was a farmer and millwright; owned slaves and engaged quite extensively in raising tobacco. Jesse Jackson's father was an eminent doctor and was in the Revolutionary army under Washington. Here the ancestry, which is English and French, is traced with the early history of the American colonies.

Note.—It is not likely that this sketch would have been written had Jesse Jackson, above mentioned, joined the party in Virginia as was the intention. He, like the members of that party, would probably have been murdered by the Indians.

Mrs. J. M. Jackson, *née* Wright, was born in New York city, June 19, 1819. She was the eldest of seven children. William H. Wright was born February 22, 1821, died June 25, 1821; Mary Ann Hubbord, born September 8, 1822, died at the age of eleven years; Russell Nevins, born March 20, 1825, died July 27, 1826; Eliza Townsend, born February 25, 1828, died March 18, 1888; Catherine Louise, born March 19, 1830; Henrietta Davenport, born January 23, 1832, died at the age of six months.

William H. Wright, the father, was born July 10, 1794. In this family there were seven children—David Wright, the

father of William H., was a prominent lawyer, of New London, Conn. He married Martha Hubbord, daughter of Russell Hubbord, husband of Mary Gray Hubbord. The Hubbords are of English origin. David Wright, above mentioned, is the third in succession by the name of David. From these the ancestry is traced directly to Governor John Haynes, who was governor of Massachusetts and afterward governor of the town of Hartford, Conn. The ancestry is now easily traced from Haynes and wife to the nobility of England and even to many crowned heads. Relatives of the Jackson family have a family tree in which forty-one generations are traced.

Mary Ann Wade, the wife of William H. Wright, was the daughter of Edward Wade. Edward Wade's parents came from England and were trades-people. Mary Ann Wade's grandparents, on her mother's side, were named Box. Her grandfather was in the Revolutionary army. During his absence the British officers took posession of his house, leaving but a small part for the use of his wife and children. But little more is known of the Box ancestry than that they were natives of Holland.

Mrs. J. M. Jackson, mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living at Hopkinton, and at the time this sketch is written celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement in Hopkinton.

LEWIS BEAL. A comparatively early settler of Delaware county, and one who has borne his full share of building up the community where he located, having been identified with the best interests since casting his lot there up to the present time, is Lewis Beal, of the town of Delhi, a brief biographical sketch of whom is here inserted.

Mr. Beal is a New Englander by birth and comes of a long and honorable line of New England ancestry. He was born in the town of Lyme, N. H., as were also his parents, Calvin and Sarah (Franklin) Beal. His father was born in 1791. He was reared in his native place and resided there till after he reached his majority. He married December 14, 1814. About the same date he moved to Madison county, N. Y., where he lived till 1821. Returning to his native place he remained there till 1836, and moved thence to Woodstock, Conn. In 1843 he moved to Massachusetts, locating in the town of Natick, which continued to be his residence till the time of his death, which occurred in 1851 while he was on a visit to his old home in New Hampshire. He was a shoe-maker by trade, an industrious man and met with reasonably fair success.

Mr. Beal's mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Franklin, was born in 1794, and died in 1852, surviving her husband only one year. She possessed many of the best virtues of her sex, being attentive to her domestic duties, much devoted to her family, and an earnest christian, having been a life-long member of the Baptist church.

The parents of these, that is the grandparents of the subject of this notice, lived during the period of the revolution by which the independence of America was won, and they were in their several capacities actors in the thrilling events of those times. James Beal, the paternal

grandfather, was born about 1762, being a native of Rhode Island. He entered the service of the colonies at the age of sixteen, enlisting as one of the minute men, and remained in the service till after the cessation of hostilities. When the war was over, he married, and shortly afterwards started with his wife and one child, which had been born to them in the upper country of New Hampshire. His child died on the way, but the parents continued their journey and located in what was afterwards the town of Lyme, N. H., where they subsequently lived and died; he dying in the year 1825. The wife of James Beal, being the paternal grandmother of the subject of this notice, bore the maiden name of Urania Tucker. She was a daughter of Captain Stephen Tucker, who served with distinction in the Revolution, enlisting from Connecticut. She was born in 1765, and died in 1847.

Abel Franklin, the maternal grandfather of Lewis Beal, was born about 1760 in the town of Norton, Mass. He was a volunteer in the colonies' war with Great Britain for independence. After the close of that war he settled in his native state and lived a number of years. He was a man of strong religious temperament, having been for many years a deacon in the Baptist church. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Andrews. She came also of old Massachusetts stock, distinguished for their strong religious convictions.

In the family to which the subject of this notice belonged there were fourteen children, nine boys and five girls, as follows—Sarah, Calvin F., Lewis (the subject hereof), Charlotte, James M., Urania, George W., Cyrus H., Eleazar C., Jesse N., Merrill C., Charles H., Mary A. and William H.

Lewis Beal, who is the subject proper of this sketch, was born on the fourth day of January, 1818. Being the third of a large family, and his parents being only in moderately good circumstances, his early educational advantages were very limited. He received only the rudiments of a common English education. He was bound out at the age of fourteen to an uncle and lived with him till he was twenty-one years of age, growing up on a farm and being trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. When he had reached his majority he started out in search of his fortunes, bearing with him the good wishes of his uncle and aunt with whom he had lived. The fact that he had their good wishes is mentioned because it was only their parting benediction which he bore away from their roof. He made his first stop in Connecticut, where he found employment as a laborer and followed this for two years and a half. He then went to Natick, Mass., this being in 1840, where he was engaged as an employé in a shoe factory. He worked hard and saved his wages, and by so doing was enabled in 1844 to marry, taking at that date to share his life's fortunes Miss Elizabeth Fogg, then of Massachusetts, but a native of New Hampshire, having been born in 1823. He resided in Massachusetts engaged in the manufacturing of shoes and later in contracting till 1855. He then fell in with the great tide of emigration streaming steadily towards the West, and came that year to Iowa, settling in the town of Delhi, Delaware county. As the result of his hard labor and successful

business ventures, he brought with him to this county about $8,000.00. This he invested in real estate about Delhi. By the depreciation of values he lost the most of it and in 1865 found himself where he had started twenty-five years before—on the bottom round of the ladder. He purchased a farm near Delhi and located on it and heroically set to work to regain what he had lost. By hard work and good management each succeeding year since has witnessed an improvement in his condition until he now owns five hundred and sixty-six acres of as good land as there is in the county, all well improved and stocked with a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs.

Mr. Beal has a pleasant home. He has reared up around him a family of six children, most of them now being grown. He has three dead, the full list in the order of their ages, being as follows—Sarah, who was married to Benjamin Clough, and died in 1868; two of the name of Franklin L., who died in infancy; Rosina, wife of John D. Keith; Mary E., wife of A. L. Gleason; Franklin L.; James M.; Hattie, and Emma, wife of J. P. Holden, of Delta, Iowa.

Mr. Beal has been too busily engaged in attending to his own affairs to dabble in politics. He has nevertheless filled a number of local township offices and has discharged his duties in these offices with as much zeal and fidelity as he has exhibited in his own matters. In politics he is a republican and supports the ticket in full. Having been deprived of the advantages of a good education when growing up, he knows the difficulties under which the young labor, who must needs win their bread with the labor of their hands, and he has sought to relieve his children of this embarassment by giving them the best training possible, at the same time impressing them also with the necessity of those other virtues of industry and economy which have been the sure foundations of his own success.

LEWIS ATWATER was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1817, and lived in that state till 1869. He was occupied, partly in farming and partly in merchandise, in Cayuga and Tompkins counties. In 1869 he came to Iowa and settled in Manchester, Delaware county. In connection with his brother Samuel he had purchased some fourteen years previous nearly fifteen hundred acres of land in Wright and Delaware counties, and had bought out his brother's share in 1868. He purchased a house and lot in Manchester in 1869, and has since made that place his home. He started a drug store in that place in 1873, which his son Frank now manages.

Mr. Lewis Atwater owns at present about eight hundred and twenty-six acres of land. He manages a farm of five hundred acres, most of which lies in the western part of Delaware county, a small tract being in Buchanan county, adjoining.

He was married, February 16, 1841, to Miss Ann M. Price. She died December 9, 1862, at the age of forty-two, leaving four children—Mary E. married L. W. Williams, and lives in Tompkins county, N. Y.; Eliza S., single, resides at Manchester; Frank J. married Ada Corning, and lives at Manchester; Ellen Cornelia

married James L. Kelsey, and resides at Manchester. Mr. Atwater was married again January 23, 1866, to Miss Cornelia Swift, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1830. Mrs. Atwater is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Atwater is a good republican and a most worthy and influential citizen.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN. Prominent among those who have occupied a conspicuous position in the public affairs of Buchanan county in recent years, and one who has for many years been identified with the principal business interests of the capital city of that county, is W. H. Chamberlin, the present representative to the state legislature and a leading merchant of Independence. Mr. Chamberlin stands high in the councils of his party—is, in fact, a conspicuous political figure—and yet the success he has achieved as a politician has been based upon the more solid results of his labors as a man of business, and his political associates, in his county and out of it, are not more proud of him as an astute politician and faithful public official than are those with whom he mingles in the more restricted circles of commercial life, and who know his ability and his worth in those complicated and often exacting relations which test the stuff that men are made of more than does public office.

W. H. Chamberlin is a native of Orange county, Vt., as were also his parents, Alden and Caroline (Rolfe) Chamberlin. His people have been New Englanders as far back as memory or family tradition goes, being descendants and representatives of that stock which has long been distinguished for its intelligence, thrift and sturdy independence of character. The elder Chamberlin and wife passed their earlier married life upon the farm, but moved in after years to the town of Royalton, in Windsor county, their native state, where they subsequently became keepers of a village inn, and there and in that capacity the father died in November, 1882, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His wife survived him a few years, dying at the home of her daughter in Lebanon, N. H., in April, 1889, also aged seventy-seven. Honest and industrious, plain in manner and unpretentious in disposition, with a warm and generous feeling towards all, these led peaceful, contented and blameless lives, discharging their duties faithfully to those dependent upon them and as citizens of the community where they resided, taking with them from this world a parting benediction from all who came within the limits of their acquaintance or knew of their modest, useful services in life.

Alden and Caroline Chamberlin were the parents of three children, one daughter and two sons, all of whom survive them. The daughter, Amelia, now wife of Dr. C. W. Manchester, resides in Lebanon, N. H., and has resided there several years. Benjamin R., the eldest son, who is remembered by the citizens of Independence as a former business man of that place, now resides in Independence, Iowa, and is a traveling salesman. The youngest, William H., is the subject of this notice. William H. Chamberlin was born February 5, 1841. He was reared to the age of ten on his father's

farm in his native county and afterwards in Royalton, Windsor county, and in Northfield, Washington county. He was educated at Royalton and Chelsea, in Orange county, beginning in the primary schools of the first-named place and closing with a thorough academic course in the last. On quitting school he began the mercantile business, receiving a clerkship in the establishment of John P. Davis & Co., of Northfield, Washington county. He remained with this house till October, 1863, when, having decided on casting his fortunes in some enterprising town in the West, he came to Iowa and located in Independence, which has since been his home. On taking up his residence in Independence he began the grocery business with his brother, Benjamin R., but remained with him only a short time, when he sold out his interests and became a member of the then well known firm of Wilcox, Chesley, Morse & Co., his partners being Phineas C. Wilcox, R. M. Chesley, and W. H. H. Morse. This firm continued two years, when it was dissolved by the death of the senior member, and Mr. Chamberlin, selling out his interest to his associates, accepted a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale crockery and glassware house of Goff & Co., of Dubuque. He was with this house in this capacity for two years when, tiring of the desultory and unsatisfactory life which his position forced on him, he resigned, and, settling in Independence, began the dry goods and clothing business, at which he has since continued, now being proprietor of the well known "Oak Hall Clothing House," one of the principal mercantile establishments and emporiums of trade and fashion in that city.

Always a popular man on the road or off, in business or out, and a democrat of unimpeachable principles, he was placed in nomination by his party for the legislature in the summer of 1883, and at the following November election was elected. He has been twice re-elected, serving as a member of the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third general assemblies, skipping the twenty-second. In all the sessions of the legislature where he was a member, he took an active part in the general course of legislation, and has made Buchanan county one of the best representatives it has ever had. A list of the more important committees of which he was a member will serve to show to some extent the general trend of his legislative career. In the twentieth session he served on the committees on appropriations, railroads, military and insurance; in the twenty-first, on appropriations and hospitals for the insane; and in the twenty-third on the committies on normal schools, text-books, printing, domestic manufactures and engrossed bills, of which last he was chairman.

One measure which Mr. Chamberlin introduced in the legislature, the people, not only of Buchanan county, but of the entire state, have cause to be grateful for; that was the measure seeking to bring within the control of the law the traffic in butterine. This measure took the form of a resolution and, after its adoption by the legislature, it became the basis of the federal law on that subject, which was passed the following spring. For his services in this behalf, Mr. Chamberlin earned the facetious cognomen of "Butterine Bill."

Four years ago Mr. Chamberlain

accepted, at the hands of the democratic party, the nomination for congress from the third congressional district, and made a spirited race against Hon. D. B. Henderson, the republican nominee and present incumbent. The third district is largely republican and has been many years, but Mr. Chamberlin succeeded in arousing much interest in the ranks of his party and for his labor in so doing received marked expressions of gratitude from leading democrats all over the district.

The democratic party at its recent state convention, held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recognizing the splendid services which Mr. Chamberlin had rendered his party, and knowing his fitness also for the important and honorable position, made him its nominee for secretary of state, an office to which, if he should receive an election, it is no rash or idle prediction to say, he will fill it acceptably, not only to his party but to a large body of citizens with whom the clean, healthy administration of public office is a greater consideration than party fealty.

Mr. Chamberlin is a member of a number of the benevolent orders, among them the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Iowa Legion of Honor and the Knights of Pythias, in all of which he takes great interest, giving to the broad and catholic spirit of these orders a practical meaning in his daily walk and conversation.

Mr. Chamberlin's domestic life has been as happy as his business and public career has been prosperous and satisfactory. He came to Independence a young man and unmarried. Seven years later, in September, 1870, he took to share his fortunes a young lady whom he met for the first time in the home of his adoption, Miss Kate B. Wilson, a daughter of T. S. Wilson, who moved from Springfield, Mass., to Independence in 1860. Mrs. Chamberlin is a native of Springfield, and comes of two ancient and respectable families of the Old Bay State.

In all the relations of life, whether as citizen, public official, man of business or in ordinary intercourse, W. H. Chamberlin rises to the full measure of a man, and we take pleasure in presenting this brief summary of his career to the readers of this volume.

O. M. GILLETT, cashier of the Commercial State Bank, of Independence, Buchanan county, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in March, 1850. His father, John M. Gillett, was born and reared in Columbia county, N. Y., but in that state lived successively in Columbia and Genesee counties, and in the city of New York, before he came West in 1866 and located in Buchanan county, Iowa. He was a resident of Buchanan county for nearly twenty years, dying in the town of Independence in 1885. His widow, Mabel M. Gillett, the mother of our subject, is a daughter of Oren Lee, and was born also in Genesee county, N. Y. She is still living, being a resident of Independence, Iowa. Four children blessed the union of John M. Gillett and wife, all of whom are living. The eldest, Hannah, is the wife of O. S. Throop, of Batavia, N. Y.; Daniel L. resides at Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, and Benjamin F. and O. M. are citizens of Buchanan county.

O. M. Gillett came to Iowa with his

parents in 1866, but was educated in the common schools of Genesee county, N. Y., and in the Rochester public schools, taking also the higher branches in the Batavia union schools at Batavia, N. Y. As many other young men have had to do, he taught his way through school, attending school for a while and then teaching to earn the money with which to defray expenses. He made several trips, back and forth, between Independence, Iowa, and his native state, in his earlier years. In 1870, however, he settled for a time in Independence, and began to read law in the office of his uncle, D. S. Lee, but did not take up his permanent residence there till 1875. That year he was admitted to the bar at Independence, and settled to business.

In 1880, Mr. Gillett was elected clerk of the Buchanan county circuit court, taking charge of the office the January following. He was re-elected to the same position for four successive terms, resigning the office in January, 1890, to accept the cashiership of the Commercial State Bank, which was organized at that date. He holds this position now.

In November, 1873, Mr. Gillett married Miss Emma L. Dyer, who was born in Independence, Iowa, and is a daughter of James Dyer, an old citizen of that place.

Mr. Gillett made a careful, pains-taking, public official, and gave good satisfaction to the citizens of Buchanan county. In his present position he is meeting the expectations of the public and fulfilling the promises of his friends equally as well as he did when holding the clerkship of the circuit and district courts. He is well fitted for such duties and responsibilities, possessing a good education and habits of industry, and application exceptional even among men of his cast of mind and character.

His personal popularity is attested by his repeated election to the office which he held, until he resigned it in January last; and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the business men of his community, is also shown by the fact of his having been called to the position he now occupies, selected, as he was, from among many other very worthy and competent gentlemen of that community.

In politics Mr. Gillett is a republican, and has always been elected to office on the republican ticket; but in honoring him thus, the citizens of Buchanan county honored the man, and not the politician.

Mr. Gillett's social standing is of the highest and his domestic relations are of the most felicitous character. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias, and in the broad and benevolent purposes of these orders he takes much interest, giving to them a zealous support.

C. S. GIDDINGS, a farmer of Delaware county, residing in Delaware township, three miles north of Manchester, is a recent accession to the population of the community where he lives, and the kind of a man whom the citizens of Delaware county always welcome to their hospitable borders.

Mr. Giddings is a native of Rockport, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was born October 11, 1838. He is a son of Calvin and Mary (Bennett) Giddings, who were natives of New York, but who were

reared mainly in Ohio, their parents moving there at an early date. These met and were married in Ohio and there passed all their lives, being residents successively of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Erie counties. The father was in early life a carder and cloth-dresser, later a farmer. He was a man of an active, energetic disposition, and in his maturer years possessed somewhat extensive business interests. He was devoted entirely to his own personal affairs and as a consequence achieved a fair degree of success. He died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, in 1875, at Manchester, Va., while there on a business trip. The mother died in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, December 24, 1889, at the age of eighty-nine—in her earlier years an industrious, frugal housewife, and always a devoted parent and pious, exemplary woman. To Calvin and Mary (Bennett) Giddings were born a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this notice is the eighth in point of age. The eldest, a son, Harris, is a farmer and resides in Erie county, Ohio. The next, Silas B., is a physician by profession, and lives in Alachua county, Fla. William F. is a lawyer and lives in Richmond, Va. Alfred and Edward are deceased. Mary J. is the wife of Gideon Pease, and resides with her husband on their farm in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Edwin is a lawyer and resides at Corfu, N. Y., and Jefferson is deceased.

Chancy S., the subject hereof, was reared in his native county, growing up on his father's farm and being trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He received a good common-school education, dividing his time in his youth between his duties as a farm hand and his attendance at the local, district and other schools. He selected farming on reaching his majority as the business of his life, and he has steadily adhered to his choice since. On February 6, 1859, he married, and at that date began in earnest the serious duties of life. He bought land near where he was reared in Cuyahoga county, on which he settled and continued to reside till May 4, 1889, when he moved to this county. On coming here he purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres, on which he now resides, and which is one of the most desirable places in Delaware township. Mr. Giddings is a thorough-going farmer and one of the most pushing, energetic men in Delaware county. Farming with him is a business, and he conducts it on business principles and according to business methods. He is neither a theorist nor a slavish tiller of the soil, but a reading, thinking and acting man, one whose ears are open to the friendly suggestions of others, but who has no use for the doctrines of the books and experimentalists, except in so far as they square with his own experience and meet in a practical way his own needs. His career has been shaped by this view of his calling and his success has followed largely as a result of this view, coupled, of course, also with his industry and strict application to his own personal matters.

On February 6, 1859, as above noted, Mr. Giddings married, the lady whom he selected to share his life's fortunes being Miss Charlotte D. Potter, who was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, April 14, 1837. Mrs. Giddings' father, John Potter, was a native of Ireland, whose father, however, was a Scotchman, and an own cousin

of the distinguished Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson. John Potter died October 1, 1889, at the age of eighty-seven. Mrs. Giddings' mother, whose maiden name was Betsie Tousley, was a native of Vermont. She was married in Vermont and moved to Ohio, and there lived the most of her life, dying in Cleveland, that state, in 1877, at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. and Mrs. Giddings have had born to them a family of eight children, as follows—Josephine B., born July 24, 1861, now the wife of Willard H. Hayden, a merchant of Cleveland, Ohio; Helena A., born May 6, 1863, wife of Lawrence Johnson, merchant of Lakewood, Ohio, and also treasurer of Rockport township; Elanora, born May 16, 1865; Ava E., born November 6, 1868; Grace, born July 4, 1871; Howard Arthur, born January 16, 1873; Maud, born December 7, 1877, and Alfred, born November 4, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Giddings have a pleasant home, and to it and their family they are naturally much attached. They take great interest in the educational, social and religious affairs of their community, and lend a helping hand to every purpose looking to the advancement of these interests. They are both members of the Methodist church, and liberal in their contributions to charity. Mr. Giddings belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Giddings has taken the Rebecca degree. They are zealous in their support of the benevolent objects of this order as well as in its more secret workings. In politics Mr. Giddings has been a life-long republican, having cast his political fortunes with the great war party on its organization and, with one exception, steadily has adhered to it since. Being a man of strong temperance views, he did, on one occasion, vote and work with the prohibitionists, but, as he now relates, lost his vote, and, as he further relates, he, on that occasion, promised himself that he would ever afterwards stand by the old party and seek within its lines the relief he believed the country needed against the liquor traffic.

In personal appearance Mr. Gidding is above the medium in size, of rather slight frame; mentally, he is of exceedingly energetic disposition and nervous temperament. He moves rapidly, thinks and talks fast. For him to see is to know and for him to know is to act. If he ever loses time or energy it is in the fruitless expenditure of it. He never consumes the one in doubtful deliberation nor the other by inertia. Like all men of his temperament he is easy to approach, and when there is business on hand, quick to dispose of it. In ordinary intercourse he is pleasant, and if he would stop to take the time, would indeed be a wholesome companion; but he is so thoroughly dominated by that insatiable restless disposition of his, that he deprives himself and others, too, from much of the pleasures that flow from friendly intercourse. But it is better to wear out than to rust out, and Mr. Giddings can plead guilty to the soft impeachment herein contained without any mortification.

JASPER S. HUNT is one of the early pioneers of Delaware county, having settled in what is now Oneida township, in an early day when the shrill whistle of the locomotive was unheard in

the land, and when the old-fashioned stage coach offered the only comfortable means of travel. The country in this section of the state at that time was almost a wilderness. Wild game was plentiful, and it was not an unusual thing to see Indians wandering about the small settlements. The surrounding country outside the timber districts was one vast unbroken prairie, and it was the general opinion of the settlers in those days that the prairie country would never be settled. But a wonderful change has taken place. The once barren plain has been transformed into a rich and fertile garden, in which almost every form of luxuriant vegetation is grown in abundance. The subject of this brief sketch is familiar with nearly every phase of the transformation. He has in a manner been identified with nearly every step in the growth and development of Delaware county. Indeed he has been one of the men actively engaged in making the county what it is—one of the best in the state.

Jasper S. Hunt is a native of Brown county, Ohio, and was born September 3, 1811. His father, James Hunt, was a native of North Carolina, and an early settler in Ohio. He settled in Wayne county, Ind., in 1813, where he resided for twenty years. He removed to La Porte county, in the northren part of the state, where he died in 1837. He was a zealous member of the Baptist church and an active worker in the cause of religion.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Annie Shotwell. She was a native of New Jersey and a model christian woman. She died in 1838, one year after her husband.

The early boyhood days of Jasper S. Hunt were passed in assisting his father on the farm and attending district schools, which, of course, were greatly inferior to those of the present. He was married December 11, 1834, to Miss Mary Whitehead, who was a daughter of John Whitehead, a native of North Carolina, and who was born October 16, 1818, in Wayne county, Ind. Her mother was Catherine (Brown) Whitehead, who died in Iowa in 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were born six children, only two of whom are now living. The full number in the order of their ages is as follows—Catherine, born December 14, 1836 (now deceased); Milton, born August 19, 1840; Sarah, born July 20, 1843 (deceased); Julia M., born December 14, 1845 (deceased); Thomas L., born December 7, 1850 (deceased); and George, born July 1, 1857. Milton, the eldest son, is conducting an adjacent farm, and is one of the prosperous men of the county. George, the youngest, is married and is living with his parents. He is an enterprising carpenter and has a bright future before him.

Mr. Hunt has held various local offices and assisted in organizing Oneida township. At one time he owned four hundred and eighty acres of land, but he divided it among his children until he has only seventy acres left.

While Mr. Hunt has never aspired to anything like a public life, he has nevertheless taken much interest in matters of public concern, having kept himself well informed on the general progress of events. He has always affiliated with the republican party and is well-read in the history of the party. He has always exhibited a commendable interest in everything pertaining to his locality, giving

liberally of his means and helping with his own hands in furthering all enterprises which he believed to be for the general welfare of the community. He has been a life-long member of the Baptist church, having been an active communicant of the church for fifty years and a deacon in the church for forty years. His whole life has blossomed with the best fruits of the faith he has professed and he finds his declining years solaced most by the contemplation of those truths which he has spent all his life in trying to give practical force to.

JAMES B. ENOS. Among the pioneer settlers of Delaware county no one is more worthy of notice in a work of this kind than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He has been a resident of Oneida township for more than thirty-four years, having come to that place with his parents in 1856, when he was only ten years of age. At that time that section of the country west of the Mississippi was mostly a wilderness, and he is, therefore, familiar with every stage of its rapid growth and development. In those pioneer days there were no railroads west of the "father of waters," and the stage afforded the only means of travel. The country was new and settlers were few and far between. The surrounding prairie abounded in wild game of various kind, deer especially being plentiful. Indians occasionally ventured within the borders of the new civilization, but they were not numerous, and consequently were not dangerous.

James B. Enos is a native of La Porte county, Ind., and was born December 3, 1846. He is a son of James F. and Electa B. (Hilkins) Enos, both of whom are natives of Montgomery county, N. Y. They were married February 2, 1830, and lived on a farm for fifteen years. In 1845 they emigrated to La Porte county, Ind., and followed their former occupation there for eleven years. Northern Indiana at this time was fast being settled up, and they were among the pioneers of that particular locality. In 1856 the parents moved to Delaware county, Iowa, and entered the land which is now owned by the subject of this brief notice. The mother died on the thirty-first of December, 1866, and the father July 6, 1867. They were both zealous members of the Methodist church for many years, and were loved and respected by all who knew them.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Flavel Enos, a native of New York, and was born January 7, 1776. He died December 15, 1857.

James B. Enos is the youngest of three children, only one of whom besides himself is now living. That one is now the wife of Daniel S. M. Fretwell, of Omaha, Nebr. The school privileges enjoyed by Mr. Enos were very poor. He had to go two miles to school during the winter, and many times he was prevented from attending on account of the deep snows. The country was sparsely settled and too new to afford good schools.

With a natural desire to establish a home and surround himself with domestic ties, March 8, 1868, Mr. Enos wedded Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of John H. and Lucy (Wiltse) Brown. The lady of his choice is a native of Youngstown, Niagara county, N. Y., and was born December

12, 1848. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of New York. They emigrated to Wisconsin in 1850, and were pioneer settlers in that state. In 1866 they came to Delaware county, Iowa, where Mr. Brown engaged in the mercantile business until his death, which occurred in January, 1886. He was a prominent and influential man in the community where he lived, and had at various times filled local offices of public trust. He was a musician of considerable reputation, and was a member of the band that welcomed General Lafayette upon the occasion of his last visit to the United States.

To Mr. and Mrs. Enos two children have been born—Minnie L., born May 15, 1869, and Annie May, born January 27, 1873.

The old homestead owned by Mr. Enos comprises eighty acres of splendid land, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation.

In religion Mr. and Mrs. Enos are worthy members of the Methodist church, where they are active workers for the good of the denomination and the world at large. In his political views Mr. Enos coincides with the democratic party, and always supports the ticket nominated by that organization. He is one of Delaware county's most prosperous farmers, and ranks high in the community as a reliable and substantial citizen.

AMOS B. HETHERINGTON belongs to Delaware county's small class of native-born citizens. His birthplace is near where he now resides in Delaware township, and he first saw light June 1, 1856. He is a son of Thomas Hetherington, one of Delaware county's early settlers, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Reference may be had to that sketch for the facts concerning the ancestral history of the subject of this notice.

Amos B. Hetherington was reared in this county and has always resided here. Having been brought up in farming pursuits, he naturally selected farming as the business of his life on reaching his majority. January 1, 1879, he married Miss Helen Martin, who, like her husband, is a native of Iowa, having been born in Black Hawk county, January 23, 1861. She is a daughter of James P. and Harriet (Rose) Martin, who were comparatively early settlers of Black Hawk county, but who now reside near Denver, Colo. Her father was born and reared in Indiana, is a carpenter by trade, having followed this all his life, and having been fairly successful for his opportunities. His father, whose christian name was also James P., was a native of Germany, coming to the United States when a young man, and ever afterwards lived in this country.

Mrs. Hetherington's mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Rose, was born in Michigan. To James P. and Harriet (Rose) Martin were born seven children, of whom Mrs. Hetherington is the third in point of age, the full list being—Tyrus C., Isabel, Helen, May, Oliver, Electa and Jessie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hetherington have had born to them two children—Gracie, born November 15, 1879, and Morris, born August 5, 1881.

Upon his farm of one hundred and

R. W. Fisher

twenty acres, four miles north and east of Manchester, Mr. Hetherington is comfortably located and is engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He has a small but very desirable place, and one that gives evidence of the thrift, industry and good management that prevail there. Mr. Hetherington has most of his farm under cultivation and he raises his share of such products as are grown in his locality. His farm is well stocked. A comfortable residence, with such outbuildings as are necessary for farm purposes in the rear, and all surrounded by a handsome artificial grove of maple and other thrifty trees, form the home of Mr. Hetherington—a pleasant country place, suggestive of the quiet, unostentatious life of its owner. A lover of home and all that goes to make home life happy, Mr. Hetherington has at all times given his influence and hearty co-operation towards promoting those interests of an industrial, social and educational nature which tend to build up, dignify and ennoble the farmer's life.

R. W. FISHEL, an influential citizen of Honey Creek township, Delaware county, is one of those men who somehow seem to have a control over their fellow-citizens, and at times are sought by them to take public charge of their affairs. He was born in Hancock county, Ohio, August 29, 1837, but, at the age of twelve, came to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Delaware county. At the age of twenty years, Mr. Fishel left the farm of his father and went to Minnesota, located some land, passed one season there, but the same year returned to the home of his parents in Iowa, and never saw Minnesota again. He was, however, somewhat adventurous as well as ambitious, and in 1859 went to Pike's Peak, where he passed nearly a year of his life; then he returned home, stayed awhile, and then started off for the lead mines near Dubuque, Iowa, and remained in them one winter.

April 19, 1861, in response to his country's call to arms, he gladly and willingly volunteered his services, for the short time that it was thought by the government it would require to suppress the great Rebellion. His enlistment was for ninety days in Company I, First Iowa infantry, but his services did not end at the expiration of that time, for his country had use for him still further, and he was still willing to yield to his country's demand. His next enlistment was in Company H, Twelfth Iowa, and in this he rendered service, full and faithful, until his discharge and pay at Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864, after having done army service, in all, three years and six months. It must be recorded, also, that Mr. Fishel was the first man to enlist from Delaware county, and that he raised himself from a private soldier, through his bravery and dilligence, to the rank of first lieutenant; one hundred and four days under fire, during his service, entitling him to recognition as a soldier worthy of promotion, and his patriotism and devotion to his country are well deserving of the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

On his return home, Mr. Fishel married Miss Annie C. Cole, who was born in Delaware county, Iowa, January 10, 1847. The father of this bride was born in New

York State, and was named Liberty Cole; the lady whom he married bore the maiden name of Jane McClellan. The grandfather of Mrs. Annie C. Fishel was Captain Cole of the War of 1812, and both paternal grandparents were natives of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y. In 1818 they moved to Lawrence county, Ind., floating down the river in a boat built by the grandfather. In that county these grandparents resided two years, and in that county the father of Mrs. Fishel was born. The family moved to Missouri in 1821, and there the grandfather of Mrs. Fishel died in 1833. In the spring of 1842 the son, L. W. Cole, came to Iowa and in the fall of 1843 married Miss Jane D. McClellan, daughter of Captain McClellan, a pioneer of Clayton county, Iowa, in what was then known as Prairie La Porte, but now as Guthenburg, settling there in 1840. Mrs. McClellan taught the first term of school in Prairie La Porte, and the second in Colesburg, Delaware county, and was a lady generally recognized for her great intellectuality. Captain McClellan gained his military rank in the War of 1812, and, as a native of Pennsylvania, served four terms in its house of representatives.

The parents of our subject were John and Sarah (McKinnis) Fishel, the former a descendant of an ancient German family, and the latter a daughter of Robert McKinnis, a Scotchman by birth, but an American warrior in the War of 1812. John Fishel was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1805, and died April 6, 1880. Of the ten children born to John and Sarah Fishel, Philip is a farmer in Clayton county, Iowa, and is aged sixty-four; John is sixty-one and lives at Brownsville, Minn.; Charles, a resident of Nebraska, reared a family and died in 1878; Elizabeth, married, died in Missouri, in 1879; Robert W. is the subject of this memoir; Squire C. is a farmer and carpenter, and is a resident of Iowa Falls; Samuel K. is in Montana, in the employ of the government at Ft. McGinnis, as a scout; August Gustavus Adolphus is a resident of Honey Creek township, this county; Jacob lives in Clayton county, Iowa; and Catherine, the wife of a contractor and builder, who has his residence at Iowa Falls.

To R. W. Fishel and wife have been born six children in the following order—Grace N., born October 5, 1866, and married to Samuel Weltderlin; Ada L., born April 29, 1868, and now the wife of Byron Smith; Jessie W., born June 29, 1871, wife of Edward Frentress; Frank, born November 14, 1874; Sarah J., born October 14, 1880, and Robert G., born June 5, 1885.

Mr. Fishel has held numerous public offices, among them that of township trustee, in which capacity he has served twelve years and has yet three years to serve in an unexpired term. His fellow-townsmen, having great confidence in his integrity, also elected him to the office of justice of the peace, but he declined to serve, much to the disappointment of his constituents and the public in general. During the last census enumeration he accomplished the task of filling out the lists to the satisfaction of the government, and it will be borne in mind that this is no easy task. In politics Mr. Fishel is a republican, and under the auspices of the republican party has been placed in all the offices of honor and trust which he has held. For thirty-three years he has been

an honored member of the I.O.O.F., and for twenty-five years a member of the Masonic order, and of the G. A. R. he has been a member twelve years.

HASSELL MUNSON was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 25, 1830. His parents, Harris and Minerva Styles) Munson, were natives of Connecticut. His father went to New York when a young man, stopping first in Oneida county, where he married and afterwards moved to Chautauqua county in the western part of the state when that was a comparatively new country. He always lived afterwards in that county, engaged in agricultural pursuits and there also died. He died in 1873, aged seventy-one years. The mother died in that county also about 1865, at the age of fifty-five. Harris and Minerva Munson were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this notice is the fourth in point of age, the others being—Henry S., a farmer now residing on the old home place in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Perry, a third, of Independence, Iowa; Harriet, widow of John Wilson, of Buchanan county, Iowa; John J., a farmer of Chatauqua county, N. Y., and Sarah, unmarried and residing in Oakland, Cal.

The subject of this notice was reared in his native county and resided there till he reached his twentieth year when, having heard much of the great West he decided to see it for himself and in 1850 made his way into Wisconsin, partly by boat and partly on foot, spending the summer of that year prospecting through the state, much of which time he passed on the Winnebago Indian Reservation on Marquette lake. He was also up in the pineries and during the time got a considerable insight into Western ways and acquired quite a taste for Western life. Returning to New York, however, he remained there three years, but could never quite give up the hope of making his home in the West. In the spring of 1854 he came West again, coming this time to Iowa. He was then also on a prospecting trip and remained only a few months. But he moved out in April of the next year, 1855, and located, buying in connection with W. H. Hollister a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land lying on Honey creek, in Delaware township, three and one-half miles northeast of the present site of Manchester. He there settled and began the arduous duties incident to the opening of a farm and making a home in a new country. After a residence there of some time he and Mr. Hollister divided their land, Mr. Munson subsequently selling his part and buying eighty acres in the same section, but across the creek, on to which he moved and where he has since resided. He now owns two eighty-acre tracts adjoining each other, making a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which he has brought under cultivation, fenced and improved, having a neat, comfortable residence and all needful outbuildings, groves and other conveniences. Mr. Munson has been engaged in farming ever since he came to the county, and beginning as most of the young bachelor farmers did thirty-five years ago with nothing but two willing hands and a stout heart, what he now has represents his labor during the intervening

years since that date and now. Mr. Munson has not met with any marvelous amount of success, and it is not the purpose of this article to distort the facts to make more out of his career than the facts will warrant. He is simply one of Delaware county's many industrious and worthy citizens who came into the county at an early date with comparatively little or nothing and who by the practice of reasonable economy and foresight have succeeded in getting a comfortable home and is now fairly well situated to enjoy whatever of good the future may have in store.

In the labors here mentioned Mr. Munson has not been alone. He has for many years had the counsel and assistance of an excellent wife—one who has willingly seconded all his plans and ably assisted in carrying them out, bearing also her full share of such privations and hardships as have fallen to their common lot. Mr. Munson married November 21, 1859, the lady whom he took to wife being Miss Carrie A. Eaton, then of this county but a native of the town of Cuba, Allegany county, N. Y. Her parents, Edmund and Ruth Eaton, were also natives of New York, and moved from Allegany county, that state, to this county when Mrs. Munson was thirteen years old. They afterwards lived and died here, the father dying in 1869, at the age of fifty-five, and the mother in September, 1881, aged sixty-eight. Mrs. Munson is the second of a family of five children, all of whom reached maturity and are now living. The eldest, Helen, is the widow of Frank Wilcox, a former patriotic citizen of Delaware county, who gave up his life upon the battle field for the preservation of the Union. His widow still resides in this county. The next (following Mrs. Munson), Ruth, is the wife of Chauncy W. Mead, of this county; Mary F. is the wife of J. F. Gates, and resides at Hebron, Nebr., and the youngest, Charles E., is in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Munson have had born to them four children, three of whom are now living. The eldest, Hattie, died in 1861, at the age of two years and six months. The others—Fred H., Cora Allie, and Harry, are still with their parents.

In politics Mr. Munson has always voted the republican ticket, and he has given to the support of his party's ticket an amount of energy and practical aid which he has deemed the situation in any given case demanded. For the encouragement of all local interests in his neighborhood, schools, churches, social organizations, and all industrial and benevolent purposes, he has always stood ready to do the part of a good citizen, giving liberally of his means in proportion to his ability, and helping with his own personal efforts wherever he has deemed his personal efforts of any avail.

JOHN W. MAY was born in Crawford county, Pa., May 2, 1824. He comes of Pennsylvania parentage, his father, John May, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Deen, both having been born and reared in the Keystone State. They always resided there and there also died, the father in 1866, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the mother in 1876—January 13—in the eighty-first year of her age.

The father came of Irish parentage, the mother of English. They belonged to the plain, substantial stock of their locality, being engaged throughout their lives in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this notice is the third in point of age. The eldest, a daughter, Betsie, is now the widow of David Johnson, and resides in Crawford county, Pa.; Polly, the wife of James Greer, lives in Crawford county, Pa.; William is deceased; Washington is deceased; Nancy is the wife of Washington McIntire, and lives in Crawford county, Pa.; Thomas lives at Pine Island, Minn., and the youngest, Sarah, is deceased.

John W., our subject, was reared in his native place, growing up on a farm and being trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He received a limited common-school education, his training in this respect being restricted to a few winter terms in schools of the neighborhood. He began in the world for himself at the age of twenty, leaving home in 1844 and coming West as far as Boone county, Ill. He lived there till 1850, engaged in various pursuits. With the discovery of the great gold fields in California, he caught the infectious spirit of the times, and, in 1850, formed one of a party of fortune hunters, and made his way across the plains, spending the next four years in California. Like all the early emigrants to the Pacific coast, Mr. May had a world of experience crowded into those four years of his life. He was four months crossing the plains by team, and he endured an amount of hardship and privation, and encountered an amount of adventure, which would make a readable romance of itself. Then came that strange unstable life, with its ebb and flow of feverish excitement, its many shocking tragedies, and equally as many exhibitions of personal heroism and unselfish devotion to humanity, which marked the history of those times. Mr. May was in the midst of it all, and saw it at its height. He remained in California till 1854, engaged in mining, and made during the time about three thousand and six hundred dollars which he brought home with him in gold. He returned by way of Panama and was one month making the trip. Landing at New York he paid a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, remaining during the summer, and then in the fall of that year he started West again, taking up his residence, as before, in Boone county, Ill. He had previously purchased a farm there, and this he disposed of the next year. He married in the meantime, and, in January, 1856, he came to Iowa. He came with the intention of staying, and his first step was to buy land. He bought two hundred and twenty-three acres in section 6, township 89, range 5 west, lying in Delaware township, on which he erected a house, and on which, and a portion of the section adjoining, he has since resided. He now has a farm of three hundred and sixty-nine acres lying in a body in these two sections, all well improved and in a splendid state of cultivation. Mr. May has given his entire time to farming pursuits since settling in the county, and he has met with a fair degree of success. He has taken considerable interest in the social and educational matters of his neighbor-

hood, being ardent in his support of the public schools, and standing at all times for the enforcement of the law and the observance of good order. He came West not as an adventurer but as a *bona fide* settler, his purpose being to make for himself and family a home where they might enjoy such comforts and pleasures as should fall to their lot. In the accomplishment of this purpose he has been singularly happy. He was married, as above noted, while residing in Boone county, Ill. The event occurred November 29, 1855. The lady whom he selected to share his life's fortunes was a young lady, then of that county, Miss Marinda Colvin, who was born in Erie county, N. Y., July 27, 1835. Her parents, Elijah and Maria (Austin) Colvin, were also natives of Erie county, N. Y., the father having been born in 1806 and died in 1873, and the mother born in 1808 and died in 1837. These were the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. May was next to the youngest. The eldest, a brother, James C., resides in Grundy county, this state; Anson is deceased, and Philinda, wife of Ross Porter, resides in Coffin's Grove township, this county.

Mr. and Mrs. May have had born to them five children—Alice, born November 3, 1856, and died October 11, 1860; twin boys, born March 1, 1863, and died in infancy; John Aj., born January 10, 1864, married Miss Orpha Toney, June 19, 1889, graduated in pharmacy in Philadelphia in 1887, and is now residing with his parents preparing for the practice of medicine; and last, Minnie, born November 22, 1868, and now the wife of Earl Bronson, of Manchester.

Mr. May is an active supporter of all movements looking to the improvement of the condition of agriculture. He takes but little interest in politics beyond voting. He is a zealous democrat, having supported the democratic ticket since he was twenty-one years of age.

JOHN B. RUTHERFORD. Of the enterprising and successful farmers who have sought homes in Delaware county in recent years, mention may be made of John B. Rutherford, residing four miles north of Manchester, in Delaware township. Mr. Rutherford came to the county in 1872, and during all the intervening years since that date, he has been identified, in a general way, with the best interests, material and social, of the community where he resides, and it is doubtful if any man in his township can make a better showing, so far as his individual fortunes are concerned, than he can for the time that he has lived here. He is an integral part of Delaware county's splendid citizenship, and his name properly belongs in this list of her worthy people.

Mr. Rutherford is a native of Ohio, but comes of mixed strains of ancient Scotch and English stock, by way of New England. His father was of Scotch extraction, his mother of English. They were both born in Vermont, as were also their parents, and even their grandparents. The first ancestor of the name of Rutherford who settled on this side of the waters was, as family tradition has it, the great-grandfather of our subject, who probably came to America in colonial times. He settled in New England, and the line, as

extending down from him, is — Andrew, then his son, Ira, and then our subject. The mother bore the maiden name of Barnum—Emaline S., her christian name —being a daughter of John Barnum, who was a first cousin of the famous showman, P. T. Barnum. Ira Rutherford and Emaline S. Barnum were married in their native State of Vermont, and there began their wedded life, moving, however, at an early date to Ohio, settling in Cuyahoga county, where, in 1852, the mother died at the age of forty-nine, followed four years later by the father, aged sixty. These were engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture all their lives, discharging their duties faithfully as citizens, neighbors, friends and parents, and laying down their burdens at the ends of their journeys in the serene and happy consciousness of having lived up to the measure of their endowments, owing ought to none. They were the parents of ten children, only three of whom are now surviving, the subject of this sketch, and an older brother and sister. The brother, Horatio, resides in Lake county, Ohio, and is a farmer, having followed the pursuits in which he was trained in youth. The sister, Caroline M., now wife of A. G. Thompson, resides at Cleveland, Ohio. The deceased brothers and sisters are — Herman, Electa, Harriet, Henry, Lydia, Arlen and Truman.

John B. was the youngest of the family. He was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, January 31, 1842. He was reared there, and with the exception of temporary absence, always resided there until coming to this state in 1879. In earlier years he was variously engaged and with varying degrees of success. He was brought up on the farm and in his youth followed farming pursuits. He received a good common-school education and finished with a higher course in the graded schools of Mayfield in his native county. With that restlessness characteristic of youth, he quit the farm at the age of twenty, and, more possibly with a desire of seeing the world than of accumulating a fortune, he engaged with Noyer Bros., of Cleveland, Ohio, in the capacity of what might be called a traveling salesman, the duties of which position consisted in peddling hardware and tinware through the country. Quitting this after the expiration of a year, he returned to the farm, but could not tie himself to the exacting duties of farm life successfully, and after working a few months at the carpenter's trade, went again on the road as foreman and salesman for George A. Baker, representing the Cleveland Lightning Rod Company. Like most men, who once engage in any kind of road business, Mr. Rutherford did not find it easy to settle down to the prosaic duties of life. After quitting the Cleveland Lightning Rod Company, and another year spent on the farm, he went again on the road representing a firm of Galesburg, Ill., handling Osage orange hedging. He was at this only about a year. Having married a short time previously, he settled in his native place and engaged in cheese-making, so continuing for a period of eight years. He then farmed in Summit county for three years and in 1879 came to Iowa and settled in this county, as already noted.

On coming to this county, Mr. Rutherford purchased a tract of land consisting of one hundred and twenty acres lying in Delaware township, four miles north of

Manchester, where he has resided since, and where he has been actively engaged in farming. Mr. Rutherford has made money since coming here, as he has deserved to. It has come to him in a legitimate channel, being the result of patient industry and economical management. He has a pleasant home and is surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences of farm life. He has been too busy looking after his own affairs to permit of his giving much time and attention to matters pertaining to the public. Besides, he has no desire to figure in his community as a local headlight, political or otherwise. He votes as all good citizens should, and in politics he is a republican. He cast his political fortunes with the great war party on its organization, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he has maintained a steady allegiance to that party since. He exhibits a commendable interest in all matters relating to the welfare of his locality, standing at all times for the enforcement of the law and the observance of good government. He believes in maintaining the best educational facilities possible for the youth of the land, having received a reasonably good training himself when young, and knowing from experience the value of it. Living some distance from town his position will hardly permit of his taking an active part in the different beneficial orders. Still, he has not wholly neglected such things, being a zealous member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, and a stanch supporter of the broad and benevolent purposes of each of these organizations. He and his excellent wife are both members of the Methodist church, and in accordance with their means are liberal contributors to all charitable purposes.

Mr. Rutherford was married while residing in his native county, on December 14, 1865, the lady whom he took to wife being Miss Helen A. Gates, a native of Mayfield, Ohio, and a daughter of Charles Gates, long a resident of that place. The result of this union has been two children, both girls—Mabel V. and Myrtle G., around whom now naturally cluster the chief interests of their parents' lives.

STEPHEN J. EDMUNDS. At his pleasant country home in Delaware township, four miles east and north of Manchester, resides Stephen J. Edmunds, one of Delaware county's most intelligent farmers and most highly respected citizens, a brief biography of whom is here given.

Like most of the people of this county, Mr. Edmunds traces his ancestry to the early settled families of the Eastern States. His father, James Edmunds, was a native of the town of Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., and came, as family tradition has it, of New England stock as far back as anything is now known of his antecedents. He was born in 1799, went to western New York when a young man, stopping in Oswego county, where he afterwards married a young lady, then of Dutchess county, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth Cutler, settled and began farming, and there resided till the spring of 1854, when he moved with his family to Delaware county, Iowa, where he ever afterwards lived, dying here at the home of his son, Stephen J., on the twenty-first day of July, 1884, then in his eighty-

fifth year. Mr. Edmunds' mother was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and was born in 1803. She died too in this county, at the residence of her son, August 20, 1879. The elder Edmunds was a farmer throughout life, an industrious and fairly successful one. He was of an exceedingly active disposition in his earlier years and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. He filled a number of local offices in Oswego county, N. Y., where he lived many years, and was a strong factor in local politics. He was a life-long democrat and was well versed in the history and traditions of his party as well as in the general history of his country. He did not possess a controversial spirit, but he was able, when occasion demanded, to defend his views with force and understanding. He never aspired to any public positions further than he felt able to render himself useful to his fellow-citizens. His conduct both in public and private life was such as should characterize every man of wisdom and integrity. Elizabeth (Cutler) Edmunds was a woman who bore herself well in all the varied relations of life, possessing many of the best qualities of her sex and meeting her responsibilities as wife, mother, friend and neighbor with faithful exactitude.

These, James and Elizabeth (Cutler) Edmunds, were the parents of four children of whom the subject of this notice is the youngest. The eldest, Henry L., is a farmer residing in Delaware township, this county, and a sketch of him will be found in its appropriate place in this work. The third child, George R., was for some years a resident of Fayette county, this state, and died at his home in that county, on the twentieth day of September, 1880. The only daughter, Sarah Ann, now wife of L. C. Dudley, resides in Manchester, this county.

Stephen J. Edmunds, with whom the remainder of this article will be concerned, was born in Oswego county, N.Y., May 29, 1838. Fortunate in having parents who appreciated the advantages which a good education gives its possessor, he received in youth a fair common-school training, being reared on the farm, and dividing his time in his boyhood days between his duties as a farm boy, and his attendance at the local district schools. Later on, coming to this state, he took an academic course at the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa. He settled to farming pursuits in this county on reaching his majority, and he has been steadily engaged in farming since. As might have been expected, he received some assistance from his father at the beginning of his career, but the most of what he now has, represents his own industry and management, aided in later years by his family. Mr. Edmunds owns a farm of four hundred acres in Delaware township, all of which is under cultivation and yields well. His place is furnished with a superior class of buildings, and the neatness and order in which everything is there found, tells the stranger of the thrift and good management that prevail on his premises. His residence crowning a gently sloping eminence, surrounded by spacious, well-kept grounds, ornamented with an artificial grove of native and transplanted trees and shrubbery, forms a pleasant sight to the eye, and is strongly suggestive to the passer-by of the quiet, clean and healthful home life of its owner.

Mr. Edmunds has been twice married, having had the great misfortune to lose his first wife, after more than ten years of wedded life, during which time she shared with him most of his early struggles. He married first, April 4, 1862, his choice falling on a neighbor girl, Miss Phœbe Ann Coon, daughter of Amos F. Coon, an old and honored citizen of Delaware county, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. The facts concerning the daughter's antecedents can be had by reference to that sketch. Mrs. Edmunds died February 1, 1875. She was the mother of seven children, all but one of whom survive her. The eldest, a daughter, Ella M., who was born March 1, 1863, died March 30, 1865. The others are —Charles F., born September 6, 1864; Vinton A., born January 12, 1867; Mabel, born June 1, 1868; Wheeler C., born February 1, 1870; Olin S., born August 2, 1871, and Warren, born March 6, 1873.

Mr. Edmunds was married the second time to Miss Belle M. Ross, then of Jones county, Iowa, but a native of Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., where she was born March 29, 1846. To this union has been born one child—Stephen B., born December 2, 1877.

Mrs. Belle (Ross) Edmunds is a daughter of Jonathan B. Ross, who was born in the town of Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1811, and died in Jones county, Iowa, in 1886. Her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Kinne, was a native of the same place, and was born March 18, 1818. She died in Jones county, this state, July 25, 1864. Mrs. Edmunds is one of fourteen children. The eldest, Abbie D., is the wife of W. H. Hickman and resides in the state of Kansas. Jeremiah K. lives at Needles, Cal. Chloe A., wife of Shelton Hickman, resides in Jones county, Iowa. John B. lives at El Cajon, Cal. Olive A., wife of Lewis Wood, resides at LaCrosse, Wis. Martha E. is the widow of Seth W. Flint, and resides in Linn county, Iowa. James D. died at the age of three. Oliver B. lives in Spencer, Clayton county, Iowa. Mary C. became the wife of Alfred White, and died, at about the age of twenty-five, in California. Julia I. died at the age of six. Ella I., wife of William Cowan, lives at Washton, Iowa. Alfred E. lives at LaCrosse, Wis., and Fred J. lives at Needles, Cal.

It need hardly be added in closing this sketch that Mr. Edmunds has taken great interest in the affairs of his township. The time has not been since he became a citizen of it that he has not held some position in connection with the administration of its civil affairs, and foremost in the promotion of its best interests, whether those interests were connected with civil office or not. He was township trustee for a number of years. He was president of the board of his school district for ten years, and secretary for four years longer. He is now and has been for three years past president of the Delaware County agricultural society, an association in behalf of which he has expended much time and energy seeking to encourage the farming and stock interests of his county and to better the condition of the farming community generally.

For his labors in this direction, as well as for those of a more general kind, Mr. Edmunds has been universally commended by the citizens of his county, and their

approval, it is proper to add, he has well merited. A man of intelligence and discriminating judgment relating to all the interests of farmers, indefatigable for the success of any cause which he espouses, possessing strong systematic business methods, and of as kind and accommodating disposition as any man could be, he has deserved to succeed in his public labors as well as in his private ones; and the people of Delaware county have as much reason to congratulate themselves upon the possession of such a citizen, as they have to congratulate him upon the success he has achieved whether for them or himself.

BENJAMIN SHELDEN is one of Delaware county's substantial farmers and representative citizens. He has been a resident of this county for twenty-five years, and is well and favorably known in the community where he resides.

Mr. Shelden is a native of the State of New York, having been born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, March 23, 1831. He comes of Massachusetts parentage, his father, George Shelden, and his mother, whose maiden name was Annie Bliss, having been natives of the Old Bay State, the father born in North Adams and the mother in Cheshire. After marrying they moved to western New York, settling in Oneida county, where they subsequently lived and died, the mother dying April 27, 1868, at the age of seventy-four, and the father November 10, 1875, at the age of eighty-two. They were industrious, thrifty people. They were trained in youth to the New England idea of following pursuits of usefulness, and they carried that idea out in their daily lives and instilled it also into the minds of their children. They were brought up in a farming community and passed all their lives on the farm. When they moved to New York they settled in a sparsely populated section of the state, and their earlier years were spent amid pioneer scenes and were filled with the struggles that mark pioneer life. But these struggles and these scenes brought out many of the best qualities of their nature, and developed in them characters that fitted them for the greatest usefulness and characters to which they in some measure imparted to their children. They were the parents of five children, all of whom they raised to maturity, all of whom married, and all but one of whom are now living. The eldest, a daughter, named Mary, was born November 11, 1826. She married Seymour Davis, by whom she had two children—Henry and Etta—and died May 17, 1890. The second, who was also a daughter, Harriet, was born July 6, 1829, married Matthew Massey, and now lives in Chickasaw county, Iowa, the mother of two children—Anna and Seymour. The third child was Benjamin, the subject of this notice. The fourth was Drusilla, now the wife of Watson Childs of this county, a sketch of whom appears in this work. The youngest was a son, George, who was born April 11, 1839, married Sarah Richmond and now lives at David City, Nebr., the father of eleven children—Rosa B., George, Eva, Clara, Mildred, Maud, Girtie, Grace, LeRoy, Libbie and Anna, the last three being now deceased.

Benjamin Shelden, our subject, was

reared in his native county in New York, being brought up on his father's farm, and resided there till he was twenty-five years of age, going in 1856 to Chickasaw county, that state, where he remained a year and then started West in pursuit of his fortunes. He made his first stop in Kane county, Ill., that being then a comparatively new country. He engaged first as a farm hand and worked as such for three or four years. In 1860 he married and settled down in earnest to the serious duties of life. He resided in Kane county engaged farming till 1865, when he came to this county and located. He has resided here since. Since becoming a resident of this county, he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has thus passed all his life in agricultural pursuits of one kind or another. He now owns a farm of three hundred and seventy acres in Delaware township, lying four miles northeast of Manchester, on which he has resided for some years and most of which he has himself reduced to cultivation. It is a desirable farm, well improved and productive. Mr. Shelden is a good representative of his class, a man of great activity; strong, persevering industry; economical in management and strictly attentive to his own business. He exhibits a commendable interest also in all matters relating to the affairs of his locality, and he has filled the usual number of local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. He has taken but little interest in politics, further than every good citizen is expected to take. He votes the democratic ticket and is a stanch advocate of democratic measures.

Mr. Shelden has a family, consisting of a wife and six children, one daughter being now married, there having been seven in all. He married January 12, 1860, taking to wife Miss Frances Massey, then of Aurora, Kane county, Ill. Mrs. Shelden has shared all her husband's fortunes since that date and has rendered him that assistance in all his struggles which only a good wife can give. She also was born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., September 9, 1836. She is a daughter of Charles and Isabel (Nolton) Massey, both of whom were natives of England, coming to the United States with their parents when young. The father is still living, being a resident of this county, with his son, the subject of this sketch. The mother died at Aurora, Kane county, Ill., in September, 1861. To Charles and Isabel Massey were born ten children, of whom Mrs. Shelden is the eldest. The eldest son, Matthew, resides in Chickasaw county, this state; William lives in St. Clair, Wis.; Ellen, now wife of Frank Deitrick, lives in Cerro Gordo county, this state; John lives in this county; Charlotte died when a child; Jane, wife of Benjamin Weaver, lives in Cerro Gordo county, this state; Sophia died when young; Thomas lives in Cerro Gordo county, this state, and Albert died young.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelden's seven children, are—Anna Belle, born September 29, 1861, and now the wife of Earnest Ryan, of Delaware township, this county; Ida May, born November 21, 1863; Benjamin F., born April 4, 1866; Charles T., born April 16, 1868; Bert J., born September 18, 1871; George H., born January 14, 1874, and Robin W., born March 19, 1876.

SETH BEAL, who is properly ranked as one of the self-made men of Delaware county, began his career at the foot of the ladder in life, without other resources than his own indomitable will and steady, plodding industry. From an humble position he has risen to that of one of the representative men of a more than ordinarily intelligent community. The greatest part of his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits, and when but a boy he became thoroughly familiar with the various employments of the farm. He wisely chose that for his future calling, to which he was best adapted, both by nature and experience, and as a farmer and stock-raiser occupies a prominent position among the progressive men of the county. For the successful prosecution of his calling he has a fine and well-adapted farm of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the buildings and appurtenances required for the comfort of his family, and the carrying on of his business.

Mr. Beal comes from a long line of New England ancestry, and was born in Wayne county, N. Y., June 3, 1838. His father, whose name was also Seth, was a native of New York and was born during the year 1803. He followed through life the occupation of a farmer and lived to the extreme old age of eighty-three years, dying at his home in New York State in 1886. The paternal grandfather bore the name of Bernard Beal, and of him little is known, save the fact that he was a New Englander by birth, a resident of New York State and a farmer by occupation. Of the ancestral history beyond this point, nothing definitely is known, there being only a tradition to the effect that the first Beal immigrating to America came from the country of Wales. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Hannah Reed. She was a native of New York State, born in 1806, and was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living. She passed from this world to her final resting-place about the year 1856, when nearly fifty years of age.

The subject of this notice spent his early boyhood days in attending school and laboring on his father's farm. The first school he attended was conducted by popular subscription, the system of free schools not having been adopted until some years later. At the age of twenty years he began life on his own account, and engaged in farming, which he successfully followed till 1864, when he embarked in the mercantile business, taking a partnership in the grocery business in a town called Macedon. He continued in the grocery business a short time, when he disposed of his interests, and in September, 1864, during the darkest days of the rebellion, enlisted with the Ninth New York heavy artillery and entered the service. His regiment was order to the front without delay, and, proceeding to Harper's Ferry, they advanced up Cedar creek and just before the close of day arrived on the scene of the conflict. They camped in the field hospital within sight of the battle, and made hasty preparations for reinforcing the army. The wounded soldiers were continually being carried from the field of battle to camp, and the scenes here presented were sufficient to arouse all the latent powers of man, and kindle within his soul a feeling of patriotism never felt before. Four days later, before the break of day, the battle was renewed and waged fiercely,

the advantages being on the Confederate side up to two o'clock in the afternoon, when the timely arrival of General Sheridan, after his memorable ride of twenty miles, changed the order of things and gave the victory to the Union side. During this battle Mr. Beal received a scalp wound from a ball fired by sharp-shooters, which passed through the rim of his hat, across his right temple and out through the rim behind. The shock was sufficient to fell him to the ground, and, not knowing how seriously he might be injured, he went to the rear, but on discovering the nature of his wound at once took his place at the front. The next battle in which he participated was the taking of Richmond at the time of Lee's surrender. After this memorable battle the regiment camped two weeks at Burkville Junction, during which time the assassination of President Lincoln took place. They were then ordered to join Sherman's army in North Carolina in pursuit of Johnson who had not yet surrendered. After a four days' march they arrived at Danville, Va., and, learning that Johnson was about to surrender, went into camp. The soldiers were much emaciated from long marching, and so many had fallen behind that there were hardly enough in camp on arrival to do picket duty. Mr. Beal, although sick and hardly able to travel, went on picket duty and served two days. A few days later the regiment was put aboard a train and a company distributed at each station between Danville and Richmond, for the purpose of guarding the road. The company to which Mr. Beal belonged was stationed at News Ferry, he being sent into the country as safe guard, where he remained two weeks. The companies were finally gathered up and taken to Richmond and from there to a point in Virginia near Washington, where a few days later they crossed the Potomac river and took quarters in Fortress Monroe. The 6th corps, of which Mr. Beal was a member, held a grand review in Washington city at which many died from sunstroke, and he himself was obliged to leave the ranks on account of the excessive heat. From here he was sent to Syracuse, N. Y., and mustered out in July, 1865.

The war having finally ended he returned home, and after remaining about a month set out on an extended trip through the West with a view of looking up a suitable location for permanent residence. He spent some time in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Mich., and thought favorably of that locality, but decided to first visit a brother living in this county. He accordingly took passage by water from Grand Haven to Chicago, and thence by rail to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he came down the Mississippi river on a boat to Dubuque, finally reaching his brother's place in this county. After a short visit he was so pleased with the general appearance of the country that he decided to purchase land and locate. He accordingly bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 34, on which he has since lived, paying $7.50 per acre. The land was unimproved with the exception of a twenty-acre strip, which was fenced in and broken up. Mr. Beal erected a frame house 16 x 22 feet in dimensions, and made other improvements from time to time as his means would admit. There was not a switch, to say nothing of a tree, growing on the place at the time of his purchase,

and the large grove of thrifty, growing maples which now surround his spacious residence, and adds so much to its attractiveness, were all raised by himself from the seed and transplanted where they now stand. He erected the present commodious residence during the summer of 1881, which, for convenience and comfort is surpassed by few, if any, in the township. Since coming to the county Mr. Beal has devoted his time exclusively to grain and stock-raising, and that he has been eminently successful is proven by his well improved and highly cultivated farm.

Mr. Beal took as his life companion, March 20, 1867, Miss Mary Allyn, a most estimable young lady, who was born in Wayne county, N. Y., November 17, 1842. Their congenial union resulted in the birth of one child—Earl S., who was born January 11, 1869, and, although now past the age of majority, is still at home, a source of great comfort to his aged parents.

In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Beal are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are zealous workers at all times for the upbuilding of christianity and the betterment of mankind in general. Their connection with this church extends over a period of nearly seventeen years, and has been one of constant activity. He has been connected with the official board of directors of the church of Sand creek, of which they are members, for a number of years, and has likewise filled the capacity of steward.

Politically, Mr. Beal affiliates with the republican party, and, although not a seeker after political honors, is one of the strongest supporters of the party in his township.

Mr. Beal having been identified with the growth and development of Delaware county for the past quarter of a century, is eminently worthy of commemoration in a work of this kind, and, although not one of the original settlers of the county, will be remembered as one of its progressive citizens, long after his days of usefulness in this world shall have come to an end.

MR. WILLIAMS is one of Delaware county's early settlers, and now, as for many years, one of her most upright, intelligent and highly esteemed citizens. But his biography has an interest for this work beyond the mere fact of his being an old settler and a good representative citizen. His life contains a lesson which should, and, when recorded, doubtless will be an inspiration to young men into whose hands this volume may fall, who are engaged in struggles similar to those through which he passed in his earlier years. It is not given to all to be great in name or wealth; but all who practice the habits of industry, economy and strong self-reliance that have marked the life of this man, may secure for themselves a competence for their declining years, and what is even better a character without reproach.

Mr. Williams was born in Portage county, Ohio, November 3, 1828. He is a son of Phineas and Sallie (Topliff) Williams, both of whom were natives of Vermont. These were reared in their native state and there married, moving at an early date to Ohio, settling in Erie county, where the mother died in 1835, at the age of fifty, and from which place the father afterwards moved to De Kalb county, Ill.,

where he died in 1857, at the age of seventy-three. They belonged to the farming class of the community where they resided, being always engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. Being among the early settlers of Ohio they knew considerable from experience of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, to which, however, with that ready adaptability characteristic of the American pioneer, they accommodated themselves, and, it may be presumed, enjoyed the rougher pleasures of that life as well as endured its experiences. They were industrious, thrifty people, and in seeking a home in the wilderness of Ohio were prompted by the laudable purpose of securing advantages for their growing family of children, which it was not possible for them to have in the older states of the East. The unfortunate death of the mother, before the family became grown and provided for, brought a change which seriously interfered with the plans of the father, scattering the children and rendering the career of each quite different from what it might otherwise have been. There were seven children in the family, of whom the subject of this notice was the fifth in point of age, the others being two sons and four daughters—James, Abigail, Sallie A., George, Eunice and Jerusha.

On the death of his mother, which occurred when he was but seven years of age, our subject went to live with an uncle, Bennett Williams, in Erie county, Ohio, remaining with him ten years. He grew up on the farm, and received what education fell to his lot as a member of his uncle's household, dividing his time, from ten to seventeen, between his duties as a farm-hand and his attendance at the district schools. After attaining his seventeenth year he went to live with his eldest brother, James, residing in Delavan, Wis., but remained with him only a year, going thence to De Kalb county, Ill., where he resided in the family of another uncle, Chester Williams, for a period of two years. By that time he had about reached his majority, and cutting loose from his relatives he started out in pursuit of his fortunes alone. He made for the lower Mississippi country, going into the timbers, where he began as a day-laborer, cutting cord-wood, rafting and making shingles. He carefully saved up his earnings, and after the first year or two began to get into a position to engage in business on a small scale for himself. He remained in the timber districts of the lower Mississippi for a period of seven years, actively engaged in one kind of timber business or another. Most of the time was spent in Arkansas and Mississippi, and, towards the close of his stay there, he realized handsomely from his labors and investments. The chief markets he frequented with his products were Memphis and New Orleans. Mr. Williams learned much concerning river life in those years, and, indeed, had many hard experiences, but he enjoyed it withal and made money besides. Quitting this life, however, in the spring of 1853, he started North, coming to Iowa, and making his first stop at Earlville, in this county. There he decided to locate, and accordingly bought two hundred and seven acres of land in that vicinity, paying therefor the sum of $400. He went to work improving his place, but kept it only two years, when, receiving an offer of $1,200 for it, he accepted it, and

came up to Delaware township, where he purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty-four acres in section 6, township 89, range 5 west, paying for it $1,200, there located and has since resided. He is thus one of the oldest settlers of his locality, and he has from the first days of his residence in the township been identified with the best interests of his community. He has given his whole time to farming and other pursuits connected therewith, and he has attained an amount of success proportioned to his exertions to achieve it. He has filled the usual number of local offices in connection with the administration of the civil affairs of his township, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. Being a lover of his home and of the peace and quietude of his community, he has always stood for the strict enforcement of the law, and the observance of good order. He has contributed to the upbuilding of the school interests of his locality, and has given a hearty support to all the social organizations that make for the improvement and enjoyment of country life, both for old and young. Mr. Williams has avoided politics, but like every good citizen he votes and keeps up with the political questions of the day. Joining the republican party on its organization, he has steadily adhered to its doctrines and its fortunes since, and Delaware county probably has not a man in it now who gives that party a warmer and more disinterested support than he does.

Mr. Williams married December 6, 1854, shortly after coming to Delaware county, the lady whom he selected to share his life's fortunes being Miss Nancy W. May, then of De Kalb county, Ill., but who was born in Crawford county, Pa., November 20, 1831, and is a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Myers) May. Her parents were Pennsylvanians also by birth, but moved to De Kalb county, Ill., where they died, the father in 1868 at the age of sixty-three, and the mother in 1880 at the age of seventy-seven. In the family to which Mrs. Williams belonged there were ten children, five of whom are now living and five dead. These are—Hugh, Barbara (deceased), Elliott, Nancy W. (Mrs. Williams), Madison, Mary J., Sarah R. (deceased), Ann E. (deceased), and Sarah H. (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had born to them a family of five children, all of whom they have had the exceedingly great misfortune to lose. Their eldest, Dorvillo, born August 1, 1855, died October 22, 1885, being cut off just when he had crossed the threshold of manhood and had assumed its more serious duties; a young man whose talents and excellent habits gave promise of a happy and prosperous career, as they endeared him to all who fell within the scope of his acquaintance. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Elmer, was born May 4, 1861, and died October 19, 1863. Their next was an infant that died unnamed. Elroy was born August 4, 1870, and died August 17, 1871. And the last, also named Elroy, was born April 4, 1871, and died October 21, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a pleasant home and many friends in whose society and friendship they find surcease of sorrow and, as far as possible, compensation for the loss of those ties that bind

parents more nearly to this world than any other. Mrs. Williams has been a faithful companion to her husband during all the years of their wedded life, and her name and wifely virtues deserve to be perpetuated in the history of Delaware county's noble women along with the name and services of her husband, and this sketch would fail of one of its chief purposes did it not do this.

THOMAS HETHERINGTON was born in Lycoming county, Pa., June 6, 1817. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Huff) Hetherington, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, and the latter a native of New Jersey. The father came to the United States when a young man, and settled in Northumberland county, Pa., afterwards moving to Lycoming county, that state, where he married, and thence moved to Richland county, Ohio, in 1838, and there died in 1853, at the age of eighty-four. He was a farmer throughout life, an enterprising, industrious and successful one. The mother died while the family was residing in Lycoming county, Pa., in the year 1835, at the age of sixty.

To David and Elizabeth Hetherington were born eleven children, of whom the subject of this notice is the sixth. Only two besides our subject are now living—Ruth Ann, wife of Alexander McElvane, and Asher, both residing near Mansfield Ohio. The deceased brothers and sisters are—John, Mary, Ellen, William, Eliza, Nancy, James and David.

Thomas, the subject proper of this notice, was reared in his native county, in Pennsylvania, and had attained his majority when his father moved to Richland county, Ohio. He accompanied his father to Ohio, and settling in Richland county resided there till 1844, when he went to Rock county, Wis. He married in Rock county, and lived there till June, 1853, then came to Iowa and settled in Delaware county. On locating in this county he bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Delaware township, for which he paid $6.50 per acre, and a tract of forty acres in Coffin's Grove township, for which he paid $75.00. He settled on the former tract, and engaged at once in farming, and has been so engaged since. In fact, Mr. Hetherington has been a farmer all his life, was reared on the farm and has followed the pursuits for which he was trained in youth with industry and has met with a fair degree of success. He resided on his farm in Delaware township till 1880, at which date he moved to Manchester, where he has since lived, still retaining his farming interest, however. Coming to this county at the date he did, Mr. Hetherington has seen most of the changes which have marked the progress of his adopted home, from a wild prairie to a country of well improved farms, and in the labor of bringing about this great change he has faithfully borne the part that has fallen to his lot, in connection with his own locality. He has served in the usual number of local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. He has taken no particular interest in any matter of a political nature, but for the upbuilding of the social, industrial and edu-

cational interests of his community he has always been active, and his name has ever stood pledged for the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order and good government in the vicinity where he has resided.

Mr. Hetherington married January 6, 1846, taking to wife Miss Susanna Crall, then of Richland county, Ohio, where also she was born, March 18, 1827. The wife of his youth abides with him, having borne him a faithful and affectionate companionship for more than forty-four years. Mrs. Hetherington is a daughter of John and Sarah (Lacer) Crall, her father having been a native of Dauphin county, Pa., where he lived for many years. He died in Rock county, Wis., in February, 1876, having attained the seventy-third year of his age. He was a farmer and was always engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a son of Matthias Crall, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth and who lived most of his life in his native state, but died in Richland county, Ohio, at the age of seventy-five. Mrs. Hetherington's mother was born in Perry county, Pa., and died in Richland county, Ohio, in 1860, at the age of fifty-four. She was a daughter of Christian Lacer, a Pennsylvanian, who died in his native state in 1855, aged seventy-one years.

Mr. and Mrs. Hetherington are the parents of eight children. Maria, their eldest, was born February 20, 1848. She is now the wife of Andrew Hesner, and lives in Weaver, Minn. Russell, their next, was born October 8, 1849. He married Addie Hudson, of this county, and she afterwards dying, he married Nellie O'Donnell, also of this county. He lives in Rawlins county, Kans., and is a miller. John was born April 27, 1853. He married Mary J. Thornburg, of this county, and now resides here, the father of two children — Harry Ernest and Florence Belle. Amos B. and Asher F., Mr. and Mrs. Hetherington's next two children, are twins and were born June 1, 1856. The former resides in this county and a sketch of him appears in this work. The latter is in Black Hills, Dak. Matilda was born February 13, 1858, and still resides with her parents. Mary Jane was born August 5, 1863, and is also with her parents. Amanda was born March 3, 1866, and is the wife of Albert Acers, of this county.

While Mr. Hetherington has never taken much interest in partisan politics he has not neglected his duties as a citizen and voter. In earlier years he was a whig and supported the whig ticket with much zeal. On the disappearance of the old party lines, he cast his political fortunes with the republican party, and he has maintained a steady allegiance to the teachings of that party since. He is an intelligent and public-spirited citizen and in the progressive town of his residence a worthy personage and important factor.

WILLIAM MEAD. In the town of Manchester, Dearborn county, Ind., on the seventh of June, 1826, was born William Mead, the subject of this sketch and now a prosperous farmer of Delaware county, residing three miles and a half north and a little east of the county seat, Manchester. The name indicates partially the origin of the family of which he is a

descendant, the word Mead, although used mostly in poetry, being one of the purest English. The Mead family, to which our subject belongs, took its start in this country from Samuel Mead, a native of England, who came to America in colonial times, settling in the then province of New York. The line as traced down from him is as follows: His son Isaac, who was born in the city of New York and as far as family tradition goes, always lived and died there; his son John, who was also born in the city of New York, there reared, served in the Revolutionary war, subsequently moved West and died in the territory of Indiana, aged eighty-two, his son Chauncy, who was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., January 19, 1802, and now resides in Jones county, this state, being the father of the subject of this sketch. Chauncy Mead was reared in Dearborn county, Ind., his parents moving there in 1814. He resided there untill 1853, when he moved to this state, settling in Jones county, where he has since lived. He has been a farmer all his life, an industrious and successful one.

The mother of William Mead bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Morsse, and she was born in the state of New Jersey in the year 1806. She is still living. She is a daughter of John Morsse, a New Yorker by birth, who died in middle life.

Chauncy and Elizabeth Mead have had born to them a family of six children, three of whom are now living and three dead. The eldest, Thomas, died in Jones county, Iowa, in 1880, leaving a family; the second child is our subject; John died a young man in 1854; Simon is still living, being a farmer now of Jones county, Iowa; Elizabeth is the wife of Abram Holston, and resides in Hitchcock county, Nebr., and Anna died in 1878.

Our subject was reared in Dearborn, Henry and St. Joseph counties, Ind., and resided in one or the other of those counties until 1853, the date he came to Iowa. He grew up on the farm, and in his youth received a limited common-school education. Leaving home at the age of nineteen, he went to Mishawaka, Ind., where he learned the trade of a carriage and wagon-maker, following his trade at that place for a period of ten years succeeding that time. On coming to this state he located first in Jones county, engaged in farming and resided there till April, 1878, at which time he became a citizen of Delaware county. He purchased a tract of land of two hundred and fifteen acres on moving to this county, it being the present farm on which he resides, and has continued to reside there for the last twelve years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Mead is one of Delaware county's substantial farmers. He owns one of the most desirable places of its size in the county, being well located, highly productive and splendidly improved. If general indications account for anything, it is entirely proper to say, in this connection, that the farm which he has had under his supervision and management for the past twelve years, shows that he is no mere tiller of the soil, but a reading and thinking man. His earnest labors have been directed by an intelligent mind, and what he has accomplished is not the more noticeable for amount than for quality. His handsome residence, surrounded by spacious grounds and ornamented with clumps of beautiful trees and shrubbery,

is strongly suggestive of the good sense and discriminating taste of its owner, as well as of his quiet, clean and healthful home life.

Mr. Mead has taken much interest in matters relating to the affairs of the communities in which he has resided, and has filled the usual number of local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. He has not taken an active part in partisan politics, but is a man, nevertheless, of fixed political convictions, and whenever occasion demands he gives expression to these convictions. In earlier years he was a whig and supported the whig ticket with great zeal. He cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848, and voted steadily with the whigs till the dissolution of their party. On the organization of the republican party, he cast his political fortunes with it, and he has maintained a steady allegiance to its doctrines since. Mr. Mead is a man of strong temperance views, and whenever the liquor traffic has been an issue in politics, he has given to the cause of prohibition a hearty support.

As might be supposed, Mr. Mead has been prompted to the conservative course which he has selected and pursued through life, by his love of home and his desire to preserve intact all those fire-side virtues on which all domestic happiness, and, indeed, all true happiness must rest. He married, May 1, 1850, taking to share his life's fortunes a young lady, then of St. Joseph county, Ind., Miss Louisa Webster. Mrs. Mead was born in Otsego county, N. Y., June 30, 1828, and is a daughter of William and Esther (Coats) Webster, both of whom are also natives of New York. There were in the family to which she belonged nine children, of whom she was the third in point of age. The eldest, a daughter, Harriet, is now the widow of John Wison, and resides at Toledo, Ohio. Menzo, the eldest son, married Rebecca Morris, and died, in1878, in Elkhart county, Ind. Calista became the wife of John Derven, of South Bend, Ind., and died at her home in Monticello, Iowa, in 1886. Volney married Kate Cooper, and now resides in Monticello, Iowa. Wheeler married Maria Van Piper, and lives in Butler county, Iowa. Amy is the widow of Wallace Darling, and lives in Mitchell, Dak. Cornelia is the widow of John Skelley, and lives in Monticello, Iowa. Henry, the youngest, died in Stockton, Cal., unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead have had born to them six children, all of whom are grown. The eldest, Henry H., was born September 21, 1857; married Mattie Atkinson, by whom he has had one child, Sarah, and now resides at Cedar Rapids, this state. John J. was born October 1, 1859; married Alice Wilson, and resides also at Cedar Rapids. Judson W., was born April 1, 1862, and now lives at Minneapolis, Minn., being unmarried. Elmer E. was born February 9, 1866, and is still with his parents. The eldest child, Mary L. died at the age of thirteen months, and the second-born, Harriet E., died when three years old.

Mr. Mead has always given an earnest support to the school interests of the communities where he has resided, and to all those social organizations affecting home life. Although a member of no church, he gives liberally to charity in

proportion to his means; and his mind, freed from the dogmas of churches, is ever open to receive the opinions of others.

W. B. SHERMAN M. D. About the oldest physician in point of age now in the practice in Manchester, and a comparatively old citizen of the place, is Dr. W. B. Sherman, a brief biography of whom is here inserted. Dr. Sherman is a native of New York, but comes of New England ancestry. The family came originally from England, immigrating in 1640 and settling in Massachusetts. The paternal line, starting from our subject's father, Moses Sherman, extends back as follows—Moses born in 1803; Walter in 1763; Sampson in 1737; Job in 1680, and Phillip in 1642; the first three having been natives of Rhode Island and the last two natives of Massachusetts. Dr. Sherman's mother, who bore the maiden name of Mercy Lanphear, was a native of Montreal, Canada, but her parents were New England born people, her father, Stephen Lanphear, being a native of Woodstock, Vt. The parents of Dr. Sherman met and were married in New York State, and there settled and began their wedded life, but moved shortly afterwards to Ohio, that being in 1834, and settled in Medina county, where they subsequently lived and died, the mother in 1880 at the age of sixty-nine, and the father in 1882, at the age of seventy-nine. They belonged to the plain substantial people of their locality and led the quiet uneventful life that marks a farming community. Besides the subject of this sketch, they had thirteen children, the full list in the order of their ages are as follows—Walter B., the subject of this sketch; Harriet H., the wife of W. G. Dickey, of Story county, Iowa; Olive, wife of Murrin K. Finn, of Cleveland, Ohio; Amanda, wife of William Bradford, of Greeling, Mich.; Ellen, who died unmarried; Adaline, wife of Charles Saulisbury, of Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio; Martha, wife of Fred Lance, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary, deceased; Mertie, wife of Charles Mickey, of Maxwell, Story county, Iowa; Stephen, of Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio; Sarah, wife of Byron Babcock, of Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio; Moses, of Cleveland, Ohio; Delazon and Orrin, both of Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio.

W. B. Sherman was born in Steuben county, N. Y., November 22, 1831. He was therefore three years old when his parents moved to Ohio. He was reared in Medina county, that state, growing up on his father's farm, and dividing his time according to the custom of those days between his labors as a farm boy and his attendance in the district schools. He received a good elementary education from the neighboring schools in the community where he grew up and finished at the high school at Medina. Through the kindness and assistance of his parents he was permitted to see something of the world beyond the narrow confines of farm life, and did not therefore come to his maturity as a slavish tiller of the soil, but learned something of the great world with its countless interests and infinite purposes. He married January 20, 1859, taking as a companion a neighbor girl Miss Sallie S. Benjamin, a native of Medina county. He resided on and near the old homestead,

engaged in farming till 1851, and teaching school and other pursuits for about seven years, when his mind turned toward the great West as offering the most promising fields for a man with a growing family. He came to Iowa that year and settled in Manchester. He engaged in the stock business, mostly in handling sheep. He was so engaged till 1867. He began reading medicine that year under Dr. Charles C. Bradley, and read for about a year. He returned to Ohio to take his lectures, entering the Western Reserve, now Adelbert Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in the spring of 1870. He settled to practice at Manchester, forming a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Bradley, under the firm name of Bradley & Sherman, which has continued since. Dr. Sherman has given his attention entirely to his profession since entering upon it. Although coming to the practice later than usual, he has met with good success, his natural taste for his calling and his patient industry having compensated, in a large measure, for his early disadvantages as to preparation and his loss of time. He takes an active interest in the different medical societies, entering into that broad spirit of brotherhood and commendable purposes of mutual improvement that lies at their foundation. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the Cedar Valley Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. While Dr. Sherman has never aspired to fill the public eye, he has met the obligations imposed upon him as a citizen with the promptness and efficiency expected at the hands of those who have the common welfare at heart. He is a strong advocate of higher education for the young, and in the development of the school interests of his adopted home he has lent the weight of his influence, and, when occasion had demanded, has given to the work the labor of his hands. He is in full sympathy with the great-hearted West, there being in him none of the bigotry, narrowness and prejudice which are sometimes found in men of his years, profession and antecedents. He is a member of a number of benevolent orders, among them the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Iowa Legion of Honor.

Dr. Sherman has a family composed of himself, wife and two daughters, one daughter having married and gone out into the world to share the fortunes of another. As already noted, Dr. Sherman married while still residing in Medina county, Ohio. His wife is the daughter of one of the early settlers of that county, Lovejoy Benjamin, who moved there in 1833. He was a New Yorker, born in Columbia county, an enterprising and successful farmer. Dr. Sherman has had three children—Cora E., Mertie E. and Ella A. The eldest, Cora E., is now the wife of W. W. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio. She has one son—Walter Byron Wood, who was born January 28, 1884.

J. B. BOGGS, one of Delaware county's first citizens and one of her oldest public officials, was born January 12, 1833, in Onondaga county, N. Y. He comes of New York parentage and New England ancestry. His father, Orrin S. Boggs, was a native of the Empire

State, grew up there and there married. He moved to this state, settling in this county in 1850, and here died, in August, 1876, at the age of seventy-three. He followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture most of his life, having some outside interests. He never aspired to public position, although he filled public office and rendered his native and adopted state such service as his years and abilities enabled him to, both in civil and military affairs.

The mother of J. B. Boggs, who bore the maiden name of Ann Maria Butler, being a daughter of Stephen Butler, was also a native of York State, her father, however, coming from New England. She died when the subject of this notice was only three weeks old.

Orrin S. and Maria Boggs had only one child born to them—Jeremiah B., our subject. Growing up in his native county to the age of thirteen, young Boggs was brought by his father, in 1846, to McHenry county, Ill., and thence in November, 1850, to Iowa, settling at that date in this county. He has therefore been a resident of the county now nearly forty years. This period has embraced his youth, his maturer manhood and a portion of advancing age. He settled on a farm on coming to the county, his father taking a place in Coldwater (now Honey Creek) township. Young Boggs received a good common-school training, and, possessing a taste for reading, early turned his attention to books. As he acquired knowledge, he turned it to practical use by teaching in the district schools in the county, varying his farm labors with his school-room duties for several years. In 1857 he received the appointment of deputy sheriff of Delaware county, and held that position for two years, continuing teaching, however, in the meantime. In 1861 he was elected sheriff and held the office one term, then took the office of deputy again and held it till November, 1865, when he was elected county judge. He served one term as county judge and was re-elected to a second term, but before the expiration of that term the legislature abolished the office, assigning him the duties of county auditor for the remaining year of his term. He was then elected auditor, that being in November, 1869, and he has held that office since, having been elected regularly every two years. He has thus served the county in one official capacity or another for more than thirty years, and he is the only auditor the county has ever had. It is not necessary to say that had his conduct not met with public approval his official career would never have reached the limits it has. Patriotic citizens would not have been lacking in this community, as they never are in any community, to come to the front and relieve incompetent officers of the burdens of their official positions. Yet through all the changing administrations through which the county has passed, and all the local political crises that have here arisen, Jerry Boggs has remained steadily in the service of the people of Delaware county, and no charge of incompetence as to ability or integrity, has ever been made against him. Faithfully exact and fearlessly honest, he has assumed the full measure of responsibility of his positions, and has met his obligations at every turn, fully, freely and unmistakably. A man of no pretentions in scholastic attainments, he yet possesses

Yours Truly -

N. C. Ackman

a wide range of information on many topics of practical importance, a clear and discriminating judgment and a large fund of that great factor known by the homely name of hard, horse sense. He is plain in manner, direct in his business methods and pointed in conversation. He is as easily approached as it is possible for a man to be, keeping in touch at all points with the world around him and fully in sympathy with the plans, purposes, hopes and aspirations of those who stand nearest to him by ties of friendship, or in business or official relations.

Mr. Boggs was married on November 23, 1861, taking to share his life's fortunes a lady of this county, Miss Catherine A. Black, who, however, was born in Clarion county, Pa., July 3, 1844. She is a daughter of James Black, who was among the first settlers of Clayton county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs have had born to them a family of three children, two daughters and one son—Amy, James Orrin and Ennis. These are verging on to manhood and womanhood and around them their parents find their interests, sympathies and hopes clustering more closely as the years roll by.

In politics Mr. Boggs is a republican, having cast his political fortunes with the great war party on its organization and having adhered steadily to its teachings since. A man of benevolent impulses, he connected himself some years ago with that most ancient of all the beneficial orders, the Masons, in whose mystic rites and ceremonies he has taken much interest as well as in its broad and charitable purposes. He has taken all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar, being a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M., Olive Branch Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., and Nazareth Commandery, No. 33. He belongs also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HON. WILLIAM C. OAKMAN, an enterprising and successful farmer of Union township, Delaware county, is a native of the town of Wendall, Franklin county, Mass., and was born June 11, 1836. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Nickerson) Oakman, the former of whom was a native of the town of Chesterfield, N. H., born February 19, 1793, and the latter a native of Provincetown, Mass., born in 1796. These were both descendants of old New England families, the Oakmans running back through successive generations to one Samuel Oakman, who settled at Marblehead, Mass., soon after the Indian wars, probably about 1689. There are many Oakmans living about Salem and Linn, Mass., who trace their ancestry to him. Some of the earlier members of the family fought in the Revolution upon the colonists' side, and some of them became distinguished publicists, and filled honorable positions in the various professions. Joseph Oakman, our subject's father, was reared in Vermont, and passed a considerable part of his life in that state. He subsequently moved to Massachusetts and settled in the town of Wendell, where he passed the closing years of his life. He died February 21, 1842. He was a farmer, a man of small means, but industrious habits, and a respected citizen of the localities where he resided.

Our subject's mother survived her husband many years, dying in the town of Swanzey, N. H., December 19, 1886. She was a life-long member of the Congregational church, and lived a consistent christian life.

Eight children were born to Joseph and Mary Oakman, all of whom reached maturity and married, and all of whom filled, during their lives, or are now filling, useful positions in society. The eldest, Richard, is a manufacturer and banker, residing at Turner's Falls, Mass., and is an ex-member of the Massachusetts legislature. The second, a daughter, Mary, became the wife of Gideon Bowley, a large ship-owner of Provincetown, Mass., and is now de ceased. Another, Joseph, was for many-years a prosperous farmer of Tioga county, Pa., dying there a few years ago. Eliza, who became the wife of Warren Webster, died at her home at Montague, Mass. Orrin is a farmer residing in Swanzey, N. H. Hannah, once the wife of Gilbert Milliken, a sea captain, died at her home in Montague, Mass. Loina was married to Porter Hawks, of Hawley, Mass., and died at her home in that place.

William C., our subject, was the youngest child of the family to which he belonged. He was only four years old when his father died. He was reared by his mother to seven years of age in Athol, Mass., and then by M. Briggs to the age of fourteen, and the advantages of the public schools of that locality were his up to that age. Quitting Athol in his fourteenth year, he went to Swanzey, N. H., where he obtained a position in a woodenware manufacturing establishment. There he learned the business of a manufacturer of woooden-ware and continued at it in that place for five years. Marrying in 1857 he came West and settled at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wis., where he went to work in a wooden ware manufacturing establishment. He remained there two years, when, returning to Swanzey, N. H., he resumed his place in the factory where he had learned his trade and continued there engaged at his trade until 1868. That year he came to Iowa and settled in Delaware county. He engaged in farming on coming to this county, renting land for seven or eight years. In 1875 he bought a tract of land of one hundred and forty acres in section 24, Hazel Green township, on which he settled, and where he has since resided. When Mr. Oakman moved on to his present homestead it was practically unimproved. He went vigorously to work to make a home of it, and the present condition in which we find it is a flattering testimonial to his thrift, industry and business-like management. He has one of the most desirable places in his township. It is furnished with comfortable buildings; its fields are enclosed with well-kept fences; its stock are of the best grades, and it is ornamented with pleasant groves and supplied with promising orchards of fruit. Mr. Oakman has been a hard working man and what he has is the result of his own exertions. He was not born with the traditional silver spoon in his mouth. Turned loose upon the world to make his way as best he could at an age when most boys are loitering about college, dividing their time between their books and the sports which characterize the life of the college-bred boy, his career was marked by many hardships, being even up into mature manhood a long series of struggles

against most discouraging obstacles. The fact that he has succeeded as well as he has in a financial way is no mean tribute to his worth and ability. Add to this the further fact that he has given the public a generous share of his time and labor, and it makes his career all the more notable and advances him to the position of honorable distinction among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Oakman has always taken much interest in public matters relating to his township and county, and he has from time to time held almost every office in his township, the duties of which he has discharged with zeal and fidelity; and having so faithfully served his fellow-citizens he has in recent years been deemed worthy of a higher post of honor. He was elected to the state legislature of Delaware county, in November, 1887, and served during the ensuing session of that body, and was re-elected in November, 1889, being the present representative to the lower house from Delaware county. In politics Mr. Oakman is a republican. He has voted the republican ticket ever since the organization of that party. He is active in the councils of his party and a recognized force when there are matters of concern to be discussed among the people.

March 4, 1857, Mr. Oakman married Miss Elvira S. Belding, at Swanzey, N. H., she being a native of that place, born December 7, 1835. Mrs. Oakman is a daughter of Elijah C. and Elvira (Blake) Belding, natives also of Swanzey, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakman have a pleasant home and many friends in the community where they reside. Mr. Oakman has been ably assisted by his faithful wife, and this record would fail in one of its chief purposes if it did not preserve this fact in connection with his history. She was raised in Swanzey, N. H., and received her education from the public and high schools of that place, and has always been a lady of quite a literary turn of mind. For thirty-three years she has stood by his side, helping him in all the struggles of life, always looking to the bright side of everything, and has been in every way a worthy helpmate. She has been very active in the establishment of a library in the locality in which they live, and has taken much interest in all the organizations affecting the peace and happiness of their home, and those of their neighbors.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD is one of the first settlers of Independence, Buchanan county. He has been a resident of that place for more than a third of a century, and few men have exceeded him in the interest he has taken in the welfare of his adopted home. He was born in Fairfield, Vt., October 18, 1820. He was reared in his native place and resided there, making his home with his father until he was twenty-five years old. At that age he started West, making his first stop in Janesville, Rock county, Wis. He resided there about two years, coming in 1847 to Iowa, locating at Independence, Buchanan county. He had learned the trade of a mill-wright in his native place, and he followed his trade for some years after coming West. He found his first employment, after settling in Independence, in assisting in putting the mill there, and he has been connected with

the Independence Milling Company in one capacity or another ever since. At an earlier day Mr. Sherwood worked extensively at his trade, putting in many of the best mills in the several counties around Buchanan.

In February, 1849, he married Miss Hulda Hathaway, daughter of Henry Hathaway, then a prominent farmer and citizen of Buchanan county. To this union were born four children, one daughter and three sons—Chester, Clara, Andrew and Samuel.

FRANK H. PAUL, clerk of the district court, Manchester, Delaware county, is a native of Ogle county, Ill., and was born December 31, 1853. He is the eldest of a family of six children born to Henry and Anna (Shreck) Paul, the others being five daughters—Amanda, Hannah R., Julia A., Roxa E. and Kate, all of whom are living. Mr. Paul's father was a native of Pennsylvania, was reared mainly in his native state, moving West at an early date with his parents and settling in Ogle county, Ill. He afterwards became a resident of Iowa, in March, 1854, settling in Delaware county. He died, however, in this county in February, 1887, well advanced in years, having been engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture all his life. His widow, who still survives him, being a resident of the county where he died, was born in Ohio and is a daughter of Garrett Shreck, a comparatively early settler of the Buckeye State, being himself a native of Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch was reared mostly in this county, growing up on the farm. He received a good common-school education, finishing with a literary and scientific course at Lenox College, at Hopkinton, after which he also took a business course at Baylie's commercial college, at Dubuque, graduating from that institution in June, 1879. As many others have had to do, Mr. Paul worked his way through school, teaching awhile and using the means so acquired in paying his way along. He engaged in teaching after quitting college and followed it up to 1883. At that date he came to Manchester, received the appointment of deputy district and circuit court clerk, which position he held till November, 1888, when he was elected clerk of the district court, the office of circuit clerk having been abolished by the legislature in the meantime. He is now holding under this election. Mr. Paul is a faithful and efficient public officer, thoroughly conversant with the duties of his position, neat with his work and attentive to the wants of the public. He was elected on the republican ticket, but his selection was made as much in recognition of his merits and fitness for the place as in obedience to party decree. Since entering office he has won new friends and strengthened old ones in their loyalty by his straightforward, business-like course in the administration of the affairs of his office.

Mr. Paul is a member of a number of benevolent orders and takes much interest in them as well as in the broad charities and humane purposes which lay at their foundation. He is a charter member of Hyperion Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias, at Manchester, and

also of Olive Camp, No. 89, Modern Woodmen of America, at Manchester.

Mr. Paul married in September, 1880, taking to share his fortunes Miss Angie Livingston, a native of this county and a daughter of John Livingston, one of the first settlers of the county. He and his excellent wife are both zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE W. DUNHAM, member of the Delaware county bar and postmaster at Manchester, is a native of Iowa, having been born in Jones county, January 13, 1857. He is the only son of Francis W. Dunham, a former well-known citizen of this county, a sketch of whom appears in this work. The subject of this notice was reared in Delaware county, mainly in Manchester, and with the exception of about a year he has resided in Manchester all his life. His education was obtained in the public schools of Manchester and at the State University at Iowa City. He read law with A. S. Blair, of Manchester, graduated from the law department of the State University in June, 1879, and located to the practice soon afterwards in Manchester, forming a partnership with his preceptor. This partnership continues, the firm now being Blair, Dunham & Norris. Mr. Dunham has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of the law until within the past few months. On February 6, 1890, he received the appointment of postmaster at Manchester, and since that date he has divided his time between the duties of this office and those of his profession. He is a capable and efficient public officer, a diligent and successful lawyer. In the progressive little city where he resides he is well known and has many friends. He is plain in manner, kind and accommodating. He inherits a good name and he is not an unworthy representative of it.

Mr. Dunham married October 9, 1884, taking to share his fortunes a lady whom he had known from childhood and one eminently fitted to bear him the companionship he sought with her hand, this being Miss Effee May Blair, daughter of his old law perceptor and partner, A. S. Blair, a sketch of whom appears in this work.

HON. GEORGE W. BEMIS, for many years a prominent citizen of Buchanan county, was born in Spencer, Worcester county, Mass., on the thirteenth day of October, 1826. He is a descendant of Joseph Bemis, who came from England in 1640, and settled at Watertown, Mass., from whom have sprung all who bear the name in that part of New England. Edmond Bemis, his great-grandfather, was a native of Spencer, Mass., where he spent most of his life, and died in 1810, at the advanced age of ninety. In 1745 he served as a lieutenant at the capture of Louisburgh, and as a captain in the Crown Point expedition in 1755-6.

In 1837 the subject of this sketch migrated with his father, Elezar Bemis, to Genesee county, N. Y., where the latter died August 11, 1873, in the eightieth year of his age. Here he resided, being an only son, until after reaching his majority, working on the farm summers,

and attending school during the winter months, finishing his education at Carey Collegiate seminary, Oakfield, Genesee county, N. Y. Shortly after reaching his majority he spent two winters teaching school in Wisconsin, and in 1854 removed to Iowa and settled at Independence, where he still resides. For several years he was employed as county surveyor, and was also actively engaged in carrying on an extensive real estate and banking business, in connection with Dr. Edward Brewer and Judge O. H. P. Roszell.

In 1859 Mr. Bemis was elected a member of the eighth general assembly, and served in the lower house during the regular session of 1860, and in the extra war session of May, 1861. On his return home he received the appointment of postal clerk on the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad, in which capacity he faithfully served the government for about seven years. Upon the death of Albert Clark, commissioner of the insane asylum at Independence, Mr. Bemis was appointed by Governor Samuel Merrill to fill this vacancy in the board, and served as secretary and treasurer until his resignation in December, 1871. He was reappointed by Governor C. C. Carpenter, in April, 1872. Being the only resident commissioner, a disproportionately large amount of work and responsibility devolved upon him, which he performed to the entire satisfaction of his associates and the criticising public.

In the fall of 1871 he was elected to the state senate, and occupied at once an influential position in that body as a member of several important committees, and chairman of that on public buildings.

In 1876 Mr. Bemis was elected state treasurer, and was re-elected to the same office in 1878. At the close of his second term he returned from Des Moines to Independence, where has since been his home.

Politically, Mr. Bemis has always acted with the republican party. Sympathizing with and encouraging the anti-slavery movement when it was unpopular, he has always stood firmly and unflinchingly in the defense of right and justice, no matter what it might cost him. Although too truthful, frank and firm in his convictions, too outspoken and unpolitic in the expression of his opinions to secure that kind of popularity sought by modern politicians, yet he has, by his honest, fair, and incorruptible conduct in public life, won hosts of friends whom the most fastidious would be proud to acknowledge.

He was married April 11, 1855, to Miss Narcissa T. Roszell, an accomplished lady and sister of the late Hon. O. H. P. Roszell. They have a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

He is the present treasurer of the insane asylum, and has been since 1884, and was for many years before he was elected state treasurer.

FRED DUREY. Among the men who settled in Prairie township, Delaware county, at an early date, and who stood steadfastly by the home of their adoption through all the trying times of the earlier years, Fred Durey, whose name heads this sketch, is worthy of mention. He has been a citizen of Delaware county for nearly a third of a

century, covering the best part of his life, and during all these years he has given the weight of his influence and the labor of his hands to the upbuilding of the leading interests of the county, and particularly that part of it where he first settled.

Mr. Durey is a native of England, having been born in the county of Kent, on the first day of July, 1832. He comes of English ancestry. His father, William Durey, was born in Kent, England, and is still residing there, being now in his ninety-second year. He is a descendant of the sturdy stock of the ancient County of Kent, and a good representative of his people and locality, having led an exceptionally industrious and temperate, quiet life. The mother bore the maiden name of Rebecca Mackley. She too was born in Kent, England, and there died in 1874, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

William and Rebecca (Mackley) Durey were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this notice is the second, the others being—Alfred (now deceased), Susanna (also deceased), Clark, Elbert, Emma, Ellen (deceased), Minnie, Sarah, Anna and Jemima. Besides the subject of this notice, there are two of these in the United States—Clark, a farmer of Prairie township, this county, and Sarah, wife of J. B. Kellogg, residing in Chicago, Ill. Alfred formerly lived in this county, being one of the early settlers of Prairie township. He died here in February, 1877, leaving a good estate and a large family.

The subject of this notice was reared in his native place to the age of twenty, coming to America in 1852. He came alone and started life in the new world among strangers with two shillings and a sixpence as his stock in trade. After landing in New York city, he went directly to Oneida county, in York State, where he found employment as a common laborer, and he resided there for a period of three years, working at anything he could find to do in which there was for him an honest dollar. He started further West in 1855, stopping next at Batavia, Kane county, Ill. There he secured employment in the stone works, and completed his trade as a stone-mason, which he had begun before leaving England. His eye-sight failing, however, he gave up this trade after three or four years and worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he made his first trip to Iowa, stopping at Dubuque, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of government land lying in this county, paying therefor the price at which government land then sold, $1.00 per acre. Returning to Illinois, he continued to reside there till 1859, when he came to Iowa to live. That was before the days of rapid railway transit, and Mr. Durey made the trip from Kane county, Ill., to Delaware county, this state, in a two-horse wagon, which contained, besides his wife and two children, all his worldly effects. He settled on part of his original purchase in Prairie township, having sold part of it, and there began "life in the West." His beginning in accordance with his means was modest enough. His place was all raw prairie, and he had to start at the bottom. Having accumulated all that he then had by day's labor, he could not bloom out as a large farmer at first. He went through the painful stages of breaking and building, and, like all others of that time, faced the uncertainties of planting and sowing and

reaping, added to which were the greater uncertainties of market, and the distances which products had to be hauled, the bad roads, the severities of the winters, and other hardships and sources of discouragement which are almost inseparably connected with the opening of a new country. But Mr. Durey never weakened in his faith in his adopted county, nor suffered any abatement of his energy and industry. He plied himself vigorously to getting his farm in shape, and, like a sensible husbandman, as his means accumulated he added other lands to his homestead by purchase. Each year witnessed a gradual improvement in his affairs. His inherited traits, and the manner by which he had made his start in the world, asserted themselves in his prosperity. He did not become intoxicated with his success and rush off into riotous speculations, nor did he become dissatisfied in well doing and seek other fields where he might accumulate faster. He simply remained on his farm, and added, year by year, in a safe, natural and easy way to his possessions. Mr. Durey, as a result of his industry and economical management, now owns five hundred acres of as good land as there is in Delaware county, most of it lying in Prairie township, and a large part of it being in a good state of cultivation. In 1884 he moved to Manchester, where he shortly afterwards engaged in contracting and building, having a practical knowledge of matters in this line from having followed the two trades of stone-mason and carpenter successfully in earlier years. He also runs a lumber yard in connection with his contracting and building, and is doing a fairly prosperous business with this. He has, therefore, added to the solid prosperity of Delaware county in more ways than one. He is a builder, a projector, an organizer, a planner. He has done much with his own hands and he has furnished the means to others with which to do. In addition to being actively identified with the best material interests of his locality, he has also given his support to the educational and social interests of that locality, and has assisted in the administration of local affairs so far as has fallen to his lot as a citizen, and has stood at all times for the enforcement of the law, for order and good government in his community. In politics he is a republican, and on all national issues supports his ticket with enthusiasm; but he differs from most republicans on the whisky question. He is a man of strictly temperate habits and the strictest views in respect to liquor drinking, but he does not believe in prohibition as it is understood and practiced in this state. It is his opinion that whether or not a man should take a drink is a question that he should settle for himself; and that the law should not deprive anyone of a natural right or privilege, simply to prevent the possibility of another's abusing that right or privilege.

Mr. Durey was a young man and unmarried when he came to the United States. He married in 1852, while residing in Oneida county, N. Y., taking to wife Miss Antoinette Tillotson, who was born and reared in that county, being a daughter of John Tillotson. To this union have been born a family of seven children, all but two of whom are living, being now grown and most of them married and themselves the heads of families. These are—William F., who resides in Man-

chester; Jennie, wife of Pratt Stewart, of Manchester; Adell, wife of Fay Stewart, of Prairie township, this county; Bert, a farmer of Prairie township; Amos (deceased); Maud, wife of Ed Szisler, of Manchester, and Herman (deceased).

Mr. Durey and his wife are members of the United Brethern church and have raised their children under the beneficent influence of that church.

WILLIAM McINTOSH. Near the town of Dundee, Scotland, on the thirteenth day of November, 1830, was born William McIntosh, whose biography here follows, being inserted in this work to perpetuate his memory in connection with the personal histories of the people among whom he has lived now for more than thirty-five years—the worthy citizens of Delaware county.

Mr. McIntosh comes of Scotch blood, pure and unmixed; not only his parents, but his grandparents and more remote ancestors having been born and reared in Scotland, and remaining residents also of their native country throughout life. His people belonged to the industrial classes, and led lives of usefulness in the several spheres of action which they filled. His father, whose christian name was also William, was a stone-cutter by trade, and devoted a somewhat long life to the arduous labors connected with his calling, dying, in 1877, at the age of seventy-five. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary Miller. She was an industrious housewife and devoted parent, dying, in 1874, at the age of seventy.

William and Mary McIntosh were the parents of six children, of whom our subject is next to the youngest. Four of these came to America, two of them dying here and two still surviving. The eldest child, David, died in Brownstown, Ind., in 1854, soon after coming to this country. William died at the age of ten in his native place. Mary, now the widow of Henry Ellis, resides in Washington, District of Columbia. Belle died the wife of George Souter, in Philadelphia, Pa., aged twenty-eight. John died in southern Africa in 1872.

Our subject was reared in his native place, and there resided till he reached his twenty-second year. He learned the trade of a stone-cutter in his youth and worked at his trade after growing up. He sailed for America in 1852, coming alone and, like most others of his countrymen who sought these shores at that time, he came in search of his fortunes. This will be more apparent when it is stated that on reaching New York city his worldly possessions consisted of even one shilling. He went to work immediately at his trade in New York and remained there for fourteen months. He afterwards went to Philadelphia, and then to Chicago, in each of which places he found employment at his trade, and finally, in March, 1854, he came to Delaware county, Iowa. Remaining in this county but a short time, he returned to Dubuque, where he remained till that summer engaged at his trade, when, coming again to Delaware county, he married a young lady whom he had formerly met here — Miss Jane Love—and after a few weeks' absence in Chicago he settled down to farming in this county, following that for a period

of two years. Returning to his trade at the end of that time he followed it uninterruptedly till 1862, when he engaged in contracting and building. He was at this for fifteen years, and during that time put up some of the principal buildings of Manchester — business blocks and residences. In the fall of 1876 he bought out the marble works of Reuben Durrin, which he took immediate possession of and has operated since, devoting to this business his whole time, much of which he spends on the road, making contracts and placing work.

Mr. McIntosh is a man of marked industry and strict business methods. Beginning with one shilling thirty-eight years ago he has succeeded in amassing a fair amount of property, and he has done this without aid or encouragement from others. Better than that, what he has made is the fruit of intelligent labor, and not the result of speculation or short cuts in business. He has added to the solid wealth and prosperity of the community where he resides by helping to build it up, furnishing its citizens with substantial business buildings and comfortable homes. He has never sought to be more than a man of affairs, devoting himself earnestly to his own business and discharging his duties faithfully as a citizen. Having had to deal most of his life with that which is strong, solid and durable, he has learned to value, more than does the average man, these qualities also in character, and he has therefore sought to eliminate from himself at least all of those elements which do not stand the test as to strength, solidity and durability. He is honest with himself and exacts honesty from others; he is plain in manner and unpretentious in address; active and energetic in disposition, thrifty in business, careful in his calculations and resolute in all things. To his family and his business he is wholly devoted, and he has made each well deserving of the attentions he bestows on it.

Mr. McIntosh married on the twenty-fifth of July, 1854, taking to wife a daughter of one of the first settlers of Manchester, and still an honored citizen of that place, Allen Love, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Mrs. McIntosh was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 7, 1838, and was, therefore, a girl only a little past her fourteenth year when her parents came to Delaware county. She has passed by far the greater part of her life in the community where she now resides. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are the parents of eight children, all but two of whom are now living, and some of whom are married and themselves the heads of families. Their eldest is a son, Robert Love, who was born May 16, 1855; married July 11, 1877, Janet Crinklaw, by whom he has had three children—Maggie, William and Robert—and now resides in Bonham county, S. Dak. William David, the second child, was born October 13, 1856, and is now one of the representative business men of Manchester. Mary E., the eldest daughter, was born August 15, 1859, and died January 5, 1879. Allen A. was born March 24, 1863, married Hattie Cruise March, 1884, by whom he has had two children—John and Hazel, and resides at Coggan, Iowa. John O. was born October 14, 1867, and died May 17, 1882. Elizabeth Lillie was born January 10, 1868, was married to Fred L. Durey,

February, 1886, by whom she has had one child, Alfred, and resides with her husband in Manchester. Isabel P. was born September 19, 1878, and Jeanie F. January 5, 1883, and both are still at home with their parents.

Mr. McIntosh is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in both of which he takes much interest. He and his wife are also members of the Baptist church and in proportion to their means give liberally to all charitable purposes.

In politics Mr. McIntosh votes with the republicans but restricts his interest in political matters to the exercise of his franchise as a citizen.

CHARLES PAXSON. An old settler of Manchester, Delaware county, and one of the most energetic and successful business men of that place is Charles Paxson, a short biography of whom is here inserted. Mr. Paxson is a native of Philadelphia county, Pa., and was born February 16, 1824. He is the youngest of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to Charles and Mercy (Pickering) Paxson, both natives also of Pennsylvania, having been born in Bucks county. His parents always lived in their native state, and there also died—the father in Chester county, in 1851, at the age of sixty-six, and the mother in Bucks county, in 1852, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Paxson comes of pure English blood, his ancestors on both sides having been natives of England and among the first of their people to seek the religious liberty on this continent which was denied them in the mother country. They were strong adherents of the Quaker society, and led the pious, exemplary life inculcated by the Quaker faith. Their eight children were —Ellen, Lewis, Ruthanna, Mary, Frederick, Charles, Rebecca and Sarah.

The subject of this notice was reared in the counties of Philadelphia and Chester, moving to the latter in 1831 with his parents, and residing there till 1851. He grew up on his father's farm, and was engaged in farm labor in his younger days, working steadily as a farm hand with the exception of about three months during the winter, when he attended the district schools, securing in this way what educational training fell to his lot. His educational advantages and training were up to the average of that of farm lads of his times, but they were not what are enjoyed by the youth of this day, and he assumed the serious duties of life with much less preparation than the least favored boys start out with now. But he was trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to his calling, and he had the benefit of the best home influences, so that what he lacked in college breeding and technical training was largely compensated for by the settled convictions of duty and the serious views of life, which he may be said to have inherited and in which he had been carefully drilled. Quitting the farm in the spring of 1851, he went to Cecil county, Md., where he joined his older brother, Lewis, in the mercantile business, beginning, as he says, "on a small scale," but by industry, thrift and strict attention to business, prospering from year to year, and continuing

actively in the trade where he started till the spring of 1856. At that date the firm of Paxson, Thompson & Seeds was formed, being composed of Lewis and Charles Paxson—their brothers-in-law—W. S. Thompson and W. H. Seeds, and started in business in Dubuque, Iowa, handling lumber. That year Mr. Paxson, in company with Mr. Seeds, located in Dubuque, to look after the firm's interest there. Their business growing and giving promise of good success they, in the fall of 1857, opened a branch establishment at Manchester, Delaware county, and in addition to lumber also began handling merchandise. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Paxson moved to Manchester and located permanently, as did also Mr. Seeds, taking charge of the firm's affairs at that place. Continuing the lumber and mercantile business under the firm name of Paxson, Thompson & Seeds, they carried on a successful trade till 1862, when W. S. Thompson retired from the firm, being succeeded in interest and name by Paxson & Seeds, the practical control of the business being in the hands of Messrs. Charles Paxson and W. H. Seeds. These having been already somewhat extensively engaged together in the grain and livestock trade, branched out into a large business, and one of a somewhat diversified nature. They purchased a half-interest in a property known as Acers' Mill, and at once completed a new building then in course of construction, giving it the name of the "Quaker Mill," which they soon put into successful operation. At the same time they, with others, organized the Delaware County State Bank, of which the subject of this notice became vice-president and Mr. Seeds cashier. They retain their interest in the bank at this time, and what is more remarkable the same official positions also, having held these continuously for a period of more than twenty-three years. Their mill was destroyed by fire in May, 1869, at which time they purchased Mr. Acers' interest and immediately rebuilt, improving on their original plant in many respects, and soon putting into operation a mill which they have successfully carried on since. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Lewis Paxson retired from the firm, leaving Charles Paxson and W. H. Seeds sole proprietors, as they had already been sole managers, of the extensive interests here mentioned. Mr. Paxson, in connection with his brother Lewis and W. H. Seeds, has, since 1882, been operating extensively in Arkansas lands, having purchased about seventy thousand acres, off of which they have been selling from time to time; a considerable portion of which, however, they still hold. Mr. Paxson has been engaged in farming at one time and another and has met with the success in this that has usually followed his efforts in other directions. It is not necessary to follow this account of Mr. Paxson's interests and pursuits with the statement that his career has been an active one nor with the further statement that his energies and talents have been devoted to his own personal affairs. The number and magnitude of the enterprises he has been connected with, the positions he has held, and the part he has taken in the development of each shows that he has never eaten any idle bread, nor has he had time to chase the fleeting phantom of public office. He is an active, practical man of affairs, with no false hopes or am-

bitions and no unreal views of life. He knows himself as not every man does, and he limits his aspirations to the possibilities of his attainments. He keeps in sympathy with his surroundings and in touch with the progress of the day; and no man exceeds him in the interest he takes in the material, social and moral improvement of his community. To those smaller offices, the onerous duties of which far exceed the honors connected with them, he has frequently been called, and he has responded with a cheerfulness which is the mark of a good citizen, and has met the obligations imposed upon him, by reason of his acceptance thereof, with the same zeal and fidelity that he has exhibited in his attentions to his own personal affairs. He has served frequently as a member of the town council of Manchester and many terms also on the local school board. While not a politician, he is nevertheless a man of firm convictions on the political issues of the day; he is outspoken in his opinions and zealous in the support of the doctrines to which he adheres. He affiliates with the republican party, pursuing the social bent of his nature and living up to the broad and benevolent teachings which he received under the roof of his old Quaker home. He, at a comparatively early age, connected himself with that most ancient and benevolent of the beneficial orders, the Masons, in whose mystic rites and ceremonies as well as in whose charities he has taken an active interest, having taken all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar.

Could Mr. Paxson have met with as undisturbed enjoyment in his domestic affairs as he has in the prosperity of his business and the fruits of his labor, he might indeed be called a most happy man. But this he has not done. Into his life have been poured the sunshine and shadows, as is the case with most others. In the fall of 1851, shortly after he left the old homestead and assumed the serious duties of life for himself, he married a neighbor girl, whom he had known almost from childhood up, Miss Sarah Chambers, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Chambers, of New Garden, Chester county, Pa., who bore him the cherished companionship which he sought with her hand until the spring of 1858, when she passed to rest, soothed and sustained to the dissolution of life by the calm, reverential and hopeful teachings of that faith in which she had been nurtured from the cradle—the Quaker faith. She left only one child surviving her, Lewis C., who died January, 1888, two having preceded her to the unknown land, Deborah and Joseph C., both dying in infancy. Mr. Paxson subsequently re-married, taking to wife Miss Mary Jane Williams, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Williams, of Pecatonica, Ill. To this union have been born seven children—Mary E., Sarah, Anna, Susan M., Charles H., Emma, and Ruthanna. One of these, Anna, died in her third year. The remainder are living and most of them are verging on to manhood and womanhood.

W. H. SEEDS. The Delaware County State Bank is one of the pioneer banking institutions of Delaware county. It was organized November 18, 1867. It has therefore

been engaged in business for nearly twenty-three years, and it has always done a prosperous business. It has weathered all financial reverses and depressions of a local or general nature, and has met its obligations with faithful exactitude. With its affairs three men above all others have been most actively and intimately connected—J. S. Belknap, Charles Paxson, and W. H. Seeds, president, vice-president and cashier respectively. Each of these has held the position he now occupies since the day the bank was organized, and each has borne a conspicuous and efficient part in developing the interests represented by the bank. The last named, however, by reason of his official position as cashier, has of necessity had the practical control and management of the bank's affairs, and has borne the chief part in building up its business. His history for twenty-three years has been the bank's history, and the bank's his. A man of a retiring disposition and strictly business pursuits, he has spent by far the greater part of his career in the bank, and has given to it the benefit of his talents as well as the best efforts of maturer years.

W. H. Seeds is a native of Delaware and is a descendant of Maryland and Delaware-born parents, his father, Joseph Carpenter Seeds, having been born in Baltimore, Md., and his mother, Mary Jane Millegan, having been born in Wilmington, Del. The father was born July 4, 1801, and is still living, being a resident of Wilmington, Del. The mother was born in 1807 and died in 1852. The father in his earlier years was a contractor, being a light-house and shipbuilder, for many years in the employ of the government. His maturer manhood was marked by great industry and more than ordinary success. The mother was a thrifty housewife, strongly devoted to her family and a pious good woman. These both came of old American stock, firm in the national faith and strong in their religious views, being adherents of the Quaker religion in their earlier years and leading the pure and simple lives inculcated by the Quaker teachings. To Joseph Carpenter and Mary Jane Seeds were born a family of five children, of whom the subject of this notice was the eldest. He was born September 28, 1827, in Wilmington, Del. He received a good common-school education and finished with a one year's collegiate course. He became a carpenter and followed his trade in his native place to the age of twenty-four, starting West at that date in search of more promising fields of industry. He lived successively at St. Louis, New Orleans and Chicago, and was engaged from a few months to a year in each place at his trade. Returning East to Wilmington in 1853, he remained there about a year and a half, and in the latter part of 1854 married Miss Sarah Paxson, a sister of Charles Paxson, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and there settled down to the pursuits of his trade. In the spring of 1856 the firm of Paxson, Thompson & Seeds was formed, composed of the two brothers, Lewis and Charles Paxson, and their brothers-in-law—W. S. Thompson and W. H. Seeds—the purpose of which firm was to engage in the lumber, mercantile and other business at some point in the West, which point as was soon determined on was Dubuque, this state. Mr. Seeds, accompanied by Charles Paxson, moved to Dubuque in 1856, and

started in business there at that date, handling lumber. With the general prosperity of the country, the firm met with the desired success, and to reach the growing trade towards the West they started a branch establishment at Manchester in the fall of 1857, embarking at that date also in the mercantile business at Manchester. The following year Mr. Seeds moved to Manchester, where he has since resided, being now one of the oldest as he has always been one of the most active and successful business men of the place. The firm of Paxson, Thompson & Seeds continued till 1862, when it was partially dissolved by the retirement of the senior member, W. S. Thompson. Mr. Seeds and Charles Paxson began the grain and live stock business in Manchester soon after moving there, at which they have since continued. In 1867 Messrs. Paxson and Seeds bought an interest in the Acers' mill near Manchester, which they completed, and changing the name to that of the Quaker mill began its successful operation the same year, continuing till it was destroyed by fire in May, 1869. They then bought out Acers' and rebuilding, have conducted the mill in their own name since. In 1872, Mr. Lewis Paxson withdrew from the firm, leaving Charles Paxson and Mr. Seeds as the only parties in name and interest, as they had always been the chief ones in control. As already noted, the Delaware County State Bank was started in November, 1867, at which date Mr. Seeds became cashier of that institution, to which he has chiefly given his time since. The Delaware County State Bank is not only one of the pioneer banking houses of the county, but it is well-known in financial circles throughout the state. It does a strictly legitimate banking business, and its course has always been marked by the careful, conservative spirit that has pervaded its management. More than any one else the subject of this sketch has shaped its policy, as well as carried into successful execution the more general suggestions of his associates and co-workers.

Mr. Seeds is a plain man of business. He has given the best years of his life to his own personal affairs and to the duties of a semi-official nature in connection with the position he has held in the bank. His methods are those of the business man, short and practical, his manner unassuming, and his conversation plain and to the point. His course as a financier has not been distinguished for any so-called Napoleonic tactics, as it has not been blurred by any of the failures which too frequently follow such tactics. Growth, development, building by natural and legitimate accretion, the fruits of industry, thrift and good management, these are the elements of all lasting strength and the only sure foundation of personal character and unfading public reputation, and these he has constantly kept in view, and by them has shaped his course. Mr. Seeds has exhibited the interest that might be expected of him in the general welfare of his community, and while he has studiously abstained from seeking public place, he has not been neglectful of his duties as a citizen. These he has assumed with a willingness, and discharged with a zeal and fidelity equal to that displayed by him in meeting his own personal obligations. Republican in politics, he is not an adherent of the political faith he professes to the extent of being a blind partisan.

He is capable of rising "to the height of the argument" regardless of political affiliations. In this, as in all things, he exhibits the reach of thought, the deliberate judgment, and the spirit of fairness which have been among the distinguishing marks of his whole career.

Mr. Seeds married, as above stated, in 1854. He took to share his life's fortunes a lady whom he had known from youth up, and one who was eminently qualified to bear him the companionship he sought with her hand. She died, however, in January, 1877, leaving, besides her husband, three children surviving her, two sons and one daughter. The eldest, Edward Paxson Seeds, is an attorney-at-law at Manchester, and present state senator from the senatorial district, composed of Delaware and Buchanan counties. Charles Joseph Seeds, the second son, is the manager of the Quaker mills and assistant cashier of the Delaware County State Bank; and the daughter, Mary Emily, is now wife of Frank D. Hadley, traveling passenger agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, and a resident of Sioux City, Iowa. The ancestral history of Mrs. Seeds will be found in the sketch of her brother, Charles Paxson, in this volume. Mr. Seeds married again in September, 1880, his second wife being Mrs. Elizabeth A. Babcock, of Manchester.

Besides being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Mr. Seeds is and has been a life-long member of the Quaker church, having been reared in that church and trained to the practice of its broad charities and benevolent purposes, holding also a strong faith in the great truths on which it is founded.

HON. ED P. SEEDS. Delaware county is proud of her pioneer citizenship. She has no occasion to feel less pride in that of the present day. Who her pioneer citizens were, and what their character and achievements, the numerous sketches of them in this volume will show. This article is written to put in its appropriate place in this work a sketch of one of the younger men of the county. Ed P. Seeds has not yet reached his thirty-fifth year, yet he occupies a position of honorable distinction in his community and has won some fame in the councils of his state.

He is a native of the State of Delaware, having been born in Wilmington, August 1, 1855. He is the eldest child of William H. Seeds, a sketch of whom appears in this work. His parents moving to Iowa in 1856, his entire life has been spent here, and he may be said to be almost "to the manner born." He was reared in Manchester, whither his father moved in 1858. His preliminary education was obtained in the high schools of this place and closed with a four years' course in the State University at Iowa City, three years being spent in the collegiate department and one in the law school. He graduated from the law school in June, 1877, and returning to Manchester entered at once upon the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Calvin Yoran under the firm name of Yoran & Seeds. This partnership lasted for four years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Seeds pursued an independent course for two years longer, continuing at the law. His practice proving unsatisfactory, he quit the law in 1883, and, securing a position in the United States railway

mail service, was in the employ of the government till June, 1885, being relieved at that time in consequence of the inauguration of the Cleveland administration. He returned to the practice of law, which he has since followed. He was elected city solicitor of Manchester in 1886 and held the office for two years, being the first one ever elected to that office. In November, 1887, he was elected to the State senate from the Thirty-third district and is now holding under that election. He has served in two sessions of the general assembly. During the first session, being a new member and the youngest member on the republican side of the senate, he did not take a particularly active part on the floor, but did efficient service in the committee room and gathered much information concerning legislative proceedings. He was a member of the judiciary committee, the committees on public health, retrenchment and reform, federal relations, corporations, fish and game, being chairman of the committee on corporations. Senator Seeds acquitted himself with credit at this session of the general assembly, and was prepared, by reason of the experience and acquaintance acquired during the session to render much better service in the next. It was during the last session that he did his best service and achieved his best reputation. He was continued on the judiciary committee. He served also on committees on railroads, constitutional amendments, charitable institutions, educational institutions; was chairman of the committee on public officers and also chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate trusts and combinations. Besides measures of a local nature there were two measures of a general nature introduced by Senator Seeds which it will be proper to refer to here. These were the Australian Ballot Bill and the Bill to Compel Railroads to issue mileage tickets under certain conditions and restrictions. The former bill was defeated because it was believed by both political parties that there was no pressing need for such a law at this time in Iowa. The latter bill was referred to the committee on railroads, and reported on favorably, but was not reached early enough for consideration. The public is probably familiar enough with the Australian ballot system without further reference to it in this connection. The bill touching the issue of mileage railroad tickets introduced by Senator Seeds sought to compel railroads to issue one thousand mile tickets at not to exceed two cents per mile and to be good until used.

Representing a district in which is situated one of the chief eleemosynary institutions of the state, the hospital for the insane at Independence, Senator Seeds was especially concerned in all measures affecting such institutions, not the least of which was the question of appropriations for their maintenance and efficient workings. It was, however, in the discussion of the prohibition question that he took the most active part and occupied the most conspicuous position. It was expected that a revision of legislation affecting the liquor traffic would be attempted in the twenty-third general assembly after what was considered the popular re-action at the November election in 1889, and Senator Seeds, being an ardent prohibitionist and one of the readiest talkers on the republican side of the

senate, was made spokesman of his party, and as such met the opposition to the prohibition law. The limits set to this article will not admit of a full report of the proceedings. We can not even give Senator Seeds' speech, answering that of Senator Bolter, of the democratic side, but a few extracts will serve to show its tenor, the meatiness of its make-up and the speaker's method of answering the elegant rhetoric of his opponent with the inexorable logic of common sense and cold facts. Senator Seeds said: "I may not be totally insensible of the gorgeous picture painted by the hand of my friend from Burlington. I behold the vine-clad hills of Germany, 'fair Bingen, loved Bingen on the Rhine,' with all its wealth of natural beauty; like a dream the fair vintage of France is before me, and I gaze on the golden and purple clusters, which like Eschol's bunches, are caressed by the sun's rays with the same tenderness that a lover gazes into the sweet face of his affianced wife.

"And yet, Mr. President, from my point of view, the joy and peace of that fair woman's life, the integrity of that lover's manhood, are of infinitely more importance to the welfare of a people, to the stability of a government, than the pecuniary interest of the man who owns that vintage, whether it be under Italian skys or in Scott county, Iowa."

Again Senator Seeds said: "I wish, in passing, to call attention to two statements in Governor Boies' campaign speeches, as they illustrate the insincerity of his party's position. He says that the law is not now and has not in the past been respected in certain parts of the state. Why? Not for the reason he gives, but because the saloon-keepers, the gamblers and those of a like character, knew that they had the moral support of the great democratic party behind them.

"Do you not suppose that if your party, my friend, had only emphatically declared that the law must be enforced once, those men would have hastened to have crossed our borders?

"But no, you said the law is tyrannical; it can not be enforced in the large cities; it will fail; and they remained to aid in fulfilling the prophesy. Again the governor raised the question, if any one would submit to the idea that Waterloo should be governed by Dubuque in this liquor matter and inferentially draws the conclusion that that is the error in the law. I deny it. The question is, shall Iowa govern Dubuque? If it does not, but we adopt the bill before us, then we say that Dubuque, Davenport, Council Bluffs and Sioux City shall dictate to Iowa. The democratic party says 'that is right.' The republican party denies it—that is the issue. And for one, I am willing to fight the issue out before the people."

The speech from which these extracts are taken won for Senator Seeds golden opinions from all sources, and confirmed him as one of the leaders of the republican party in the senate. His speech met with the hearty approval of his constituents, particularly the people of his own county, which is strongly prohibitionist in sentiment and feeling. It placed him conspicuously on the moral side of a great issue.

Senator Seeds is still a young man. He comes of good sturdy stock, above the

average in longevity. He is a man of steady and exceptionally temperate habits. He possesses a good constitution, a well organized nervous system, a large capacity for work. He is not without ambition. He therefore has a future before him. He possesses many of the lasting elements of popularity. He is as plain and unassuming as it is possible for a man to be. He has a thorough knowledge of the people among whom he has been reared. He knows their wants, and is in sympathy with them. He is a man who makes friends easily, and holds them well; an organizer of no mean ability, and a leader who can inspire confidence in his followers. As a popular orator he possesses much ability, being strong in his convictions, well read in the history of the country, and especially well versed in the history, teachings and traditions of the two chief political parties on public questions, past and present. His style of oratory is the kind that goes straight to the minds and hearts of the great body of the people, being clear, compact and convincing. He carries into his public addresses the same plainness of manner and pointed methods that characterize him in ordinary intercourse. His purpose is not to fill the eye, or delight the ear, but to convince the mind. He has the make-up to win popularity, without the arts of the politician. He has a host of friends and many admirers, among whom are men of political note throughout the state.

Mr. Seeds has a family consisting of a wife and two children, and he may therefore be said to have something to live for beyond the bread and butter that go to sustain life. He was married December 17, 1877, taking to share his life's fortunes a daughter of an honored citizen of Delaware county, Miss Willa Holn, daughter of William Holmes, who died some years ago at Delhi, a comparatively early settler of that place. Mrs. Seeds is a native of New York, having been born in what is now Kingston, Ulster county. She is a lady who is eminently fitted to bear her husband the companionship he sought with her hand. The result of this marriage are two bright little girls, Sarah Ethel and Bertha Willa.

To his family, his profession, to his duties as a public official, and as a citizen, Mr Seeds is devoted, and in all these he rises to the full stature of a man, albeit he is still on the nearer side of that age —thirty-five—when men were thought by the great philosopher, Aristotle, to have reached the period of usefulness.

J. S. BELKNAP is one of the earliest settlers of Delaware county. He has been actively identified with the leading interests of the county for more than forty years, and his biography therefore finds an appropriate place in this volume. He is a New Englander by birth and comes of New England ancestry, his father, Joseph Belknap, having been a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Abigail House, a native of Vermont. He is the eldest of a family of twelve children and the only representative of his immediate family in this state. His parents always lived in Vermont and there also died, the father in 1842 and the mother in 1862. Of their twelve children, only six now survive, these being—

Joseph S., the subject of this notice; Clarissa, wife of Rollin Lewis, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Ora, of Marshfield, Mass.; Oliver, of Providence, R. I.; Scott, of West Duxbury, Mass., and George W., of Vernon county, Mo. The deceased are—Hubbard, formerly a citizen of Delaware county, moving from here to Kansas, where he died; Zelia, Belinda, Lucy, Olive and one whose name is not now remembered.

The subject of this notice was born in the town of Barre, Washington county, Vt., October 10, 1818. He was reared in his native place to the age of eighteen, starting out in the world at that age in pursuit of his fortunes. For awhile he worked at different places and different occupations in Vermont; but, tiring of this, he started West in the winter of 1839–40, and, after a temporary residence in New Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis, he settled permanently in the town of Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., in May, 1840, and there began the active and serious duties of life. He resided in Belvidere for four years, variously engaged, mostly, however, in the brick business. In the meantime he married, taking as his wife a lady of Belvidere, Miss Maria E. Gibson, daughter of John Gibson, and a native of the town of Burwell, Canada West. Having heard many glowing accounts of the advantages offered to settlers in the trans-Mississippi country, he determined to try his fortunes in the then newly-made State of Iowa; and in May, 1848, he came to this state and settled in Delaware county, taking a homestead in the edge of Turkey timber, in section 2, township 90, range 5, Honey Creek township. Being a New Englander, he naturally cast his lot with the people of "Yankee settlement," as that vicinity was then called, and he there sat about in a vigorous manner to establish himself and build up a home out of the rude and inhospitable elements of the frontier. He, like all the old settlers of that date, had everything to contend with in the way of hardships and privations common to the lot of early settlers, except the Indians. And yet Mr. Belknap, with that buoyancy of spirit, that tender recollection of the earlier years characteristic of the old settler, does not complain of the hard times he saw; but, on the contrary, says that those were the happiest days of his life, as they were the most prosperous for the country. For awhile he lived on his claim and improved it, buying other land of the government and laying land warrants, thus securing, from time to time, considerable landed interests, which he wisely held on to. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Belknap built the first house on the site of the present town of Edgewood, then called "Yankee settlement." At that time there was but one settler on the Clayton county side in that vicinity, that being his brother-in-law, John Gibson, who had located there in 1846. In 1852 he built and opened the first store in the village, and at the same date also started the first hotel. During the years of 1853–54 he erected a number of buildings in the place and was active in promoting the interests of the budding little town. Mr. Belknap bought his first stock of goods from Dubuque, and his first outlay was a cash invoice of $150. He kept only staple articles and turned his capital over about once a month. Quick sales and good profits was the ruling maxim in trade

circles at that day, the returns thus being, in a fair measure, commensurate with the risks, dangers and disadvantages of running a store on the confines of civilization. Mr. Belknap, with much pride in the integrity of the citizenship of those times, says that he never refused credit to any one nor yet ever lost a debt. People paid their debts as a matter of honor, and money being plentiful, collections were easy. Those were the days when the ubiquitous and irrepressible commercial tourist had not made his appearance in the land, and the merchant's stocks were "laid in" semi-annually by spring and fall visits to the principal markets of the East — Boston, New York and Philadelphia. All goods were shipped by boat, some by the Ohio and Mississippi, and some by way of New Orleans, all coming to Dubuque, from which place they were transported by wagons to interior points. Cash was paid for such goods as were bought from Eastern markets, and the money was generally paid on the purchase of the goods. As a further evidence of the integrity of the citizens of the early days, and the promptness with which they met their obligations, Mr. Belknap says that he frequently raised as much as $4,000 and $5,000 on short notice to his customers when he was preparing to go East to lay in goods. He did a considerable barter business with the merchants at Dubuque, exchanging pelts, deer hams and other similar commodities for such articles of merchandise as were in demand in his trade. He continued successfully engaged in the mercantile business and other minor pursuits in Edgewood till 1864, when, seeing a family of children growing up around him and being desirous of securing better school facilities for them than that place afforded, he decided to move to Manchester, then growing into a town of some consequence and offering special inducements to settlers with families, on account of its superior educational facilities and religious influences. He moved to Manchester that year. It was not his intention to engage in business in Manchester when he moved there, but seeing a good opening he soon purchased an interest in a mercantile establishment and again embarked in trade.

He was actively engaged in the mercantile business in Manchester for a number of years, and the same success attended his efforts there that he had previously met with. He retired from business, however, about 1878, and has not since been engaged in any active pursuits. In March, 1867, on the organization of the Delaware County State Bank, he was elected president of the institution and has since held that position. What the Delaware County State Bank is every citizen in Delaware county, and many outside of the county, know, for, like the men who founded it, it is a pioneer in its line. A remarkable fact not met with in the history of similar institutions is that it has the same president, vice-president and cashier with which it began business over twenty-two years ago. Its affairs have been guided with a steady hand, and it has grown and strengthened not only in the size of its surplus and deposits, but in public favor and confidence with the years that have rolled by since organized. Not the least of the success it has attained it owes to the influence, character and stable reputation of its chief executive.

Mr. Belknap has been a man of affairs —a business man in the strictest and best sense of the word. He has never held any public office more than that of town councilman or member of the school board. That sound intelligence, equable judgment that have made a success of all his business ventures have also enabled him to put a correct estimate upon the value of a public career, and knowing how few succeed in public life, he has happily been kept out of the "forbidden paths," and has devoted his talents and energies to the improvement of his own fortunes, and incidentally, to the bettering of the condition of those around him. In all his relations and at all times Mr. Belknap's life is simplicity itself. Of a kind and affable disposition, he is easily approached, and his nature is of that open, frank, ingenuous kind, that inspires confidence in all he says and does. His name is a tower of strength, it would of itself be sufficient capital on which to start any ordinary business enterprise. Although past his seventy-first year, Mr. Belknap is well preserved in body and mind, and while he is, as he says, "now out of business," he still gives his attention to the affairs of the bank with which he is connected, discharging the duties of the official position he occupies with the same zeal and fidelity that have ever characterized him in all his undertakings and throughout his whole career. One of the most noticeable things about him, and, when correctly understood, probably one of the highest tributes to the soundness of his head and heart, is the way he has preserved the geniality, the freshness of his youthful spirits and his interest in his fellow-men. His conduct is marked at all points by its contact with that which concerns the best interests of his kind, and into the lighter joys of life, as well as its deeper sorrows he enters with a feeling born of that one touch of nature which makes the whole world akin.

It has been recorded that Mr. Belknap married while a resident of Belvidere, Boone county, Ill. That event occurred October 21, 1845. The lady whom he selected to share his life's fortunes at that date bore him the cherished companionship which he sought with her hand till June, 1880, when she died.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Belknap, three of whom are now living, being residents of Delaware county. The full list is Sarah, wife of J. J. Hoag; James, Charles (deceased) and George W. Around these, the father, with the tender care and thoughtful solicitude common to his age and characteristic of his nature, finds his interests, his sympathies, his love and affection clinging closer and closer as the swiftly gliding years roll by.

DR. W. G. DWYER, physician and surgeon of Independence, Buchanan county, is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and was born December 4, 1856. He is the second of a family of eight children born to Thomas and Margaret (Daily) Dwyer, natives of County Clare, Ireland. His parents came to the United States in 1850, and two years later married in New York, where they resided until 1858, moving thence to Iowa, and

settling in West Union, Fayette county, where they have since lived.

As will be seen, the subject of this notice was about two years old when his parents came to Iowa. He was reared in West Union, Fayette county, and received his preliminary education in the West Union public schools, finishing with a four years' course in the Ainsworth grammar and high school of that place.

He began reading medicine with Dr. G. D. Darnell, of West Union, in 1876, and graduated from the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in February, 1880. He received, in addition to his regular degree, a diploma for a special course in physical diagnosis.

In May, 1880, he located at Fairbank, Buchanan county, and began the practice. Remaining there a little more than two years, he moved in July, 1882, to Independence, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

September 10, 1884, Dr. Dwyer married Miss Anna Mugan, a native of Boone, Iowa. The result of this union has been one child, a daughter, Irene Lucille.

Dr. Dwyer has always taken great interest in his profession, having zealously devoted himself to it since selecting it for his life work. He gives a considerable share of his time to the literature of his profession, and affiliates actively with all the medical associations within his reach. He is a member of the Buchanan County Medical Society, of which he has been secretary; he is a member of the Cedar Valley Medical Association, of which he is now vice-president, and of the Iowa State Medical Association.

Dr. Dwyer is one of the United States pension examining surgeons for the third district of Iowa, and has been for five years. He is also one of the commissioners for the insane of Buchanan county, which position he has held for three years past.

Zealous in his studies, patient in his researches and attentive to all calls for his professional services, Dr. Dwyer has succeeded in building up a very remunerative practice and has achieved a splendid reputation as a physician. He stands well socially in his community, and, for one who has never sought it, enjoys an enviable personal popularity.

He is plain and unostentatious in manner, of pleasant address, and possesses a warm, genial nature. His presence is of itself a benefit in the sick-room, and the confidence which his manner and address inspire in his patients goes far towards smoothing the way to a speedy recovery of those whom he is called to see.

Like every worthy representative of his profession, he never refuses to go whenever and wherever his services are needed, and his fee in many instances is only the silent gratitude of those whom his knowledge and skill have restored.

HON. M. W. HARMON, lawyer, of Independence, Buchanan county, is a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and was born June 25, 1844. His parents moved to Ingham county, Mich., in 1849, thence to Dubuque county, Iowa, in March, 1855, and thence to Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, in June, 1856. He was therefore reared in these several localities. He entered

Lenox College, at Hopkinton, in his fifteenth year, and remained in that institution for three years until August 23, 1862, when he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa volunteer infantry. He served during the remainder of the war, first as private, then as corporal and then as sergeant, being mustered out July 26, 1865. After a residence of about a year at Mobile, Ala., following the date of his discharge from the army, he returned to Iowa, and in November, 1866, took up his residence in Buchanan county. For about two years he was engaged in teaching school in the county, and reading law at the same time. He served as deputy postmaster, at Independence, for one year, from April 1, 1868. He then entered the law office of Hon. W. G. Donnan, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1869. July 1, 1870, he formed a partnership with Col. Jed Lake, as Lake & Harmon, which partnership still continues.

In December, 1872, Mr. Harmon married Miss M. C. Carter, of Independence.

Mr. Harmon served as State senator from Delaware and Buchanan counties from 1876 to 1884, making the people of his senatorial district an honest and capable public official.

JOSEPH ALBERT THOMAS, one of the largest land owners in Hazel Green township, Delaware county, Iowa, was born in New London, Conn., August 18, 1827. His parents, Elihu and Emeline (Loomis) Thomas, were natives of the same state and were the parents of seven children, viz.—Betsey and William, both deceased; Joseph A.; John, a farmer, living in New London county, Conn.; Edwin, Solomon C. and Eliza E., all three now departed. The father of these, Elihu Thomas, a farmer and carpenter, died in his native state, and his wife, Emeline, passed away at the home of our subject, in Iowa.

From the age of four years, Joseph A. Thomas was reared by his uncle, John Benedict, a resident of Otsego county, N. Y., on a farm near Cooperstown, the home of the famous American novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, whose novels, sea stories and narratives of early civilized life in New York State, including the Leather Stocking hero, have been the admiration of all English-speaking people. Mr. Thomas' boyhood days were not devoted to study in a way to obtain a classical education, but more to the breaking of steers and colts and making of yokes, sleds, etc. At the age of twelve he attended the county fair with his four bright red two-year-old steers, with shining brass buttons on their horns, trained so nicely that he drove them on the fairgrounds without a yoke, he sitting on the head of a very large ox, they obeying the motion of the whip. His opinion now is, if boys would get a little more education in the barn-yard there would be fewer farmers that say their lives have been a failure financially. In 1849 Mr. Thomas left his uncle under the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California by Sutter, and in company with others embarked for the El Dorado, via Cape Horn. In that golden territory he met with much success financially, but at the cost of many hardships and dangerous

Yours truly

J. A. Thomas

adventures. In 1854 he returned by the way of the isthmus, partly on horseback and partly by rail, and, reaching Medina county, Ohio, bought a farm, on which he made his residence for five years. In 1862 he came to Iowa and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 16, Hazel Green township, Delaware county. He had, however, during the time intervening between the relinquishment of his farm in Ohio and his settling to Iowa, purchased and driven a flock of nine hundred and fifty sheep from Michigan to Iowa, the largest flock except one in Iowa at that time, and kept them seven years; and his success in this industry of sheep-raising, the profits purchasing one hundred acres of land each year, probably induced him to settle where he now lives. Since his original purchase, he has bought land to the extent of one thousand three hundred acres, two hundred and forty of which are in Adams township. After seven successful years of sheep-raising, Mr. Thomas entered upon general farming, stock-raising and dairying, his dairy stock consisting of about seventy-five cows of the best graded stock, and these are afforded shelter by several large barns. On his home place, Mr. Thomas has about ten acres, set out in 1870, with white pine, fir and European larch, forming one of the finest groves in the state and being quite a curiosity.

Although paying no particular attention to politics, Mr. Thomas is a strong republican and also belongs to a fraternity that is not controlled by political organizations, nor church organizations, nor organizations of any kind outside of its own, the A. F. and A. M., Manchester Lodge, No. 165.

Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Almira Flint, November 1, 1856, who was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., January 24, 1836, she being a daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Delles Dennier) Flint, the former of whom was a native of Massachusetts and of English descent; the latter of New York and of French extraction. This couple moved from Otsego county, N. Y., to Lorain county, Ohio, in 1851, where Mrs. Flint ended her days, and later Mr. Flint, who was a physician as well as farmer, in his latter years passed away from earth in Iowa. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was C. L. Flint, now deceased, and of whom a brief sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. The youngest child of these ten is Mrs. Thomas, wife of the subject of this sketch. She was reared in Otsego county, N. Y., but was married in Lorain county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have no children, but, nevertheless, they have given the kindest parental care to three, and giving them an education, training them in a manner making them useful citizens, viz.—Clara O. Johnson, now the wife of James W. Brazelton, a farmer, in Linn county, Iowa; Allie E. Flint, wife of A. E. Anderson, merchant and creamery dealer at Almira this county; Arthur I. Flint, formerly a prosperous merchant at Ryan, but now deceased.

Mr. Thomas, during his long and eventful career, has been engaged in different classes of business, always putting his capital and talents to the best advantage. He erected the Thomas Creamery some years ago, which proved to be a success. Mercantile affairs also attracted his attention for a time. He still retains an interest in his bank at Ryan, and is post-

master at the same place; he also gives attention to other business enterprises.

Mrs. Thomas, who for many years has been an active member of the Congregational church, is a faithful Sunday-school teacher, and is always eager to give aid in the advancement of any christian work.

RICHARD CAMPBELL, president of the First National Bank, Independence, Iowa, is a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born August 3, 1830. He first located in Madison county, Iowa, but in 1856 came to Independence, Buchanan county. The First National Bank, of which Mr. Campbell has been president since its organization in 1865, started with a capital of $50,000, but at the end of five years it was increased to $100,000. Since then it has earned $85,000 as surplus and dividends, paying the latter, semi-annually. Mr. Campbell has also been president of the Independence Mill Company for many years, and was one of the originators of the building of the mill. He has been frequently solicited to run for office, but has persistently refused. He has attented strictly to his own personal affairs, and the affairs of those intrusted to him. The investments made for others have proved profitable as well as his own. By those who know him best, he is considered one of the best financiers in the State of Iowa. His sagacity and prudence fit him for the ost important management of financial affairs. Socially, he is pleasant and companionable. He owns one of the largest farms in the county, has it well improved, and has erected on it the finest and largest stock barn in the county.

DR. H. C. MARKHAM, physician and surgeon, of Independence, Buchanan county, is a native of Oswego county, N. Y., and was born May 10, 1839. His parents, Sydney and Betsy Brooks) Markham, were natives also of New York, the father having been born in Jefferson county, and the mother in Allegany county — moving from their native state to Wisconsin in 1855, where they died. The father was a manufacturer and passed all his life in industrial pursuits, being the proprietor of an implement factory at Pulaski, N. Y., for a number of years.

Of the four children born to Sydney and Betsy (Brooks) Markham, two were sons and two were daughters. The eldest, a son, John, now lives at Kilburn City, Wis.; Almira, who became the wife of Dr. E. T. Hooker, is now deceased; and Mary is the wife of Dr. G. W. Jenkins, of Kilburn City, Wis., an eminent physician of his state.

The subject of this sketch is the third of the above family. He was reared in his native state till he was eighteen years of age, and received from the schools of the locality where he grew up a good English education. He selected medicine as a profession before he had attained his majority, beginning preparation for its practice in 1856 by reading under his brother-in-law, Dr. G. W. Jenkins. He went to Kilburn City, Wis., in 1857, and remained there two years, still engaged in preparing himself for the practice of medicine. He graduated from the University of the city of New York in the spring of 1859, and locating in New Lisbon, Wis., married, and there entered the practice. The unsettling effect of the Civil war made itself felt in his career as in

Yours sincerely
Almira F. Thomas

hundreds of others, for in February, 1862, he was commissioned, by Gov. Louis P. Harvey, assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Independent infantry of Wisconsin, and served as such until May, 1863, when he resigned on account of the serious illness of his family. Having already decided to move further West he returned to Kilburn City, and remaining there long enough to close up his business, he came, in the fall of 1864, to Iowa, and settled in the village of Winthrop, Buchanan county, where he resided till 1878, moving thence to Independence, where he has since lived.

Dr. Markham has been engaged all these years in the practice of his profession, and in that profession has attained a marked proficiency as well as having achieved an enviable reputation. He devotes himself to his books and patients with a singleness of purpose and an amount of zeal, rare even in his profession, distinguished as its members are for their devotion to their profession. Dr. Markham has an extensive general practice, and yet this has not prevented him from contributing to a number of the leading medical journals throughout the country, and in keeping up an active membership in most of the medical associations within his reach. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society, the Julien Medical Society of Dubuque, the Cedar Valley Medical Society and the Buchanan County Medical Society, which last named association he assisted in organizing and of which he is the present secretary. Dr. Markham was for ten years United States examining surgeon for pensioners and he is now and has been for twenty years surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad, being surgeon also of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. Co.

In 1860 Dr. Markham married Miss Cordelia Goodel, daughter of Nathan Goodel of New Lisbon, Wis. To this union have been born two children—Homer, now an undergraduate in medicine, and pharmacist for three years past at the Northern Hospital of Iowa for the insane; and Minnie A., a teacher in the public schools of Independence.

Of an eminently social and benevolent disposition, the doctor has from time to time connected himself with a number of the different orders, retaining his membership in these and giving to their charitable and humane purposes a practical meaning, in keeping with his life and character. He belongs to, and is examining physician for, Cresent Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 46, at Independence, Iowa; E. C. Little Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 54, at Independence, Evergreen Lodge, No. 24, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Fidelity Lodge, No. 12, Iowa Legion of Honor and Independence Collegian, No. 41, V. A. S. He is president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church of his city, and takes an active part in all church work. His social standing is of the best and his popularity extends to all parties, classes and creeds.

DR. A. G. SHILLETTO, physician and surgeon, of Independence, Buchanan county, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Crawford county, that state, August 20, 1860. He is a son of George and Amanda Shil-

letto, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. His parents continue to reside on the old homestead in Crawford county, Penn., where they have passed their married life in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and from which they have sent out into the world to fill positions of honor and usefulness five sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this notice is the third in point of age, and the third physician, also, which his family has turned out, the others being a lawyer, a teacher and a farmer. Our subject was reared in his native place, being brought up on the farm on which he was born. His youth was passed in those pursuits common to his age and condition, and in the midst of an industrious, frugal people who were characterized by the same habits, and who had the same general employments. The advantages of the common schools where he grew up were his until he attained his fifteenth year, when, having received his liberty, he he entered on a course of study intended to fit him for a life different from that which he had known on the farm. His earlier efforts to obtain an education were not without their embarrassments, his struggles being such as many an ambitious boy has undergone, the facts of which have been given to cold print in numberless instances. He attended the Meadville Academy and, afterwards, Alleghany College, at Meadville, in his native county, working between terms at whatever he could find to do, and teaching in the country district schools wl en an opportunity was offered for that purpose, and in this way earning the means with which to defray his expenses through college. In the spring of 1880 he began to read medicine, and that summer entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, taking a full course of lectures in that institution during the session of 1880–81. He then went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Md., where he completed his medical education, graduating in March, 1882.

He started West immediately upon his graduation, and located the same month in Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and where he has since remained in the active and successful pursuit of it.

December 30, 1884, Dr. Shilletto married Miss Nellie Campbell, daughter of John H. Campbell, one of the earliest settlers of Independence, and, for many years prior to his death, one of that city's most prominent and successful business men. Dr. Shilletto's marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, a son, Judd Campbell.

Having decided when he selected medicine for a profession to devote his whole time and energies to that profession, Dr. Shilletto has never allowed any pursuits or diversions of a conflicting nature to interfere with his preparation for his profession or with his successful pursuit of it. He has brought to the discharge of his professional duties as thorough a training as the schools could give, his reading having been extensive, his researches reliable and his information exact. Each year since embarking in the profession has witnessed a steady and satisfactory extension of his patronage. It will be offering no flattery to him, nor disparagement to other members of his fraternity, to say that no physician has made better progress in the pro-

fession in Buchanan county since entering upon the practice than he has, nor is there one whose career gives promise of greater usefulness and distinction than his does. His practice has from the necessities of his situation been of a general kind, and yet, without anything like favorable opportunities he has achieved some reputation in surgery, to be an expert in which domain is to approximate the mastery of the profession, as in its several branches are compassed all the other departments of the healing art. Dr. Shilletto is blessed with strong physical and mental vigor, and he possesses the industry to put his endowments to the best possible use. He is enamored of his profession and pursues it with enthusiasm. He is a thorough student and keeps fully abreast of the best thought of the day. He realizes that in the science of his profession as in all progressive sciences there are but few axioms, the perfection of the known and the discovery of the unknown, being the constant ends in view. And he feels, as but few young men of his profession do, that in the application of the infinite variety of means to these ends, the realm of *materia medica* unfolds and discovers to the eye of the student and practitioner an ever widening field of research and labor, so that he who has selected this line of endeavor for his life-work is not privileged to rest his knowledge on the teachings of the college curriculum and the dicta of the books; but must read, investigate and think for himself; failing, in which, he commits a crime against his race and one which soon or late will return to plague him in his professional career.

While Dr. Shilletto has taken no particular part in public matters, he has from time to time connected himself with a number of the benevolent orders in which he has exhibited a commendable interest and stands deservedly high. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a zealous member of the Methodist church and a liberal contributor to all charitable purposes.

JAMES A. POOR. Men of intelligence, force of character and business capacity need no factitious introduction to public favor. They win that favor by their own merit, and by their merit they also hold it. It frequently happens that unworthy individuals are thrust into positions of prominence by fortune, and for a while they disport themselves in the cobweb of circumstance with marked elegance and much-feigned superiority, but "time," which it is said "tries all things," soon robs them of their false glory and, shorn of their borrowed honors, they silently drop to the rear, where they take the place which in reality belongs to them.

There is no better test of genuine merit, of solid attainments, of positive superiority, than the ease and the steadiness with which a man sustains himself in a position of public trust and honor.

The subject of this brief biographical notice, James Arminius Poor, for sixteen years past treasurer of Buchanan county, and for twenty-one years an employé in charge of important official trusts connected with the same office, is one to whom the foregoing observations apply

with special force and significance. He is now in point of service the oldest official in the county and, it need hardly be added, one of the most popular officers the county has ever had. Mr. Poor is also an old citizen of Buchanan county and an old soldier, belonging to those two classes of honored men, civilians and patriots, which all unhappily feel are too fast vanishing from the land subdued by their labors and saved by their valor. His biography, therefore, possesses a triple interest for this volume.

The ancestry of James A. Poor runs back into the early settled families of New England and New York. His father, David Poor, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Julia Ann Wetherwax, was a native of New York. These met in the latter state where they were married, and where they also passed their entire wedded lives. David Poor was three times married and was the father of seven children. He was a minister of the Methodist church, and devoted all his years to the duties con nected with his position. For five years, from 1855 to 1860, he was a resident of Buchanan county, this state, and many of the older citizens of this county retain a most favorable remembrance of him and his valuable services in connection with the ministry of the gospel while he resided here. He died in Washington county, N. Y., April 4, 1889, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, having been born in 1804. His wife, the mother of the subject of this notice, died many years ago while the family was yet together and residing in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Of the seven children born to Rev. David and Julia A. Poor, four were sons and three were daughters. All of them married and each became the head of a family. Two of the sons were ministers of the gospel and two served with credit in the Union army during the late war. The full list is as follows—Elizabeth, who became the wife of W. A. Jones, and who died in 1868, in Independence, Buchanan county; Clarissa M., who became the wife of A. H. Fonda, an old settler of Independence, and died in that place some years ago; Rev. William H., a minister of the Methodist church, who died at Newark, N. J., May 8, 1890; Wesley Clark, now residing in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y.; James Arminius, whose name heads this notice; Rev. Wilbur Fisk, a minister of the Lutheran church, residing in Montgomery county, N. Y., and Mary G., the wife of William Hemstreet, of Green Island, Troy county, N. Y.

The fifth of these, James Arminius, the subject proper of this sketch, was born in the town of Pawlet, Vt., November 11, 1836. He was reared mainly in the State of New York, spending his youth in different localities, according to the changes made in his parents' place of residence by the conference of which his father was a member. He received the rudiments of a good English education, and quitting the parental roof at the age of eighteen, came West in 1854, and located in Buchanan county, taking up his residence in Independence on the twenty-first day of March, that year. Mr. Poor came West to better his fortunes, and he therefore came prepared to stay. Buchanan county did not present a very tempting field of labor, not to say enjoyment, for an Eastern-

bred lad at that date. Society here then lacked many of the elegancies which have come to it with ripening years. At that time, life, even with those most advantageously situated, was reduced, in a large measure, to the ceaseless round of daily toil incident to the task of winning bread and butter enough to enable the settlers "to hold their own." With the determination of securing a foothold in his new home, and growing into a citizen of the county, worthy of whatever fortune might have in store for him, our subject resolutely set about to work, taking the first employment offered to him. For a while he was engaged on the river, running a ferry boat, then he secured a clerkship in a dry goods store, and later went into the lumber business. In the meantime he married on April 30, 1859, taking to wife Miss Amelia L. Herrick, then of Buchanan county, Iowa, but who was a native of Yates county, N. Y. Mr. Poor was engaged in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, W. A. Jones, when the great Civil war came on, and his business was brought to an abrupt close, for the time, by his enlisting for the defense of the Union, August 15, 1862. He entered Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa infantry, and his regiment going at once into service, he was out from the day of his enlistment till the close of the war. The Twenty-seventh, it will be remembered, was one of Iowa's splendid regiments which covered a wide area and did excellent service, but which unfortunately did not have the opportunities to win the distinction that other regiments did. It began its service on the Northern frontier, going as an escort to a supply train, from Fort Snelling to Mille Lacs, in which service it was engaged for about six weeks. Taking its place then in November, 1862, as part of Sherman's army, its chief operations were confined for the next twelve or eighteen months to Tennessee and Mississippi. It was engaged in a number of minor expeditions in these states, and performed provost guard and picket duty up to September, 1863, when it entered on the campaign into Arkansas, and participated in the taking of Little Rock. It was then on Sherman's Meridian raid, and following that the Red river campaign under Banks, the Tupelo and Oxford expeditions, the battle at Nashville December 16 and 17, and finally the Mobile campaign, winding up with the siege and assault on Fort Blakely, the last contest, of any moment, of the war. Mr. Poor entered the service as a private. He was shortly afterwards appointed fourth sergeant, then promoted to first sergeant, and on June 14, 1864, to first lieutenant. He shared the fortunes of the Twenty-seventh from the beginning of its service, until after it had entered on the Mobile campaign. He was taken sick at Montgomery, Ala., and resigned with a view of returning home to recuperate, but his resignation was not accepted till after the surrender, so that he practically served up to the close of the war.

The war over, he returned to Independence, and from 1865 to 1869 was with A. H. Fonda in the dry goods business. December 1, 1869, he received the appointment of deputy county treasurer of Buchanan county, under L. A. Main, treasurer, and entering the treasurer's office at that date he served as deputy till January, 1874, when, having been elected treasurer during the preceding Novem-

ber, he took charge of the affairs of the office, and he has had charge of them since, having been eight times re elected, serving now his sixteenth year. There may be counties in Iowa which have better treasurers than Buchanan county has, but it would probably be a very difficult matter to convince the people of Buchanan county that this is so. There is no need for us to encumber thought with language in attempting to tell the general public what Mr. Poor is, either in public or private life. His twenty-one years service in the most responsible office in Buchanan county, speaks abundantly to the point as to what he is as an official, and no higher title could be conferred on any man in this land of untitled nobility, than the one given him by all who know him, that of a perfect gentleman.

In politics Mr. Poor is a republican, having cast his political fortunes with the great war party on its organization, and having steadily adhered to the teachings of that party since. Being an old soldier, he affiliates with his old comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic, and takes a lively interest in those matters relating to them. He is a member also of a number of the popular fraternities, among them the Masonic, in which he has risen to the degree of Knight Templar, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Poor has a pleasant home, rendered doubly so by the interest he takes in all things pertaining to it. The domestic virtues largely preponderate in him, and under his own roof and by his own fireside he realizes the best phases and the truest enjoyments of life. The lady who shares these joys with him is a daughter of one of Buchanan county's former well known and highly respected citizens. Mrs. Poor was a young lady when her parents moved to Buchanan county. She has therefore passed a large share of her life in the home of her adoption, and there she has many friends whose society and friendship heighten the pleasures of her own household. Mr. and Mrs. Poor have a family of four children—Elizabeth Rebecca, born June 9, 1866; Helen Louisa, born January 20, 1871; Mary Edna, May 20, 1875, and David William, August 20, 1877.

FERDINAND DUNHAM. The name of Ferdinand Dunham belongs in the list of Delaware county's early settlers. Mr. Dunham is a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and was born February 20, 1814. He is the youngest of a family of eight children born to Abner Dunham and Candace Irons. His father was a New Englander by birth, being a native of Pownell, Vt. He was taken to Otsego county, N. Y., by his parents when a lad and there grew up, married, and subsequently lived and died, dying in 1823, at about the age of fifty-one. He was a farmer, an industrious, thrifty one, and a useful citizen. He led the plain and unpretentious life common to his calling, and died, leaving a reasonably good estate to his children and the richer heritage of an honorable career. His wife was born in Otsego county, N. Y., and was a descendant of one of the early-settled families of that county. She

was an industrious, frugal, kind-hearted woman, skilled in the economies of the household and greatly devoted to her family. She died in 1814, when the subject of this notice was only nine months old. Of the eight children born to these, four are living and four are dead, the full list being—Lorena, now deceased; Lucy, widow of Abner Thurber, of New York city; Amie, now deceased; Joannah, widow of Anson Mackey, of Otsego county, N. Y.; Horatio, now deceased; Obediah, of Valparaiso, Ind; Harriet, now deceased, and Ferdinand. The father married a second time, taking to wife on October 29, 1815, Miss Gratis Griffin, who bore him one child, Franklin G. After the death of her husband, this lady kept together the household which came into her hands, raising the children to maturity and caring for them as tenderly as if they had been her own.

The subject of this sketch grew up on the farm, and was trained to the habits of industry and usefulness which mark the life of the average farm boy. He had the advantage of an ordinary, common-school education. He followed farming pursuits in his native place until he reached his twenty-fifth year, starting West in 1839 in search of a larger field of activity. He was still single and unencumbered by any alliances that would prevent him from making a free choice of locations. He settled in La Porte county, Ind., this being in 1839, and there resided for sixteen years, engaged in farming. He married in the meantime, and, having got a taste of the West, decided to push on and in the spring of 1855 moved to Iowa and settled in Delaware township, Delaware county. He became a comparatively early settler of the locality where he stopped, and was in a certain sense like all his associates of those years one of the builders of the commonwealth. Mr. Dunham's first move on settling in the county was to purchase land. Land was cheap and he secured a fair share, but unlike many others he did not enter into riotous speculations nor attempt to gobble up more than he could make an intelligent use of. He began farming and improved his place from year to year, adding to the prosperity and growth of his community by the labor of his hands. He resided on his farm till 1870, then sold it and moved to Manchester, where he has since lived. He subsequently purchased more land which he still owns, and has always had more or less farming interests. While a resident of Delaware township he was for nine years a member of the county board of supervisors and made a diligent officer, serving his township with credit. He has always been identified with the best interests of the farming community and has taken a leading part in all matters relating to that interest. He has been more than a mere tiller of the soil. He has been a reading and thinking man. He is progressive in his views and has at all times given a ready audience to the thoughts of others. Cherishing no ill will towards other callings and believing that the farmer's interest can and should be kept in harmony with the interests of other vocations, he has steadily sought by counsel and personal efforts to harmonize apparent differences of a local nature, and in so doing has dignified his own calling and commended its claims to the thoughtful consideration of others, making for it and himself friends and rendering the

problem of agriculturists easier of solution.

Mr. Dunham married, as already noted, while a resident of La Porte county, Ind. The event occurred September 13, 1840. The lady whom he selected as a sharer of his fortunes was Miss Angelina McCollum, then a resident also of La Porte county, but a native of Otsego county, N. Y., having been born near where her husband was and not far from the same date—August 6, 1814. She is a daughter of David and Martha (Thompson) McCollum. Her mother died in York State in 1825, her father afterwards moving to Indiana some time in the "thirties," settling in La Porte county, where he subsequently lived and died. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have had born to them four children, three of whom reached maturity and are now living, the fourth dying in infancy. Their children are—Abner, now private secretary of Hon. D. B. Henderson, congressman from this district; James A., who resides at Beaver City, Nebr., and Obediah A., a dentist of Manchester.

While Mr. Dunham has never been a public man even in a mild sense of the word, he has nevertheless taken considerable interest in public questions; and having taught school some in his earlier years he acquired a taste for books which prompted him to a course of reading that led to his becoming a well informed man on the history of the country. He has lived through many presidential administrations and has witnessed many political changes. He has profited by his opportunities for observation, being well versed in the history, teachings and traditions of all the great political parties which have had their rise in this country. He affiliates with the republicans and, being a man of temperate habits and serious convictions, gives the weight of his influence to the cause of prohibition, believing that in the virtue of the household and the purity of the family rests the lasting prosperity of the country and the greatest happiness of the people.

W. C. CAWLEY is a native of Northumberland county, Pa., and was born February 16, 1836. He comes of Pennsylvania parentage, his father and mother both having been born and reared in the Keystone State, where, also, they lived and died.

The subject of this notice is one of a family of four children, all of whom reached maturity and all of whom are now living. He was reared in his native county of Northumberland and in Union county, same state, whither his parents moved when he was young. He grew up on a farm and received a good common-school education, and was trained to the habits of industry and usefulness common to farm life. He left home when about the age of twenty, and started out to try his fortunes in the great West, then attracting much attention in the older states of the East from the promises it held out to settlers. He came direct to Iowa and stopped for two years at Dyersville, in Dubuque county, and then crossing the line, settled, in April, 1858, at Manchester, in Delaware county. Having learned the trade of a harness-maker in Pennsylvania he brought

a stock of harness and saddles with him to Manchester, where he opened a shop and followed his trade for two years. In 1860 he went to York, Delaware county, where he engaged as a clerk in a general store, following this one year, and returning at the end of that time to Manchester, he accepted a similar position there, which he filled for eight years. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Manchester, and filled that office for more than fifteen years, going out in June, 1885, on the inauguration of the Cleveland administration. On relinquishing the postmastership he was at once elected mayor of Manchester, a position he has since occupied by successive re-elections. Mr. Cawley has been a stock-holder in the Delaware County State Bank for more than fifteen years and has some outside interests. His career has therefore been a mixed one—official and business. He has, however, been identified with the principal interests of his community and has been active in promoting its welfare. He has discharged the duties of the public offices he has held with credit to himself and marked satisfaction to those whom he has served, as the long terms he has held in each will fully show. And it is proper to state that the success of his private interests has kept pace with his public career. He is a thoughtful, diligent man of affairs, possessing close application painstaking in his work, systematic in habit and thoroughgoing in all things. His discriminating judgment, his admirable patience, his talent for details and his pleasant affable disposition make him an exceptionally good executive officer, and they have crowned all his official acts with the stamp of success and public approval. Mr. Cawley has been a life-long republican in politics, an earnest advocate of the principles and methods of his party, and an efficient worker in his party's behalf when occasion has demanded. He is liberal and progressive, however, in his views, and neither in politics, religion nor anything else does he display that narrow, dogmatic disposition too often the accompaniment of natures, trained as his was in the earlier years and possessing the strength, tenacity and inherent penetration that his does. In this respect he is thoroughly in sympathy with the great-hearted West, his mind and heart offering a welcome hospitality to the best thoughts and purposes of the age, regardless of the source from which they come.

When Mr. Cawley settled in Delaware county he was a young man, pursuing his fortunes in the world alone. He married on June 5, 1860, taking as a companion Miss Abbie A. Milks, then of Delaware county, but a native of Erie county, Pa., having been born August 22, 1843. She came to Iowa in the spring of 1857, accompanying her mother, and settling at that date in Delaware county in the vicinity of Manchester. Mrs. Cawley is, therefore, one of the pioneer women of the county, and like most of those of her sex who have spent their earlier and maturer years amidst the rugged experiences of the West, she presents in her nature a happy blending of the strong force of character with those strains of gentleness and womanly graces, everywhere the marks of the splendid womanhood of this country. Mr. and Mrs. Cawley have but one child, a son—Charles E., now grown, and a young man of promise, a druggist by calling, being a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Inheriting the ag-

gressive, independent disposition of his parents, he has pushed out into the world to make his own way, being now a resident of the city of Astoria, Ore.

IRA P. ADAMS is one of Manchester's first merchants. He has resided here more than a third of a century, during all of which time he has been actively engaged in business. In this record of the first settlers of Delaware county, his history finds an appropriate place. Mr. Adams is a native of Vermont, as were also his parents. He was born in Essex county. His father and mother were born in Windsor county. His father, Trumbull Adams, is still living, being a resident of Manchester. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Cynthia Tarbell, died in 1849. The father came West first in November, 1855, settling in Dubuque county, this state. After making a trip or two back and forth between this state and New York, he came in April, 1869, to Delaware county, settling in Prairie township, where, and in the town of Manchester, he has since resided. He has spent all his years in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, having led the active, industrious and useful life common to his calling. He is now past his eighty-fifth year, having been born on April 13, 1805. Mr. Adams' mother was born July 10, 1809. She was an industrious, frugal housewife, and, like most of her sex, very domestic in her tastes and greatly devoted to her family, illustrating in her daily life and conversation those many virtues of her sex which make the name of wife and mother so sacred.

The issue of the marriage of Trumbull and Cynthia Adams was three sons, all of whom are now living, the eldest being Ira P., the subject of this biographical notice; the second, Walter T., his partner in business, being also a resident of Manchester, and the youngest, Lucius W., now living in Mitchell, Dak.

Ira P. Adams was born January 1, 1832. He was reared in Essex and Windsor counties, Vt., growing up on the farm and receiving a good common-school training, dividing his time between his farm labors and the school-room. At the age of twenty he started out in the world to make his way, going in 1850 to Troy, N. Y., where he purchased a wagon, loaded it with tinware and notions, and started out as a Yankee peddler. He plied his trade industriously for six years, traveling extensively, and supplying the country folks and villages, far and near, with such commodities as he carried in his line. By industry, perseverance and economy he saved money from his earnings, and was enabled, at the end of six years so spent, to look out for other fields for the employment of his energies and capital. He fell in with the strong tide of emigration then steadily making for the great West, and came to Iowa, taking up his residence on the present site of Manchester, in June 17, 1857. The town was called Burrington, afterwards assumed the name it now bears, and as a commercial center it existed more at that date in contemplation, than it did in reality. There were two or three general stores, a frame hotel, a mill-dam and a dozen dwelling-houses; and this constituted the sum total of the future metropolis. Mr. Adams cast his fortunes with

the new town and resolutely went to work to add his contribution to the commonwealth of the place. He opened a small hardware store in connection with Ira U. Butler, under the firm name of Adams & Butler, it being the first hardware establishment of the town. At the same date he built a grain elevator and engaged in handling grain, this also being the first elevator in the new town and the first in the county. The country was new, trade was good, and his affairs in consequence prospered steadily from the beginning. He did a thriving business in hardware and grain, up to 1866. At that date he sold his interest in the elevator and has since been engaged solely in handling hardware. Mr. Adams has given his entire attention to business all his life, and in that line has devoted his time and energies to his own personal affairs. In so doing, he has given new point and practical force to the sound advice of the old Quaker: "Stick to thy business, my son, and they business will stick to thee." Starting out now near thirty years ago, with the meager earnings of a few years as a farm hand, he has steadily and industriously followed the one purpose of his life, and that being to develop himself and his interests along the way, blazed as it were by nature for him. Conscious as well of what he is not as of what he is, he has plied his utmost sense to labors of diligence, and in so doing has bettered his own condition and the condition of those around him, finding in this his chief pleasure as well as his highest reward. Of necessity, he has been called upon to fill some positions of a local kind in connection with the administration of the affairs of his town and vicinity. He has served on the school board and town council, bringing to the discharge of his duties in these capacities, the same zeal and fidelity that he has displayed in his attentions to his own personal matters. Possessing a clear judgment, a conservative disposition and habits of the strictest economy, he is alike a valuable citizen and efficient officer, lending to the force of all he says the weight of a strong personal example.

Mr. Adams was a single man when he came to this county. He married January 5, 1858, taking to share his fortunes through life Miss Gracie Eastabrook, a native of New York, she having been born in Essex county, that state, November 5, 1830. After having borne him for more than twenty-two years the cherished companionship he sought with her hand, she passed to the unknown land, departing this life in July, 1880. She was the mother of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, these being three sons and five daughters, by name and in the order of their ages as follows—Alfred P., Orison T., Elmer P., Clara, Mary, Sarah, Grace and Bessie. Mrs. Adams was a zealous member of the Methodist church, and her life blossomed with the best fruits of the faith she professed. Mr. Adams has since remarried, taking to wife Miss Lucy Snyder, of this county, but a native of the State of New York.

It has been stated that Mr. Adams never aspired to public life. He is not, however, without political convictions. He affiliates with the republican party, and is a stanch supporter of its doctrines and possesses a good range of information respecting its accomplishments, its

teachings and traditions. He belongs also to the Methodist church, and is active in the furtherance of the cause of his church and in promoting the good of his fellow-men, regardless of religious beliefs.

FRANCIS W. DUNHAM. "Thank God there are no free schools in this province, nor printing press; and I hope we shall not have for these hundred years," said Berkeley, the royal governor of Virginia, in 1671. His hope was realized in respect to the schools and largely, also, in respect to the printing press. But, to the great honor of the Pilgrim fathers, this hope found no lodgment in the colonies founded by them. On the contrary, it was one of the first public labors to be performed, in planting the New England colonies, to provide adequate facilities for the proper training of the young, and the printing press followed, in the course of time, as soon as the population and wealth of the community would warrant it. This idea, too, of laying the foundation of the commonwealth in the intelligence of its people has been carried out in all those states and territories which have since been founded by off-shoots from the New England stock. They understand that public virtue lies in public intelligence, and they act upon that knowledge.

The subject of this sketch was a New Englander by birth and training, a pioneer settler and one of the founders of a colony, a builder of schools, an enthusiastic and accomplished educator. His name is familiar to the older citizens of Delaware county, among whom he labored for more than ten years prior to his untimely death. An outline of his career will here be attempted in order that his name may be placed among those worthy to be remembered in connection with the early settlement of this county.

Francis W. Dunham was a native of Vermont and a descendant of New England ancestry. He was the eldest of a family of four children, who came West, born to Joseph and Paulina (Joiner) Dunham, both natives also of the "Green Mountain State." His father is remembered as one of the early settlers of this county, moving here in 1856. He resided at Almoral, where he died October 31, 1864, aged sixty-eight. He was a thoughtful, industrious, useful citizen, a man of superior intelligence, quiet in his habits and marked for his sturdy christian character, having been a life-long member of the Congregational church.

The mother of Francis W. Dunham, who was a native of Royalton, Vt., was married in her native place, and afterwards accompanying her husband to this state, became one of the pioneer women of Delaware county, and here displayed to good advantage some of the best qualities of her sex, as she stood side by side with her husband and helped him fight the battles of the pioneer. She died in Almoral in October, 1871, at the age of seventy, having also been from her early years a zealous member of the Congregational church. Of the nine children born to Joseph and Paulina Dunham, only one now survives, that being Joseph Bicknell Dunham, now a a resident of Almoral, the two youngest —Abbie Eliza, afterwards wife of Major

William Henry Keeling, dying May 3, 1866, and Buel G., October 8, 1864, the latter from disease contracted in the Union army during the late war. The other five died before they became grown.

Francis W. Dunham was born in Bakersfield, Vt., July 20, 1830. He was reared in his native place. In youth he exhibited a fondness for books and an aptitude for study not common to his years. He received a good common-school training, and was prepared for college in the local academy at Bakersfield, entering the University of Vermont at Burlington when past his seventeenth year, where he designed to take a thorough collegiate course and prepare himself for a teacher. But his constitution, never vigorous, gave way under the rigid application to which he subjected himself and he gave up his studies and quit college before he had entirely finished his course.

He married in 1855, October 3, and that same month came West and settled on Bowen's prairie, in Jones county, this state. He resided there till the spring of 1856, when he, with a number of others, moved to Delaware county and started a settlement where the town of Almoral now stands. The country was then new, and there were no towns of any consequence in the county. Each newly settled place of a few families had high hopes of becoming a town of note, and Almoral was not without its anticipations. It was founded on a sound idea — that of making it an educational center. It was laid out on a generous plan, being surveyed and platted and a considerable tract of land set aside for an academy. The school was to be under the auspices of the Congregational church. The new town's claims to recognition were presented to the public by enthusiastic and able representatives; the school's interest by no less zealous and efficient workers. Francis W. Dunham was one of the chief of this number. He labored earnestly, as did also his associates, and they met with sufficient encouragement for some time to lead them to believe that their efforts would be crowned with abundant success. But failures in the matter of securing railway facilities, and other failures of lesser consequence, but still vitally affecting their town, upset their well-laid plans, and Almoral lost its hold on the attention of the public, never realizing the high anticipations of its founders as an educational center. The school, however, was started, and Mr. Dunham taught one year in the new institution, moving at the end of that time to Earlville, where a larger field was open to him. He taught in Earlville for two years, when the principalship of the public schools of Manchester was offered him, and he moved there to accept that position. He taught in Manchester for three years, devoting himself assiduously to the labor of building up the educational interest of his adopted home; at the end of which time he was warned by the impaired condition of his health, that he must seek a change of occupation or soon relinquish his hold on life. In the fall of 1867 he was elected by his appreciative fellow-citizens superintendent of public instruction for the county; resigned his position as principal of the public schools of Manchester, and prepared to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office with much enthus-

iasm, believing that the change would not only benefit his health, but would afford him an opportunity to still further assist in carrying forward the educational purposes to which he had resolved to devote his life. But in this he was disappointed. He took charge of his office the first of January, 1868, and on the 7th he died. His death was recognized as a sad loss to the community, and one which, in respect to the educational interests of the county, not easily repaired. The county board of supervisors, at the next meeting after his death, passed the following preamble and resolutions of respect and condolence:

"WHEREAS, The Allwise Dispenser of events has seen fit in His providence to call from the active duties of life to just rewards, our much esteemed fellow-citizen and superintendent of schools, Francis W. Dunham, therefore,

Resolved, By the board of supervisors in session, that we bow with becoming humility to the stern decree of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unjust.

Resolved, That we recognized in our deceased brother an active and accomplished teacher, patriotic citizen and consistent, devoted christian gentleman.

Resolved, That we tender to his deeply afflicted family our heartfelt sympathies, in this, their hour of trial and deep distress.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Delaware County Union* for publication, and a copy to the family of deceased."

Mr. Dunham left surviving him a widow and two children. These are still living, the widow since having married, being now the wife of Cummings Sanborn, a sketch of whom appears in this work. The children, a son and daughter, now grown and married, are—George W. Dunham, attorney-at-law, of Manchester, and Mrs. Laura E. Barrett, wife of Charles H. Barrett, of Vermillion, Dak.

There are a number of names that stand out more conspicuously in connection with the early history of Delaware county than that of Francis W. Dunham, but there are none that are held in more grateful remembrance by those who knew him well, and who were in a position to know of the service he performed to the youth of his day, and through them to other generations. His disinterested labors and unselfish devotion to the cause of education have borne abundant fruit in the characters of many of this county's most honored citizens. As one who plants a tree places to his name a monument which renews itself with each returning season, so he who sows the seed of knowledge places to his name that which will grow, and with its gathering strength shed a softer fragrance upon his memory than any that ever exhaled from the flora of this earth. Hand in hand with the labors of the school-room, Francis W. Dunham carried the labors of his church, that church in which he had been reared and of which his parents had been lifelong members. He was not a minister and never assumed the duties which belong especially to that high order; but he was an active, zealous and efficient layman, believing in those great principles of moral conduct and fundamental truths concerning the future which were taught by "him who spake as never man spake," and he gave to this belief the weight of a personal example, illustrating the every day use and necessity of those teachings in a manner equalled by but few men.

L C Torrey

C. O. TORREY, one of the oldest merchants and at present the only furniture dealer in Manchester, Iowa, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., July 8, 1836, and is a son of Almon and Lois (Cheeney) Torrey. Almon Torrey was a native of Sudbury, Vt., and moved to Genesee county, N. Y., in 1834. He followed farming as a vocation, was industrious and enterprising, but was cut off in his prime, dying in January, 1840, at the early age of thirty-four. The father of Almon Torrey was Samuel, who was born in Massachusetts in 1745, and was of English extraction. It seems that four brothers came to America from England in 1640, and of these there were two whose names have been lost through the lapse of time, but the names of the other two were William and Joseph, and of one of these, it is not known for a certainty of which, Samuel Torrey was descendant.

Mrs. Lois (Cheeney) Torrey, the mother of our subject, is a daughter of Edward Cheeney, and was born in Rutland county, Vt., and now lives at Brandon, Vt., aged seventy-seven years, and gives promise of great longevity, as her father died of old age.

C. O. Torrey is the third in a family of four children, the others having been born in the following order — Helen A., wife of D. W. Kidder, of Brandon; William E., who enlisted in the Tenth Michigan cavalry, and died during the late war; and Frances, the wife of D. F. Goodrich, also of Brandon. At the age of seventeen, C. O. Torrey, our subject, went to Kane county, Ill., and there resided until 1856, when he crossed the country in company with some movers who had teams, but although it was very cold weather, he had to walk nearly all the way to this, Delaware, county, Iowa. Here he followed farming until August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Iowa volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 8, 1865. During his war career he was wounded, April 9, 1864, at Pleasant hill, La., by a gunshot in the right hip, from the effects of which he was compelled to lay off from duty until August, 1864. On his reporting as being again ready for active service, he was placed on detached duty in a division ambulance corps, with which he remained until the close. On his return to Iowa he formed a partnership with L. A. Roe and L. W. Adams, under the firm name of Roe, Torrey & Co., and engaged in the grocery, furniture and undertaking business. In 1866 they bought out L. W. Adams and took in as a partner S. S. Evans. He and the new partner, Mr. Evans, bought out L. A. Roe, and the firm was then Torrey & Evans. In 1874 they sold out to Graham & Jones. In February, 1877, he formed a partnership with W. S. Jones, the firm of Torry & Jones still being in existence. From 1866 to 1874, however, he was also engaged in buying and shipping grain. His urbanity and business qualifications have been appreciated to the fullest extent by his fellow-townsmen, and no one that has ever had a business transaction with him has allowed himself to be drawn off by the plausible representations of others competing with him in the same line. Although fourteen different firms have attempted to supplant him, he still retains the confidence of his customers, and now

stands as the only furniture dealer in Manchester.

Mr. Torrey was married November 5, 1859, to Miss Susan A. Roe, who was born in Berrien county, Mich., February 23, 1841, and who is a daughter of Watson Roe. To this union have been born four children, viz.—Edith M., who died in 1863; Clarence A., now aged twenty-one, a graduate from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in June, 1890, and is now principal of the public school in that place; Bertie E., who died in 1884, and Elmer O., who passed way in the same year. In addition to his own children, Mr. Torrey has adopted, as his daughter, Ruth Thompson, now a promising girl of twelve years.

Mr. Torrey has always been a very popular man in his community, and his whitened hair and whiskers add a charm to the affability of his manner in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens. He has been a member of the city council four years; is an honored member of W. A. Morse Post, G. A. R., No. 190, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the L. of H. His wife, son, adopted daughter and himself are all consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and no family in the city is held in higher esteem than this.

Abel Torrey, the paternal great-grandfather of our subject, was in the French and Indian war, and his grandfather, Samuel Torrey, served through the Revolutionary war, and was with Gen. Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga.

C. O. Torrey has been largely identified with the development of his town, and has been agitating the benefits of manufactories and believes Manchester will become the manufacturing town it ought to be.

B. H. KELLER is one of Manchester's first settlers, as he has always been one of the town's most active and successful business men. He is a native of New York, coming from that state, which has furnished a large percentage of the population of Delaware county, and to whose sturdy and enterprising sons the county owes much of its progress and prosperity. He was born in the town of Auburn, February 28, 1829. He comes of Pennsylvania parentage, his father, Joseph Keller, and his mother, Anna Williams, having been born in the town of Kellersville, in the Keystone State. They were both descendants of old and respected families of that locality, the town of Kellersville having been named for Christopher Keller, a native of Germany, and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this notice, who settled there many years ago. The elder Keller was an enterprising merchant who did a prosperous business at Kellersville for a long time, dying there at the advanced age of eighty-six. Joseph Keller and Anna Williams grew up together in the town of Kellersville and were there married and immediately moved to New York and settled in Auburn, which the husband had previously visited and selected as a location. He followed his trade as a tailor in Auburn for many years, moving in 1850 to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where in September, 1866, he died, in the eighty-third year of his age. His wife died while a resident of Auburn, in 1838, in early life. These were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject hereof is the third, and only two of whom besides himself are now living, these being two brothers—John, who resides in Hous-

ton county, Tenn., and Alexander, who resides in Robinson, Mich. The deceased brothers and sisters are—Jane, James M., Lafayette, Charles and Elizabeth.

Our subject received an ordinary common-school education, finishing with an academic course at Willard academy, in Auburn, N. Y., and served an apprenticeship under his father, when a lad, to the tailor's trade. He never liked his trade and he in consequence abandoned it as soon as he was released from his obligations to his father, and afterwards served an apprenticeship to the trade of a shoemaker, and followed that trade as a journeyman for some time. In 1853 he opened a boot and shoe store in Cuba, N. Y., which he conducted for three years. In March, 1856, he came to Iowa and settled in Manchester, opening a boot and shoe store here in April following. This was soon after the village of Manchester was started and ten years before it was incorporated as a town. Mr. Keller thus became the pioneer boot and shoe man of the place, if indeed he was not the first exclusive boot and shoe dealer in the county. He worked at the bench himself in those years and made the first pair of boots or shoes that was ever made in the town of Manchester. Beginning, as the town began, in an unpretentious way, he plied himself industriously to his trade and watched closely his business growing with his surroundings through all the years that marked the rise and progress of his adopted home. Without flattery to him, or a suggestion of discourtesy to others, it may be stated in this connection that he has done as much as any man in Manchester towards building up the solid interests of the place, liberally investing his own means and cheerfully contributing his own labors to the prosperity of the community and the public good. He built the second house that was built on Franklin street, north of the Clarence hotel. He has built four substantial business houses besides a number of dwellings. He has been a member of the city council two terms and has stood at all times, whether in office or out, for a strong, vigorous administration of local affairs. He has been a member of the Delaware County Agricultural Society for seven years, and has been active in fostering a spirit of enterprise among the farmers and stock-growers of the county and in encouraging them in their efforts to build up that interest on which all others in this county depend. He is now, and has been for twenty-six years past, the president of the Manchester Cemetery Association, and Manchester's beautiful city of the dead shows abundant evidence of his intelligent supervision. He is one of the charter members of the Congregational church, and has been zealous from the beginning in all church work. He is an enthusiastic Mason, a charter member of Manchester Lodge, No. 165, of which he was worshipful master during the first seven years. He is a charter member of Olive Branch Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., and a charter member also of Nazareth Commandery, No. 33, Knight Templar.

Mr. Keller married in 1850, while still a resident of New York, taking to share his life's fortunes Miss Lucy A. Barre, who was a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., a daughter of S. W. Barre, of York State parentage, and probably of French Huguenot ancestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller have a pleasant

home and a large circle of friends, in whose society they find not the least of the pleasures of this life.

HON. JOEL BAILEY, probably the oldest settler now living in Delaware county, and who for more than fifty years has been closely identified with its growth, development and present prosperity, is a native of Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y. He was born January 6, 1814, and is therefore now in his seventy-sixth year. By the death of his last surviving parent, he was left an orphan at the age of nine; five years later, when in his fifteenth year, he went to live with an older brother, who taught him the trade of making gun barrels. About this time also he had an opportunity to learn surveying, which he gladly embraced, thus early securing a thorough knowledge of this valuable profession, which has been of great service to him through life. In the fall of 1835 he left the scenes of his childhood's joys and sorrows, the dingy, smoky shop, where with blackened hands he had toiled many an hour, and, traveling towards the sunset, landed in Milwaukee, when that now flourishing city was scarcely a respectable hamlet, and boarded through the winter of that year at the first hotel, which was in the first frame house built in that place, and was kept by a half-breed and his squaw wife. In the spring of 1836 he attached himself to a party of government engineers and spent six months surveying on Rock river without seeing a single cabin, white settler or other sign of civilization. In the spring of 1837 he came to Iowa with a party of government engineers and assisted in surveying the south half of Delaware county and parts of Dubuque and Buchanan, and in January, 1838, returned to Milwaukee. The following spring, in company with John and Cyrus Keeler, who were from Delaware county, N. Y., he returned to Delaware county, Iowa, where they made claims and built a cabin on the south fork of the Maquoketa river, at what is now known as Bailey's ford. They "bached it," as it was then called, and broke some twenty acres of prairie, the first breaking of any considerable amount done at that time in the county. Their only neighbor within ten miles was J. W. Penn, who had made a claim some four or five miles east of them. Judge Bailey was active in the organization of the county; was one of the committee who selected the location for the county seat, and the present town of Delhi, and was the first county surveyor, which position he frequently filled after that.

In April, 1844, he married Miss Arbella Coffin, daughter of Judge Clement Coffin, of Coffin's Grove. This union was blessed with several children, their eldest, Clement James, being the first white child born in Milo township. In 1849 he was employed in the government survey on the Shellrock and Cedar rivers in Iowa. Becoming infected with the California fever in 1850, he made the overland trip from Council Bluffs to the coast in seventy-five days. He remained in California about one year and experienced the pleasures, privations and various vicissitudes of changing fortune, which were the common experience of all, who in those early days visited that fabulous land of gold. He returned to

Iowa in 1851, by the way of Panama, Kingston and New York. The next year he was elected school fund commissioner for Delaware county, and during his term of office sold most of the school lands in the county. In the summer of 1854, he was engaged in the government survey on the Root and Cannon rivers in Minnesota, and in 1855, in the northern part of Wisconsin on the head waters of the Chippawa river. That same spring he was commissioned postmaster at Bailey's ford, then a stopping place on the stage line from Dubuque to Independence. Since then he has held the office of county treasurer, recorder and county judge, and has been twice elected mayor of Manchester, where he now resides.

Judge Bailey is one of those genial, warm-hearted men who are loved and respected by all who know them intimately and well. Three-fourths of his somewhat eventful life has been spent here, and could a more extended and minute account of his life-struggle be written, it would reveal many interesting incidents and a pretty accurate history of the progress and growth of the county which has so long been his home, and where he has freely given the vigorous strength of his youthful manhood and the more matured wisdom of advanced years in accelerating its development and securing its future prosperity.

CAPT. H. W. HOLMAN, county attorney for Buchanan county, was born in Erie county, Pa., August 22, 1841, a son of Joseph S. and Polly (Brainard) Holman. Joseph S. Holman was a native of Massachusetts, and died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His later years were spent with our subject, and at his death his remains were carried back to his old home and interred in the cemetery at Conneautville, Pa. Mrs. Polly Holman was a native of New York and died in Erie county, Pa., in 1845, and was buried in Waterford cemetery. To Joseph S. Holman and wife were born twelve children, the following of whom are now living — David, of Rockville, Iowa; Frank, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Harrison W., our subject, and Nancy, living near Waterford, Pa.

At the early age of nineteen years, H. W. Holman entered upon the career of a soldier in the Civil war. April 17, 1861, he was mustered into the three months' service at Conneautville, Pa., in the Erie regiment. At the end of three months the regiment was re-organized and went out as the Eighty-third Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, with which he served until January, 1862. He was then transferred to the signal corps of the United States army, in which he served as first sergeant, and as signal officer was honorably discharged, August 21, 1865, with character given as "Excellent, faithful, intelligent and reliable," signed by Paul Brodie, first lieutenant, signal corps U. S. A., commanding. In the general order, No. 3, of headquarters, Army of the Potomac, signal department, bearing date March 22, 1865, Capt. Holman is mentioned in the following commendatory terms:—

The zeal and vigilance of Sergeant H. W. Holman and his party on station at the Walthall House is commended. Sergeant Holman, in his operations between the twelfth and fifteenth of February last, obtained information of great value, not only to the

signal corps of the army, but to the entire army of the United States. It is not deemed prudent, however, to publish the nature of this information. This order will be read to all the departments of the signal corps of the army. By order of the chief signal officer.

(Signed) FRED S. BEDSON,
Lieut. Signal Corps, U. S. A.,
Adjutant.

The capture of the rebel code of signals was the information secured by Sergeant Holman, and military and naval men know the great value of such knowledge in time of war.

The first time Capt. Holman was under fire was at Yorktown, Va., April, 1862. He was also in the following battles, besides numerous skirmishes: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' mills, Orchard station, Savage station, Frazier farm, Malvern hill, Grovetown, South mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe station, Mine run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' station, Appomattox, and at Lee's surrender. He never missed a day of service from sickness or disability. At Savage station he was wounded in the face, and now bears the "honorable scar."

After the war, Capt. Holman went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In 1865 he came to Iowa, settling in Allamakee county, and was there engaged in blacksmithing for five years, during which time he studied law. While blowing his bellows he had his law book laid so that he could study it, and also studied at night. In this way, and under these difficulties, he laid the foundation for, and, in fact, acquired, his legal education in this way. His advisor and preceptor was Capt. George R. Miller. He still owns one of the law books he studied by his forge, with the coal dust still perceptible on its pages. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1868, and began the practice of his profession in the same year, succeeding his preceptor, Capt. George R. Miller, who went to Mason City to practice. In 1871 Capt. Holman went to Waterloo, forming a partnership with Lewis Lichty. He had learned stenography in the meantime, and in 1872 was appointed, by Judge J. M. Brayton, shorthand reporter for this judicial district, which position he held until 1877. In 1874 he had moved from Waterloo to Dubuque, where he lived until May, 1877, when he came to Independence. In 1886 Capt. Holman was elected county attorney for Buchanan county, was re-elected in 1888, and is now holding that office.

During the time he has been holding the office of county attorney the great question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors came before the county.

In no county in the state was the liquor interests more determined and stubborn. Fifteen saloons and two breweries were in full operation in defiance of law, and a liquor league was backing their operation with money and the best legal talent that money would bring. Captain Holman commenced a vigorous prosecution, both by indictment and injunction, and succeeded in closing every place in the county and entirely suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

October 27, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Smith, daughter of John Smith, a native of Vermont, who afterwards lived and died in Ohio. Mrs. Holman's mother, Eliza (Moore) Smith, subsequently married Isaac Grimwood. To Mr. and Mrs. Holman are born four chil-

dren, viz.—Grace, wife of Hugh McGibboney, of the noted McGibboney family (musicians); Leta, May Bell and Harold.

Captain Holman is identified with the Masons; Legion of Honor; E. C. Little Post, No. 54, of Independence, G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a republican. The first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, during the war, when he sealed his vote and sent it to his home in Pennsylvania, the soldiers being permitted to cast their votes in that way by a special act of the legislature of Pennsylvania. He has regularly voted the republican ticket, and for the last twenty years has been active in the canvass, and his voice has been heard in different parts of the state explaining the grand principles of the republican party.

HON. W. G. DONNAN is one of the small number of men whose names are not only woven into the history of their own county, but of the state and nation also. He was born at West Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 30, 1834. His parents were Scotch, and he inherited all the strong, sturdy qualities of that people. At seventeen years of age he entered Cambridge academy. Two years later he commenced his collegiate course at Union college, New York, and graduated in 1856, the fourth in his class. He immediately started for the West, and selected Independence for his future home. Here he studied law with J. S. Woodward, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He has practiced law in Independence ever since, except when occupied with official duties. In the fall of 1857 he was elected treasurer and recorder of Buchanan county, was re-elected and continued in that office until 1862.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-seventh regiment, Iowa infantry volunteers, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and was breveted captain and major, and served until the close of the war. His meritorious conduct while in the army received special mention on several occasions from his brigade commanders in their official reports of engagements with the enemy.

In 1867 Mr. Donnan was elected to the State senate for the term of four years. He was a very popular and influential member of that body. It was through his efforts, while senator, that Independence secured the location of the state hospital for the insane at this place. He originated and drafted the bill which secured us that great institution. A man of much ability, who was in a position to know, thus writes of Mr. Donnan:

"His services in the legislature were exceptionally noteworthy and creditable. His practical good sense, fine social qualities, and thorough knowledge of human nature, rendered him alike popular and influential with both houses. In council and debate his opinions were sought after and respected. During his first session he originated and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of an act locating a state hospital for the insane at Independence. His peculiar fitness for legislative work, developed during his career in the State senate, so recommended him to the favor of the republicans of his district that in the fall of 1870 they made him their candidate and elected him to

the Forty-second congress by a majority of about five thousand votes over the democratic candidate."

Mr. Donnan's services in the Forty-second congress were so eminently satisfactory to his constituents that he was renominated for the second term without opposition, and was elected by a large majority. He could undoubtedly have been nominated for the third term, but he positively refused to become a candidate. At the end of his second term he was offered a foreign mission to South America, but declined. Mr. Donnan was a member of the national convention at Cincinnati in 1876.

He was elected treasurer of the Iowa hospital for the insane in January, 1877, and held that office till January, 1884; at which time he resigned, having been elected a member of the state senate, which office he held four years. Mr. Donnan has performed the duties of all the high positions in which he has been called to act, with eminent ability and satisfaction to his constituents. He has developed an aptness for legislative work rarely excelled.

Physically he could vie with the old Scotch Bruces and Wallaces, being six feet in height, broad-shouldered, erect, strong and healthy.

As an orator Mr. Donnan ranks high, being always clear, logical, and forcible. Intellectually he is strong and vigorous, grasping at once the main points and the details of the question involved. Socially he has no superiors. He ardently loves his home and family, as well he may.

Mr. Donnan was married October 1, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Williamson, who was born in Kentucky. His family consists of two boys—William W., born August 20, 1859, and Donald D., born August 7, 1862. Of these, Wm. W. is the present cashier of the First National Bank of Independence, and Donald D. is the editor of the *Iowa Farmer and Breeder* at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Donnan is now and has been a director in the First National Bank of Independence for fifteen years. He served as delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1884, and did active and valuable work for his party during the heated campaign of that year.

HENRY HILTON, an enterprising farmer of Coffin's Grove township, Delaware county, is a native of New York, and was born April 3, 1827. His father, Hiram Hilton, was also a native of New York and an old settler on the Oswego river. He was always engaged in agricultural pursuits, Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Betsey Owen, and was born in Vermont, and died at the age of ninety-four.

Henry Hilton, the subject of this brief sketch, was reared on a farm in his native place, receiving but little education. He started out to work for himself at the age of fifteen. When twenty years of age he went to Wisconsin state, where he worked as a farm hand for seven years. In 1861 he came to Iowa and settled in Coffin's Grove township, Delaware county. Here he found employment as a teamster, then rented land, afterwards bought one hundred and thirty-five acres, and has been steadily engaged at farming since. Besides general farming, he has given much time and attention to stock-

raising, at which he has been very successful. He now has one of the best improved farms in the vicinity, all under cultivation and well stocked.

Mr. Hilton married December 11, 1855, taking to wife Miss Mary J. Hines, who was born in Ireland in 1828. This union has been blessed by the birth of twelve children, as follows — Nettie, wife of Charles Trusne, of Rechan; Marion, wife of Elliott Wing, of Buchanan county, Iowa; Charles, now living at Los Angeles, Cal.; Edgar, a resident of Delaware county, Iowa; Nelley, wife of Edward Dibble, of De Kalb county, Ill.; Leona, wife of William Seward, of Delaware county; Ida, Harry, Carrie, Frank and Lottie, at home with their parents. Minnie May died at the age of thirteen.

In politics Mr. Hilton is a stanch republican and takes great interest in his party. He has held the usual number of local offices, the duties of which he discharged faithfully. Socially he is a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

E. E. HASNER, attorney-at-law, of Independence, Buchanan county, is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born February 21, 1848. He was reared in his native place to the age of sixteen, and the advantages of the Syracuse public schools were his up to that age. The unhappy effects of the Civil war made themselves felt in his early career, as they did in those of hundreds of others who came on the stage of action when he did.

He entered the Union army at the age of sixteen, enlisting March, 1864, in the Eighth New York cavalry. He belonged to one of those regiments which won for themselves the distinction of the "famous three hundred fighting regiments" of the Civil war. The Eighth took part in forty-two regular engagements besides numerous skirmishes, the territory covered by its operations extending over widely scattered localities. Young Hasner followed the fortunes of his regiment from the date of his enlistment until the close of the war, and took part in fifteen of these engagements. These were the engagements at White Oak swamp, June 13, 1864; Roanoke station, June 25th; Stony creek, June 28th; Ream's station, June 29th; Winchester, August 17th and September 19th; Cedar creek October 19th; Gordonsville, December 23d; Waynesboro, March 5th, 1865; Beaver Dam station, March 13th; Dinwiddie court house, March 31st; Five Forks, April 1st; Amelia court house, April 4th and 5th; Sailer's creek, April 6th, and Appomattox, April 8th and 9th. He was mustered out June 27, 1865, and coming to Iowa in 1866, settled in Fayette county, from which, after a year, he changed his residence to Independence, Buchanan county, where he has since lived. He has taken interest in military matters since the war closed. In 1876 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, Fourth regiment, I. N. G. He resigned his commission in this regiment and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C., First regiment, Iowa cavalry, May 4, 1878. May 1, 1890, he was commissioned inspector-general of Iowa National Guard, with rank of brigadier-general, by Governor Boies.

He attended the literary and scientific department of the Iowa State University in 1870–1871–1872, and graduated from the law department in 1873. He at once entered on the practice of his profession at Independence, and has there steadily pursued it since. With the exception of the office of city attorney of Independence, which he filled two terms, he has never held any public position. He is active, however, in politics, and generally makes his influence felt.

Mr. Hasner has devoted himself exclusively to his profession and it is in his profession that he has achieved his best results, as he is known as a clear, level-headed lawyer.

On December 25, 1876, he married Miss Nettie E. Bain, of Buchanan county, and the issue of this union has been two sons—Robert B. and Ralph W.

In politics Mr. Hasner is a democrat, a stanch believer in the principles of his party, and, when occasion demands, their able champion on the public platform. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, enjoying the full friendship of his fellows in each of these crafts.

J. W. FOREMAN. In this land of freedom and equality where each one takes rank according to merit, and where titled nobility is a thing unknown, it is not a matter of so great a consequence what one's lineage may be or where the place of his birth. The main question always relates to what one is himself. Still, since all must have had some sort of an ancestry and must have begun the race of life in some locality, it is pleasant to know and entirely proper to state, when the fact exists, that one comes of fairly reputable people and had his origin in at least respectable quarters.

The subject of this brief biographical notice, J. W. Foreman, for many years a well known citizen of Buchanan county, and for the past ten years the efficient recorder of that county, belongs to the great class of untitled American nobility, found wherever one goes all over this broad land, and wherever found, easily recognized by the possession of those qualities which alone constitute true nobility—honesty, industry, intelligence and patriotism. Mr. Foreman traces his ancestry on this continent to the mother of states, where it is probable his people settled many generations ago. His father, William D. Foreman, was born in Virginia, as was also his wife, Susanna Cummings, and they each came of the staple stock of the "Old Dominion." The father was reared mainly, however, in Pennsylvania and the mother in Ohio. The Foremans and the Cummingses were both early settled families of Ohio, belonging to that sturdy class of citizens peculiar to this country, who form the advance guard of our civilization, spending their lives in the arduous labors of felling forests, opening rivers to navigation, laying out farms, building cities and organizing and starting in motion the complicated machinery of government, the full fruition of which labors unhappily are not often theirs, the best fruits being reaped by succeeding generations. William D. Foreman and Susanna Cummings were married in Harrison county, Ohio, where they met for the first time, the nuptial

event occurring somewhere about 1839. They resided in that state till 1847, coming thence to Iowa and taking up their residence, in November, that year, in the then frontier village of Quasqueton, Buchanan county. They were thus among the earliest settlers of the county, locating here when the county had but recently been organized and at a time when the present prosperous city of Independence had not been dreamed of by its ambitious projectors. The father being a man of quiet tastes, he first engaged in blacksmithing, which he continued until 1856, and then settled down to farming pursuits, and life for him and his family in the new West seemed full of much promise; but there was in store for him and his little ones a sad affliction, one that was destined to materially affect all the plans and purposes of the father and leave its impress forever on the lives of his children. The wife who had accompanied him to his new home and on whose faithful companionship he much relied for counsel and courage to enable him to face the hardships and perplexing labors which lay before him, was taken away at a time when her presence and aid could least be spared, she dying on the fourth day of July, 1848, scarcely eight months after the family had settled in the county and when she had hardly completed her twenty-sixth year. She left surviving her, besides her husband, five children, the eldest only about six years old and the youngest an infant. The father struggled on as best he could with his family of small children, looking after them with that patient care and thoughtful solicitude which their age and condition demanded at his hands, and trying also, with what strength and courage remained, to carry out his purposes of making for himself and them a home. But in this he was again fated to disappointment, and not greater was the disappointment to him in this instance, nor sadder the bereavement he suffered by the loss of his wife than was that which his children were called upon to sustain by his untimely end. He died in 1860, being then in the forty-fifth year of his age. This blow completed the desolation of the household, and now parentless, the children were left to grow up much as chance might determine. Fortunately their home was in the midst of good people, and kind and sympathetic friends were not wanting. They received such counsel and aid as their condition called for, and unhappy as their lot was, it is pleasant to know that it was not as bad as it might have been. The eldest child of the family, a daughter, Melissa, had died a short time before the father, and the youngest, an infant son, William, had died shortly after the death of the mother, thus leaving three, two sons and a daughter, whose lives were henceforth after their father's death to become more indissolubly connected with each other than ever before. The sons, James F. and John W., were older than the daughter, yet the older of these was only seventeen and the younger, our subject, sixteen, he having been born in November, 1844. The sons had grown up together and having shared each other's labors and pastimes from early childhood, came to be brothers in a doubly nearer and tenderer way. Therefore, when the clouds of Civil war burst upon the country in 1861, and patriotism flashed through the land like an electric thrill,

these two brothers, boys in years but men in thought and heroic purpose, following the first impulse of their youthful hearts and unrestrained by any parental authority, were among the first of their locality to offer their services for the defense of the Union, enlisting in March, 1862, in Company H, Thirteenth United States infantry. They went at once to the front and shared each other's fortunes in the new life which they had selected for nearly a year, when the elder brother, falling a victim to one of the numerous forms of disease incident to army life, died in Mound City, Ill., January 11, 1863.

Thus left with none but himself and one sister for whom to take thought, our subject could and did consecrate himself anew to the service of his country, and that he did his duty faithfully as a soldier the facts of record will abundantly show. He had already seen considerable service in the upper Mississippi country, his command having done garrison duty and taking part in a few minor campaigns and engagements, among them the affair at Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, 1862. Following that came the engagement at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, then the series of fights in Mississippi that year under Sherman's leadership, including those of Rolling fork, March 22d; Haine's bluff, April 30th; Champion hills, May 16th; Vicksburg, May 19th to July 4th, and Jackson, July 10th. In the next battle in which Mr. Foreman took part, that at Colliersville, Tenn., October 11, 1863, he was wounded by a gun-shot in the leg, in consequence of which he was disabled from further immediate service, and was sent to Overton hospital, at Memphis, Tenn., where he remained till July 10, 1864, securing a furlough at that time and returning home. It having become necessary to have his limb amputated in the meantime, his disability became permanent and he was discharged September 22, 1864. Still suffering with his wound, and unfit by reason of it for any active pursuits, Mr. Foreman remained about his old home at Quasqueton for several months. In the spring, however, of 1865, feeling his need of a better education than had fallen to his lot up to that time, and knowing that by the loss of his limb he would have to earn a livelihood in some other way than by physical labor, he entered Lenox College, Hopkinton, Delaware county, where he took a one year's course and laid the foundation for an education, the larger part of which he afterwards obtained by assiduous study in private. He engaged in teaching and taught in the district schools of Buchanan county, in the vicinity of Quasqueton for several years, marrying in the meantime and engaging later also in farming. Thus was he trying in an humble and eminently honorable way to earn a living and discharge his duties as a citizen, when he was called from these labors to serve the people of his county in one of the most honorable and responsible positions within their gift. He was elected recorder of Buchanan county, in November, 1880, and he has held the office since, having been re-elected to it for four successive terms. Diligent in his labors, neat and orderly in all his work, kind and acommodating to the public and faithful to every trust reposed in him, Mr. Foreman makes an officer, in honoring whom the people of Buchanan county honor themselves; for it is no less a credit to them to recognize in

him these qualities and honor him for their posession than it is for him to possess them and thus be worthy of such honor.

In March, 1868, Mr. Foreman married, the lady on whom his choice fell for a life companion having been Miss Melissa Miller, then of the village of Quasqueton, and a young lady whom he had known for some years. This union has been blessed with two children, who with an adopted son constitute as happy a family as that of which the father was a member in his childhood and which at so early a date passed, for him, into only a pleasant memory. The elder of the children born to Mr. Foreman is named Mae, and was his efficient assistant for three years in the recorder's office; she is now the wife of C. E. Mullin, agent of the I. M. Central Railway Company, at Meriden, Iowa. Mr. Foreman's sister, referred to in the first of this article as being the only one of his family besides himself now surviving, is also married, being Mrs. Rebecca Williams, wife of Isaac B. Williams, of Franklin county, Nebr. Following the migratory impulse of her people she with her husband has taken up her residence in the further West, and like her ancestors is contributing with the labor of her hands to the settlement of the home of her adoption and thus rendering it better for those who will come on in after years to bear her name and inherit the fruits of her labor.

An old soldier, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a zealous Odd Fellow and a supporter of and participant in the broad charities and benevolent purposes of Iowa's great order, the Legion of Honor, Mr. Foreman has not allowed to lie dormant the social and humane side of his nature, but has kept his feelings in vital touch at all points with the best purposes and impulses of his fellow-men, and in contributing to their happiness, alleviating their sufferings and rendering them such other aids as falls within the reach of his means and endowments, he has done the whole duty of a man.

JAMES FITZPATRICK is a native of Ireland, having been born in Queen's county, on the sixth of January, 1830. He is a son of Edward and Catherine (Finley) Fitzpatrick, natives also of Ireland. James is the fifth of a family of seven children born to his parents. He was reared in his native place to the age of eighteen, when he came to the United States, in 1848, and made his first permanent stop in Delaware county, Iowa, locating in Colony township. He purchased a squatter's claim, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he settled and which he improved. He resided there until 1865, converting his prairie claim into a well tilled homestead, which he sold at a fair price, and buying another place of one hundred and sixty acres lying in Elk township moved to it, where he has since resided. His present homestead is in section 28, about a mile south of the town of Greeley. He owns three hundred and ninety acres lying in one body, all of which is under fence, and the greater part of which is under plow. He is devoted exclusively to agricultural pursuits and is a farmer in the highest and

best sense of the word. His place shows this; for it is a model of neatness, order and thrift. He has one of the best residences in the township, and large well constructed barns to properly house all of his implements, grain and stock, an abundance of which he keeps on hand at all times. He gives some attention to dairy matters, being interested in the Greeley Co-operative Creamery Company, and milking on an average about twenty cows. Mr. Fitzpatrick came to the United States a poor young man, and here made his start, having taken almost every important step affecting his welfare in life since becoming a citizen of this county. And not the least of these steps was his marriage, which occurred November 12, 1859. The lady on whom his choice fell for a companion in life was Miss Mary H. Foley, a native of Canada, born in May, 1844. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children—Edward, Katie and an infant, all of whom are now deceased; James, Michael, Julia, Alice, Ellen, Thomas, Dennis, Mary, Bernard, Katie, Martin, John and Loretta. Mr. Fitzpatrick has taken much interest in the general prosperity of his community, and has done the part of a good citizen in promoting its welfare. Although no politician he is a stanch democrat, and occasionally takes a hand in local politics. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of those who know him and is a valuable citizen of his adopted county.

WILLIAM CATTRON, a pioneer merchant of Delaware county, and one of that county's most highly esteemed citizens, is a native of Washington county, Ind., but a descendant of Southern-born parents, his father, Valentine Cattron, and his mother, Frances Bohannon, both having been born and reared in Tennessee. They moved to Indiana at an early date, and there died, the mother in 1829, at the age of forty-five, and the father in 1839, at the age of sixty. They passed all their years in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, leading the industrious, useful lives common to their calling. In the family to which the subject of this notice belonged, there were nine children, of whom he was the sixth, the full list being—Hezekiah, Thomas, Polly, James, John A. G., William, Samuel, Wesley and Nelson.

William Cattron was born October 24, 1823. His parents resided in Washington county only a year after his birth. They moved in 1824 to Fountain county, the family residing there ten years, after which it moved to La Porte county. The earlier years, therefore, of the subject of this notice were passed in the two last named counties. He grew up on his father's farm, and led the life of the average farmer's son. He received only a meager common-school education, getting what little school training fell to his lot during the three winter months' session of the district schools, which were taught in the log school-houses of the olden times. By the death of his last surviving parent, his father, which occurred in 1839, he was thrown upon the world at the age of seventeen, to make his fortunes in whatever way fate might determine for him. Having been reared on the farm, he naturally stuck to farming pursuits, residing at first with his brothers, dividing labor and profits with

them, and afterwards in 1843 marrying and settling down to himself, and pursuing his calling alone. He followed farming up to 1850, when on account of a failure of health he decided to give up agriculture and seek other employment. He was variously engaged for three or four years, and then came the change that made him a citizen of Iowa. He like others had heard many glowing accounts of the advantages that the then newly opened trans-Mississippi country of the Northwest was offering to young men of energy and industry, and with a view of bettering his condition he joined the great tide of emigration that was steadily rolling on towards the West, and in the spring of 1854, came to Iowa, locating in May of that year in Delaware county. He made his first stop in what is now Elk township, opening, the following year, a store where the present town of Greeley stands. He was one of the first merchants in the county. The country was then but sparsely settled and there were no towns of any consequence in the county. The temporary seat of justice was at Delhi, Manchester not then having been thought of. The place where Mr. Cattron settled was then called Plum Spring. He continued there till 1860, moving then to Earlville, where he was engaged in the mercantile and produce business till 1863. The village of Manchester having been started, he cast his fortunes with that place in the fall of 1863, moving there and embarking in the grain and elevator business. A few years afterwards he gave up this and again taking up mercantile pursuits has since continued in them, being now the junior member of the firm of Goodell & Cattron. Mr. Cattron's life has been devoted wholly to business, and it is proper in this connection to say that he has met with the success which for his patient industry, close application and fair dealing he has well deserved. It is no exaggeration of the facts to record that during the thirty-five years that he has been engaged in the mercantile business in Delaware county, he has sold thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of goods, having supplied many homes in this county with the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life. He has always enjoyed a good patronage, and the heavy invoices of staple and fancy merchandise that line the counters and fill the shelves of his handsome two-story brick store on Franklin street, are some evidence of the business which goes on in his house, as well as a splendid commentary upon the neatness, order, skill and taste that prevail there. Mr. Cattron continues to give his daily personal attention to the affairs of his store, and he is probably as well posted on the details of the business as any clerk he employs. With that knowledge of himself—his own special tastes, aptitudes and abilities—which unhappily all men do not possess in the same degree, he has limited his aspirations of every nature to the possibilities of his endowments. Knowing himself to be best fitted for a plain, practical man of business, he has allowed no pursuits or diversions of a conflicting nature to interfere with his development of himself and his interests along this line to the highest point of attainment possible with his surroundings. This biography, therefore, is not to be marred in the interest it may possess for the casual reader, neither will the subject of it

nor his descendants be embarrassed by any recitals herein of attempted strivings for the unattainable; no failures, political or otherwise. It is the plain record of an unassuming citizen, who conscious as well of what he is not, as of what he is, has plied his utmost sense and the full measure of his strength to labors of diligence, bettering his own condition and the condition of those around him. Of necessity he has been called to fill the usual number of minor offices in connection with the administration of local affairs, and the duties of these offices he has discharged with the same unflagging interest, and the same marked success with which he has met his own personal obligations. In politics Mr. Cattron is a republican, a man of good general information on matters of public interest, and one who possesses pronounced opinions, political and otherwise.

April 9, 1843, Mr. Cattron married Miss Judith Eaheart, who was born August 15, 1824, being at the time of her marriage a resident of La Porte county, Ind. The fruit of this union has been four children —three daughters, Mary, Emily and Eva, and one son, Thomas, now deceased. Mr. Cattron and his family are members of the Methodist church, zealous in all church work and liberal contributors to charity.

Mrs. Cattron is a daughter of Wm. and Sarah (Clark) Eaheart, natives of Virginia, where she was also born. From Virginia the family moved to Michigan, from Michigan to Indiana, where the father died. The mother died while on a visit to her daughter in Manchester, Iowa. Both are buried in New Durham township, La Porte county, Ind. The mother was a sincere member of the Baptist church.

Grandmother Elizabeth (McKinsie) Clark, when only nine years of age, was captured by the Indians in Virginia, and was to be burnt for helping a white prisoner escape, but the old chief, who had adopted her, prevented her death. She lived among the Indians until she was twenty-three years old, when she married Alexander Clark, and when discovered by her parents was his wife, living in Detroit. When he died she went to her parents in Virginia, but died in La Porte, Ind., about the year 1835, at an extreme old age, having been an invalid for seventeen years. She was well taken care of by her children, and they did all to make her old age comfortable. Mrs. Cattron's ancestry, as will be seen by the foregoing, dates back to the early pioneers of Virginia.

EDWIN CORELL, an enterprising farmer of Delaware county, Iowa, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., January 2, 1839. His father, John Corell, was born near Albany, N. Y., in 1800, and was a son of Abram Corell, who was also a native of New York State, but died in Delaware county, Iowa, at the age of eighty-six years. John Corell passed his early years in a saw-mill and rafting logs and lumber. In 1848 he moved to Boone county, Ill., and in 1849 to Delaware county, Iowa, where he became a farmer. In politics, he was a republican, and very active in party matters. His death took place at Greeley, Iowa, in 1860. His widow, who bore the

maiden name of Elizabeth Risdon, was a native of New York State, and died in Greeley, Iowa, in 1878. She was the mother of eleven children, born in the following order—Mary, widow of L. B. Cooolidge, and a resident of Delaware county; Julia Dunham, who died in 1888; Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Lane, residing in Buchanan county, Iowa; Charles, who died at the age of five years; John, now living at Delphos, Ottawa county, Kan.; George, who lives in Mower county, Minn.; James E., a resident of Fayette county, Iowa; Horace A., of Greeley, Iowa; Edwin, the subject of this sketch; Eugene, who has been lost sight of for the past five years, and Frank, who resides in Dubuque.

Edwin Corell was taken by his parents to Boone county, Ill., and thence brought to Delaware county, Iowa, where he received the major part of his education. His first business engagement was as clerk in the store of William Cattron, in Greeley, Iowa, after quitting which position he embarked in business for himself in 1858. In 1861, however, he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Iowa infantry, and served as a private until November, 1864. He took part in many battles, among them those of the second Corinth, Shiloh, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and others. He was honorably discharged at the end of his term of service, and was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1864. On his return home, he began farming on a small scale, but by industry and strict attention to his business, soon became comparatively wealthy, owning at the present time two hundred and twenty acres of excellent land in Delaware county, and also one hundred and sixty acres in Winona county, Iowa. His home-place is well improved with good buildings, and is under a high state of cultivation, he being recognized as one of the best farmers in his township.

The marriage of Mr. Corell took place in October, 1872, to Miss Louisa Chapman, who was born in May, 1850, in Medina county, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Silas and Maria (Shoemaker) Chapman, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and died in Clayton county, Iowa, in 1860, at the age of thirty-two; the latter is still living in Clayton county, Iowa, at the age of sixty, and is a native of Pennsylvania. To the marriage of Mr. Corell have been born eight children, as follows—Parke B., August 9, 1873; Dunham S., December 12, 1875; Harry, March 5, 1878; Nettie, February 23, 1880; John, April 12, 1882; Ed., July 21, 1884; Charlie, September 24, 1886, and Ava, December 8, 1888.

Mr. Corell is a republican in politics, and has served as school director, and also as road supervisor. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and is a member of Greeley Lodge, No. 418; he is likewise a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Universalist church.

THOMAS GORDON, a son of Edward and Bridget (Lofist) Gordon, was born near Richmond, Va., February 22, 1844. He is of Irish extraction, his parents both having been born and reared in County Mayo, Ireland. They immigrated to America soon after marriage and settled in Virginia, moving from that state to Maryland, and thence,

after a few years, to Iowa, settling in Dubuque county. There the father died, the mother still surviving, being now in her eightieth year. Edward Gordon was an honest and industrious man, and faithfully performed his duties as a citizen, friend, husband and father, and bore with him throughout life the sincere good-will of all who knew him. Under his careful supervision the subject of this sketch was brought up, having been reared partly in Maryland and partly in Iowa; mainly, however, in the latter state, he being quite small when his parents settled in Dubuque county. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm, and he resided on his father's farm in Dubuque county until after reaching his majority. His educational advantages were restricted to the usual winter term of school, but in this way he received a fair training, and when he came to assume the responsibilities of manhood he was fairly well prepared to do so. At the time Mr. Gordon's parents settled in Dubuque county, and for some years later, government land could be had there. He himself obtained eighty acres, after growing up, which he improved, and with which he made his start in life. He moved to Buchanan county, however, in 1869, settling in Fremont township, where he procured another place, and where he lived for ten years, engaged in farming. He moved to Masonville, Delaware county, in 1883, and there began handling agricultural implements, and was so engaged for some time. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Masonville, and held that position for four years. At present he is engaged in the hotel business, being proprietor of the Central House.

October 26, 1875, Mr. Gordon married Miss Mary Ann Phillips, then of Dubuque county, Iowa, and a native of Jackson county, this state. They have had three children, Edward, James and Walter, all of whom are living.

Mr. Gordon is a democrat in politics, and stands well in his party. As a democratic postmaster at Masonville, he gave good satisfaction during his four years of service, and went out of office only for partisan reasons.

DELOS GILLESPIE, farmer of Oneida township, Delaware county, is a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., and comes of old New York ancestry. His father, Samuel M. Gillespie, was born in Orange county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Benedict, was born in Auburn. The father died in Delaware county, Iowa, in 1885, at the age of seventy-nine; the mother died in Delaware county also, in 1886, aged eighty. The father was in some respects a remarkable man. Left an orphan at the age of twelve, he fought his way through life alone, became a business factor of considerable consequence in the locality where he passed the greater part of his life and was at different times in his career the owner of a large amount of property. He was among the earliest adventurers in California, going there in 1848. He speculated extensively in the "Golden State" and made between $15,000 and $20,000 in about twelve months' time. He owned and operated two large hotels in New York State at one time, one at Montezuma and one at Waterloo, and he also owned and ran a packet from

Montezuma to Geneva. He came West to live in 1856, settling at Rockford, Ill., where he resided for twenty years, engaged in lending money and in the brokerage business. He moved to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1874, where he died ten years later. He was an aggressive, self-willed, keen, shrewd man, skilled in all the approved ways of getting along in the world, but withal generous to those deserving of his help, constant in his friendship and greatly devoted to his family. Our subject's mother was a pious, good woman, for many years a devout member of the Baptist church, practicing in her daily life the splendid teachings of her religion.

Samuel M. and Eliza Gillespie had four children, of whom Delos was the youngest in age. He was born April 28, 1842. In his earlier boyhood he was offered the best advantages in the way of schools that could be had in the locality where he grew up, but his mind did not run on books. He got only an ordinary, common-school training, leaving home in company with an older brother at the age of fifteen; from that time he made his own way in the world and got what education he received in contact with the practical affairs of life. He had his first experience in the West while in his fifteenth year. He left home at that age and with his brother James joined a party of government contractors freighting across the plains, between Missouri river points and Salt Lake City. He was so engaged for nine months, when he was taken sick and forced to give up his place and return to his home at Rockford, Ill. He then worked for his father on the farm for about three years, when on the opening of the Civil war he received an appointment in 1861, in the Union service as teamster. He served in this capacity, however, only a short time, when he received a position as clerk in a sutler's store for one year, after which he received an appointment in General Pope's secret service corps, in which he served for several months. He was trusted with many important messages, and subsequently also held responsible positions in the general supply department of Pope's army. He had many thrilling adventures and some narrow escapes.

Returning home after quitting the army, he worked on his father's farm for about two years. He then came to Iowa, and settling in Delaware county has resided there since, engaged in farming.

June 14, 1868, Mr. Gillespie married Miss Mary White, then of Delaware county; Mrs. Gillespie being a native, however, of Arkansas, born in 1850, of northern parents. She was reared mainly in Delaware county, moving to that county in 1858, with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie have had born to them two children—Charles S., born May 23, 1869, and Arthur J., born May 2, 1875.

Being a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Gillespie has been called on to fill the usual number of local offices in his township, the duties of which he has discharged faithfully. In politics, he is a republican and takes some interest in the affairs of his party. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and gives a zealous support to this fraternity. He and his wife both belong to the Baptist church and are active in all church work.

JEREMIAH MAHONEY was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1845, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Lane) Mahoney, both natives of the same county. They came to America in 1853 and settled in New Orleans, where Mrs. Mahoney died, about six months after arrival. Mr. Mahoney came to Iowa in about 1864, and settled in Dubuque county, about twelve miles from the city of Dubuque, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a working man and a devoted member of the Catholic church, of which his wife had also been a member. They had seven children born to them, viz.—Daniel, who was a large farmer in Dubuque county, Iowa, died about 1889; Catherine, the wife of Patrick Burns, of New Orleans; Hannah, who died single, in 1853; Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, John and Patrick, the last-named having passed from the land of the living.

Jeremiah Mahoney, our subject, was but seven years of age when his parents came to America. He lived two years and a half in New Orleans, and received his education there and in Nora, Jo Daviess county, Ill., where he went when ten years of age, and from that on made his own living, working for several years for his board and clothes.

Eventually reaching Pennsylvania, he joined the army as a private, April 1, 1865, from Wayne township, Erie county, Pa., in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and served until close of the war. After his discharge from the army he sought a home in Illinois, and worked on a farm for wages for two years, and then came to Dubuque county, Iowa, and broke prairie one season. He next drove a team in Dubuque the following winter, and the next summer worked for the monks, at their monastery; then he went to New Orleans and worked on the levees one winter. Becoming sick, he sought his way to the North, and was in hospital three months at St. Louis, Mo. On recovering from his illness he went back South and worked again on the levees, loading and unloading vessels in New Orleans another winter, and in the following spring came to Iowa, and worked out the following summer in Dubuque county. In 1872 he came to Delaware county, and worked on the farm where he now lives, which he had bought while working for wages as a hired man to his brothers. He now owns two hundred and forty-five acres in section 27, of Hazel Green. He has made every dollar he has by his own exertions, and has done all the improving on his farm, which is now one of the finest in the township, and all well stocked. He is raising considerable stock, consisting of thorough-bred horses and cattle, and milks about twenty-five cows.

February 22, 1873, Mr. Mahoney married Miss Mary Delay, of Hazel Green. This lady was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, in 1856, a daughter of Dennis and Mary (McLaughlin) Delay, natives of Ireland. To Mr. Mahoney have been born nine children, viz.—Dennis, Katie, Maggie, Lizzie, Bridget, Katie, Julia, Daniel and Jeremiah. Of the above-named children, Dennis and Katie have died.

The members of this family are faithful members of the Catholic church, Cassel Grove, Linn county.

WILLIAM A. MAURER, a prosperous farmer of Delaware township, Delaware county, is a native Prussia, and was born November 1, 1848. He is a son of Fred and Mary (Rosey) Maurer, both of whom were natives of Prussia, where they spent their active lives, the mother dying there in 1852, aged forty, and the father in 1887, aged seventy-three. The mother was a devout member of the Catholic church and lived a pious christian life. The father was a shoemaker by trade, but followed his calling only a short time in early life. He served in the Prussian army for a number of years and was afterwards a peace officer in the employment of his country. He was twice married and was the father of seven children. His second wife bore the maiden name of Adeline Marshall, and was a native, also, of Prussia. She is still living, residing where she was born. Five children were the fruit of the first marriage, all of whom are living. The eldest, Josephine, is the wife of Henry Reth, a farmer of Delaware county; Frederick is a farmer residing in Washtenaw county, Mich.; William A., the subject of this notice, is the third; Carl is a farmer, residing in Delaware county, and Julius is a soldier in the employ of the German government. The two children of the second marriage are—Amelia and Gusta, both daughters, residing with their mother in their native place.

William A. Maurer was reared on a farm in his native country, and in his youth got what would be accounted in this country, a good common-school education. In 1871, to avoid entering the German army, he came to the United States, making his way at once to Iowa, where he settled in Delaware county, beginning his career in this country as a farm hand, working by the month wherever he could secure employment. After a few years so spent he was enabled from his earnings, saved in the meantime, to begin farming for himself, and renting a small place in Delaware township, he set himself up as an independent farmer. He cultivated rented land for five years. He made money and saved it, and at the end of that time he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 26, Delaware township, on which he located and began more earnestly than ever the arduous duty of making a home in the county of his adoption. A year after he made his first purchase he bought eighty acres more in section 25, in the same township and adjoining his first purchase, going in debt for part of this. He has since paid the entire indebtedness on the two tracts and in the meantime has improved both of them, making of them one of the best farms in Delaware township. Mr. Maurer has his entire place under fence, the larger part of it in cultivation, thrifty groves of trees growing on it, well stocked and bearing many other evidences of the industry and business-like management, which have marked the career of its owner. Mr. Maurer has over four thousand dollars' worth of buildings on his farm, one of these being a handsome residence which he erected in 1888, at a cost of two thousand dollars, and a spacious barn, two stories high, and 36x60, erected in 1883, at a cost of two thousand dollars. He keeps a number of high grade stock, giving particular attention to hogs, having some of the best breeds of these running on his farm.

November 21, 1877, Mr. Maurer married, his choice for a companion falling on a young lady then residing in Delaware county, but a native of Hanover, Germany, having been born there in June, 1858. Mrs. Maurer's maiden name was Thada Yelden, daughter of Remmer and Katie Yelden, natives also of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Maurer have had seven children, six girls and one boy, as follows —Mary, Millie, Jennie, Carrie, Martin, Tena and Rosa.

PRESTON P. CURTIS is a native of Kanawha county, W. Va., and was born February 11, 1825. His father, Rancil Curtis, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y. He removed to Brown county, Ohio, in an early day, and thence to the salt district of West Virginia. He was a farmer. He was born in 1800 and died in 1866. He was an intelligent man and quite prominent in local affairs. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Dolin, a native of Virginia, and died in 1846. She was a member of the M. E. church and the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom are living.

Preston P. Curtis was born in a log cabin about sixteen feet square. He attended school one hundred and five days and went to five different school-houses. He walked two miles to log school-houses, with puncheon floors, slab seats, no windows, fire-place with chimney on outside. One of his teachers has since become Bishop Lewis Davis, of the United Brethren church, who died in Iowa a few years ago.

Mr. Curtis came West in the fall of 1853 to Delaware county, Iowa. He came by steamer down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Dubuque, from which place he walked to Hopkinton. He located in the southeast corner of Delhi township, where he purchased a quarter section of land, for which he paid $2.50 per acre. He chopped and grubbed to get money to pay for his land. He had only $15 when he arrived in this county, and $10 of that he paid for doctor bills. Wild game was plentiful in those days, and Indians frequently visited the few scattering settlers to beg food and feed for their ponies. He built a log house and prepared to live in true pioneer style. In 1867 he removed to Hazel Grove township, where he bought land.

Mr. Curtis was married, October 15, 1847, to Miss Martha Metcalf, who was born in Virginia. She was a daughter of Samuel and Drusilla (Turley) Metcalf, both of whom were born in Virginia. Her father came to Delaware county, where he lived some time. He removed to Leavenworth, Kans., where he died in 1876.

The offspring of this union were thirteen children—Lucinda J., Lonzo D., Diana O., Lewis M., Noah W. (deceased), Van S., John R., George W., Joseph W., William S., Nathan D., and one died in infancy. His first wife died February 21, 1872.

He remarried, in 1874, to Mrs. Electa Worley, who was born in Indiana September 28, 1828. Her father, John Malroy, was born in Hancock county, N. Y., April 20, 1794, and is still living, at the age of ninety-six years. He immigrated to Perry county, Ind., in 1811, when that country was full of wild animals and In-

dians. He came to Iowa in 1845, settling on Grove creek, in Delaware county. He pre-empted his first land and carried on farming as long as he was able.

The mother of Mrs. Worley (Malroy) bore the maiden name of Cynthia Lamb, and died in 1887, aged eighty-seven years. She was a kind-hearted woman, and organized the first Sunday-school ever held in Delaware county. Mrs. Curtis was married to Joseph Worley in 1846, who died September 12, 1867. Ten children were born of this union, viz.—Mary, Martha, Hattie, Liza, Frank, Daniel, Margaret, Susan, Charlotta and Charles. Nine living.

Mr. Curtis was a whig before the birth of the republican party. He has never been actively engaged in political matters, but seldom fails to vote. He left Virginia because he became disgusted with the practice of slavery.

Mr. Curtis owns a fine farm of two hundred and twenty acres of land in Hazel Green township, and has been one of the most successful farmers in the county. He retired from active farm work in 1888, and has since been taking life easy.

ADAM REICHART, one of the enterprising men of Delaware county, was born in Richmond, township, Jones county, Iowa, October 15, 1850. He is a son of Simon Reichart who was born in Germany, and came to the United States about 1840. He located at Dubuque, Iowa, for some months after his arrival in the new world, where he worked out by the day at whatever he could find to do. In the course of a few months he removed to Jones county, then being settled up, and purchased land. He was among the first settlers of that region and experienced some of the vicissitudes incident to that time and locality. He has now retired from the active duties of farm life and lives with a son. He was a soldier in the German army for six years prior to his coming to this country. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The mother of our subject died in 1882. She was the mother of five children, all of whom are living.

Adam Reichart, the subject of this brief notice, was reared on his father's farm and received such educational training as the common district school of the day afforded. The school he attended was kept in a log school-house, about sixteen feet square, with clap-board door and roof, and greased paper on the windows. The whole end of the house was one wide fire place with a chimney made of clay and sticks built on the outside and a blazing log fire in the ample fire-place. The benches or seats were split log with the flat side uppermost, with round sticks for legs, on which he sat with his feet dangling above the rude floor.

When Mr. Reichart arrived at the age of twenty-one he purchased land in Dubuque county and began farming on his own hook. In 1888 he moved to Sand Springs and engaged in other business. He has operated a threshing-machine since he was sixteen years old, and ran the first steam thresher in this section of the state.

Mr. Reichart was married January 1, 1871, to Miss Annie, daughter of Frederick Turner; she was born February 4, 1851. Her parents were born in Germany, and upon coming to this country, settled in Dubuque county. They were among the pioneers and endured many of the privations incident to life of the early settlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Reichart have had ten children. Those living are—Maggie, born December 1, 1872; John, born February 17, 1876; Annie, born March 22, 1879; Lillie, born September 22, 1882; Leonard, born May 9, 1887.

In politics Mr. Reichart has always identified himself with the democratic party, although he has never taken a very active part in political affairs. He and his excellent wife are both devout members of the Catholic church, and liberal contributors to all charitable purposes.

He owns eight hundred and eighty acres of land in Dubuque, Delaware, Jones and Linn counties, Iowa, and is also engaged in the manufacture of the Victor hay loader at Sand Springs, Iowa. He is in partnership with Mr. W. A. Overing, who is the patentee of the machine. The Victor hay loader has proved itself to be one of the best machines of the kind in the market and orders up to date (1890) have far exceeded the supply.

Mr. Reichart is a thoroughgoing business man and has been successful to a remarkable degree. He began life with comparatively small means and by hard work and rigid economy, he has succeeded in accumulating considerable of this world's goods. He is worth at least $40,000, and in all probability will become quite wealthy.

THOMAS TOOGOOD (deceased) was one of the earliest settlers in Manchester. For many years he was one of the town's most active and public-spirited citizens. He was well known in this general locality and was greatly esteemed for his many virtues. The hope is not entertained that anything can be said in this place, which will render his name more unfading to those who knew him, or make more lasting the impress which his character left on those with whom he lived. His memory is secure, so far at least as these are concerned. This brief biography is written simply to enroll his name among those of the worthy men, living and dead, whose activity, foresight, public spirit and great confidence in the country, contributed so largely towards making the town of Manchester and the county of Delaware what they are.

Thomas Toogood was born in Somersetshire, England, March 22, 1829. He was the youngest of a family of five children, born to James and Jennie Toogood, both of whom were also of English birth, natives of Somersetshire. His parents came to the United States in 1832, and settled near Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y. In that place the subject of this notice was reared, as were also his brothers and sisters, and there the parents subsequently lived and died. The children, three sons and two daughters, afterwards became citizens of this state, most of them residing here yet. These are Charles, who now lives at Dyersville, Dubuque county, having settled there in 1854; George, who died in Manchester, in 1876, an old and greatly respected citizen of the place; Jane E., now Mrs. Francis Bethel; Mary

A., now Mrs. G. C. Bradford (both of Manchester), and Thomas, the subject of this sketch.

The surroundings amidst which Thomas Toogood spent his earlier years were favorable to the development of the best elements of his nature. He was brought up in a community composed of an intelligent, thrifty people, possessing the same habits and the same general pursuits, a people marked at all points for their strength of character, and rising on occasion into the higher graces of life. His own home was one of the best, presided over as it was by parents who possessed the tenderest solicitude for their children, and whose natural endowments, as well as worldly means, happily enabled them to give most practical and efficient expression to this solicitude. Growing up to manhood, strong in mind and body, and with deeply rooted convictions as to his duty to those around him, as well as to the world at large, he easily assumed the responsibilities of life and discharged them with promptness and the most faithful exactitude. For thirty-two years Thomas Toogood resided in Manchester, and during that time few men exceeded him in the interest he took in everything relating to the welfare of his adopted home. It is not possible in a record like this to enumerate all of the praiseworthy things done by one without making public some matters which out of regard for the feelings of others it were best to leave unpublished. General statements and things of common knowledge are all that can be given. One of Mr. Toogood's first acts which proved a lasting benefit to Manchester, was his building the Clarence House, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Francis Bethel. This was done in 1855, shortly after he settled in the place. The hotel was among the first buildings erected in the town, and it was conducted by Messrs. Toogood & Bethel as it was built until 1875, when the old structure was torn away and the present three-story brick erected in its place. The partnership of Toogood & Bethel was dissolved in 1885, Mr. Bethel retiring and Mr. Toogood assuming control and direction of affairs. He remained in active charge of the hotel till his death, which occurred two years later. Upon the organization of the Delaware County State Bank in 1867, Mr. Toogood became director in that bank and remained one almost continuously as long as he lived, and had much to do with the success of that institution. Besides these he had outside interests of a general nature and was at all times connected some way with every movement set on foot for the improvement of the town and county in which he lived. He was an ardent republican and he gave a warm support to his party's ticket in all contests where there were party questions at issue. He never allowed the love for place or the desire for popular applause to lead him into scrambles for office. He was distinguished in the community where he resided as a man of superior mental strength, a man indeed of original thought. He read much and reflected carefully on what he read. He was a man of practical observation, and what he saw and learned of an authentic nature he turned to good account. He took great interest in all public questions, both religious and political. Being satisfied only with the best sources of information respecting

these questions he held opinions which he was able to defend with reason and understanding.

He was liberal and truly catholic in spirit. He saw in nature the "universal plan"; in manhood around him he saw possibilities for indefinite growth and development, mental and spiritual, as well as the much boasted material, but he felt and taught others to feel that this development is something to be wrought out by each individual for himself, all acting in accordance with the great propulsion towards the good, the true and the beautiful given by the Original Source, which all must recognize and which many worship, under varying forms and creeds. To him the family was the unit in church and state; and indeed, in all things, it was to him the one integral and inviolable whole. Its affinities, associations and many tender ministrations were in his eyes most sacred. He loved his children with true parental affection. In the labor of giving a real, lasting meaning to this love by the correct training of those committed to his care, he was assisted by a wife, who was able to enter with "spirit and understanding" into his best plans and purposes and who with true womanly instinct gave him needed counsel and encouragement.

He became a Mason when a comparatively young man, and was throughout life an enthusiastic member of the fraternity. He belonged to Manchester Lodge, No. 165, F. and A. M., to Olive Branch Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., and to Nazareth Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, being junior warden of his commandery from the date of its organization till his death. He filled numerous other positions also in the several bodies of the craft and enjoyed every mark of esteem and confidence which it was in the power of his fellow-Masons to show.

When he came to Iowa Mr. Toogood was a single man. He remained single for six years after settling here. His marriage occurred on the fourth of April, 1861, and the lady on whom his choice fell for a companion was then a resident of Delaware county, and one entitled to the distinction of being mentioned as a pioneer school teacher of this county. This was Miss Laura A. Peck, born in Otsego county, N. Y., October 12, 1836, and a daughter of Solomon M. and Margaret V. (Simonson) Peck. Mrs. Toogood came to Delaware county in 1855, and taught her first school at Delaware Centre (then Acersville) in the spring of 1856. She afterwards taught at Burrington (Manchester) and Coffin's Grove, in Delaware county, and on Buffalo creek in Buchanan county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Toogood was blessed by the birth of eight children, as follows — Ella May, born February 1, 1862, and died February 10, 1868; an infant, born April 25, 1864, and died two days later; Martha B., born June 21, 1865; Harry Peck, born January 21, 1867; Charles Clarence, born December 15, 1868; Jennie May, born November 21, 1870; Frank Howard, born November 28, 1875, and James Earle, born July 23, 1880.

On the sixteenth of October, 1887, after a very brief illness, and with no warning of his approaching dissolution, Thomas Toogood passed from earth. His remains were followed to their last resting-place by a numerous train of sorrowing friends and relatives, being deposited in the cemetery at Manchester, where

one of the most splendid columns in Manchester's beautiful city of the dead marks their place.

G. C. BRADFORD, proprietor of the Clarence House at Manchester, Delaware county, is a man whose residence in Iowa dates back to the early "fifties," and one who knows from experience a good deal of the ups and downs of life in the Hawkeye State, such as it was thirty and thirty-five years ago. Mr. Bradford settled in Dubuque county in 1855, and he has been a resident of the state since, spending the first fifteen years in Dubuque county, then nineteen years near Liberty Center, in Warren county, and the last year in Manchester, Delaware county. He is a native of Somersetshire, England, and was born August 1, 1825. When ten years old he was brought to the United States by his parents, and was reared where they settled, near Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y. He grew up on the farm, and has followed farming most of his life. He married in Onondaga county, N. Y., on the fourteenth of February, 1848, taking, as he thought, to share his life's fortunes Miss Olive M. Curtis, then of New York city. He settled to farming in Onondaga county, and resided there until 1855, when he came to Iowa, locating near Dyersville, in Dubuque county, where he purchased land and again engaged in agricultural pursuits. The country was but sparsely settled in the vicinity of Dyersville, when Mr. Bradford settled there, and the land which he purchased was raw prairie. He laid out and improved two farms in the vicinity of Dyersville, and did much towards developing the material resources of the community where he resided. He was also engaged in farming in Warren county, and still owns a good farm in that county. Mr. Bradford had the misfortune to lose his wife in May, 1887, after a married life extending over nearly thirty years. She left surviving her, besides her husband, only one child to mourn her loss, this a son, Curtis, now residing in Warren county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford's only other child, a daughter, Fannie M., died at the age of fifteen. The son is married, having united his fortunes with a young lady of Dubuque county, whom he had known many years, Miss Henrietta Cummings; and one son, Harry, a young man now grown, has been the fruit of this union.

Quitting the farm in April, 1889, Mr. Bradford returned to his old home at Dyersville, Dubuque county, from which, after a brief visit, he went to Manchester, Delaware county, and on the first of May, that year, married Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, of that place, widow of Albert Babcock, and a sister of Thomas Toogood, a sketch of whom, together with some facts pertaining to the family history, will be found elsewhere in this work. The summer of 1889 was spent by Mr. and Mrs. Bradford visiting friends and relatives in New York, where they were both reared, and in other Eastern states. Returning to Manchester in August they took charge of the Clarence Hotel on the first of September and have since remained in control of that popular hostelry. Mrs. Bradford was in the hotel for many years prior to her second marriage, having been associated with her brother, Mr. Toogood,

who was one of its originators and for more than thirty years its popular landlord. As proprietors of this house, both Mr. Bradford and his excellent wife have become well known to the traveling public, and their place of entertainment has become firmly established in popular favor. Those unfortunate individuals who are compelled by their business to spend the greater part of their lives on the road, who know not or seldom enjoy the comforts and pleasures of a home, find at the Clarence, from its ever genial and hospitable landlord and landlady, a most kindly welcome and receive at their hands an amount of courteous attention which goes far towards removing many of the rude asperities of the professional road life and compensating its followers for what they are forced to abandon in the way of friends, pleasant social relations, the peace and quiet of home when they enter on such a life. Of a naturally kind and accommodating disposition, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford exert themselves to their utmost to see that their guests want for nothing, and inasmuch as they give their personal attention to every detail connected with the running of the house, it always happens that that which should be done is done, and is done in a thorough, business-like way. Concerning Mrs. Bradford, the reference already made to her brother's sketch, if perused, will give some facts worth reading in this connection respecting her ancestral history as well as a glimpse of her own personal experiences in Iowa, at an early day. For those of his descendants who may later on be interested in preserving a connecting link between themselves and other members of the family the following may be recorded in this place touching Mr. Bradford's side of the house. His parents, Robert and Ann (Cox) Bradford, were natives of Somersetshire, England, and immigrated to this country about 1835, settling in Onondaga county, N. Y., where they subsequently resided and where they both died after having passed reasonably long lives which were marked throughout by industry and usefulness. They had six children, five sons and one daughter. The daughter, Amelia, died unmarried. The sons are all still living and are prosperous men of affairs; the eldest, Thomas C., residing in Onondaga county, N. Y., a successful farmer; Egbert and Clement, residing in Detroit, Mich., being lumber dealers and manufacturers, and Gilbert, residing in Cuyahoga county, N. Y., a farmer and dairyman.

FRANCIS BETHEL. Whatever mark of note attaches to the name of old settler may with appropriateness be conferred upon the gentleman of whom we here write. Mr. Bethel has resided in Iowa for forty years, thirty-five of which have been spent in the town of Manchester. He has seen the county of Delaware grow from a prairie and forest wilderness into an unbroken succession of well-tilled farms, now thickly dotted with peaceful, happy homes. He has seen the town where he now resides rise from a thicket, tenanted by wolves, deer and other animals, make a start toward municipal existence, and after passing through all the varying vicissitudes of an aspiring frontier village, finally achieve that existence and then rivet its hold on public

attention by securing those coveted treasures, the public records, and ultimately becoming, by the sovereign vote of the people, the undisputed capital city of the county. During the years that have elapsed and while these events have been in progress, Mr. Bethel has been called upon to bear a part in affairs as they have transpired, and we are sure, without doing any violence to language, and we hope without offending his modesty, we may say that he has done all that has been required of him or expected at his hands as a citizen, and has done it cheerfully and has done it well.

A native of Somersetshire, England, born April 3, 1827, he came to the United States a young man, making his way directly to Dyersville, Dubuque county, this state, where he cast his worldly fortunes in the early part of 1850. He remained there until the spring of 1854, when he went to Baldwins, N. Y., where he married, and returning shortly afterward to Dyersville, stayed there till December of the same year, when, in company with James Dyer, he visited the present site of Manchester, and at the laying out of the town selected two lots, on the corner of Main and Franklin streets, upon which in January following he, in connection with Thomas Toogood, began the erection of the Clarence Hotel. When this building was completed he, as joint owner with Mr. Toogood, conducted it till 1875, when the old building was replaced by the present one, and the business continued in the name of Toogood & Bethel until the dissolution of the firm in 1885, Mr. Bethel retiring. During the thirty years that he was in business, by strict attention to the details of his own affairs, and by fortunate investments, he accumulated means sufficient to enable him to give up active pursuits, and the last five years of his life have been spent in ease and comparative freedom from all annoyances of a business nature. He became connected with the Delaware County State Bank, on its organization in 1867, and he still maintains that connection, having been a member of its board of directors almost continuously since the institution was founded, and having contributed as an officer and as a citizen to its very gratifying success. Mr. Bethel is not a public man and from his nature could not be. He has no desire for popular applause, much as he respects the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, and he is too independent to accept public office as a means of support.

Between these two influences, negative and positive, he has happily been kept out of the whirl-pool of politics, and has employed his talents in a field where they have met with a richer and surer reward. Yet it can not be said, and must not be inferred, from the statement here made, that he has neglected any of those important duties which the citizen owes to the state. As a man of intelligence he has kept himself well informed on all matters of public concern; as a man of character he has made up his mind, independently of the opinions of others, as to the correct course for him to pursue on every question of any moment, and as a citizen, having at heart the good of his country and the greatest happiness of those among whom he has lived, he has put into practical force and meaning his beliefs in the ways prescribed by law and sanctioned by custom. Like many other

men of his tastes and disposition, Mr. Bethel has accomplished much good that the world takes no reckoning of, not particularly by the bestowal of those numerous little charities, given, it is said, by one hand while the other remains in ignorance of the kindly act, but by the silent influence of a well-rounded character, one upon which men may look with no misgivings as to the principles of which it is the off-spring, or the purposes in accordance with which it has been formed.

Mr. Bethel married on July 10, 1854. The lady who joined her fortunes with his at that date was Miss Jane E. Toogood, daughter of James and Jenny Toogood, and a native of Somersetshire, England. She was reared, however, in Onondaga county, N. Y., where, as we have noted, the marriage occurred, and from which place she, in company with her sister, Mary A., now Mrs. Bradford, and two younger brothers, George and Thomas, came to Iowa in 1855, locating with her husband and them in Manchester, where she has since resided. What, therefore, is said in this article concerning her husband's early opportunities for observation touching life, as it was then called, "in the far West," applies also to her, and much of the experience of the early days which fell to her husband's lot she shared with him. If it be permissible in a sketch like this (and we see no reason why it is not) to make a statement concerning the character of the good wife who has borne the subject a faithful companionship for so many years, we may add that the lady of whom mention is here made is all as a woman what her husband is here represented to be as a man.

INDEX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PORTRAITS.

VIEW.